

1932
PROCEEDINGS
of the
GRAND LODGE
of
Ancient Free & Accepted
MASONS
of the
STATE OF
NEBRASKA



A.D. 1932 / A.L. 5932

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

In Annual Communication, held at Masonic Temple,
Omaha, Nebraska.

June 7th, 8th and 9th, 1932.

Part I. Vol. 16.

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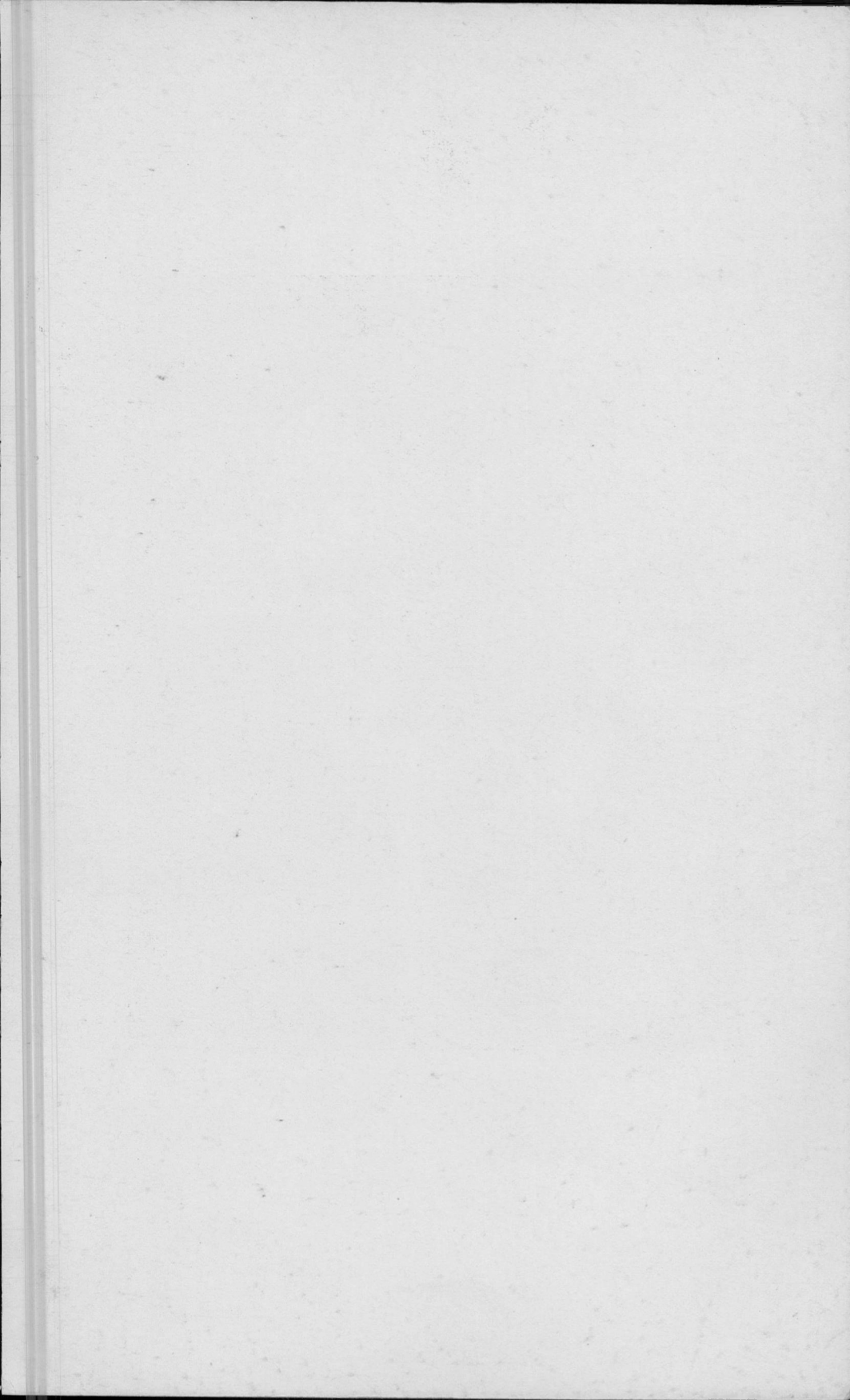
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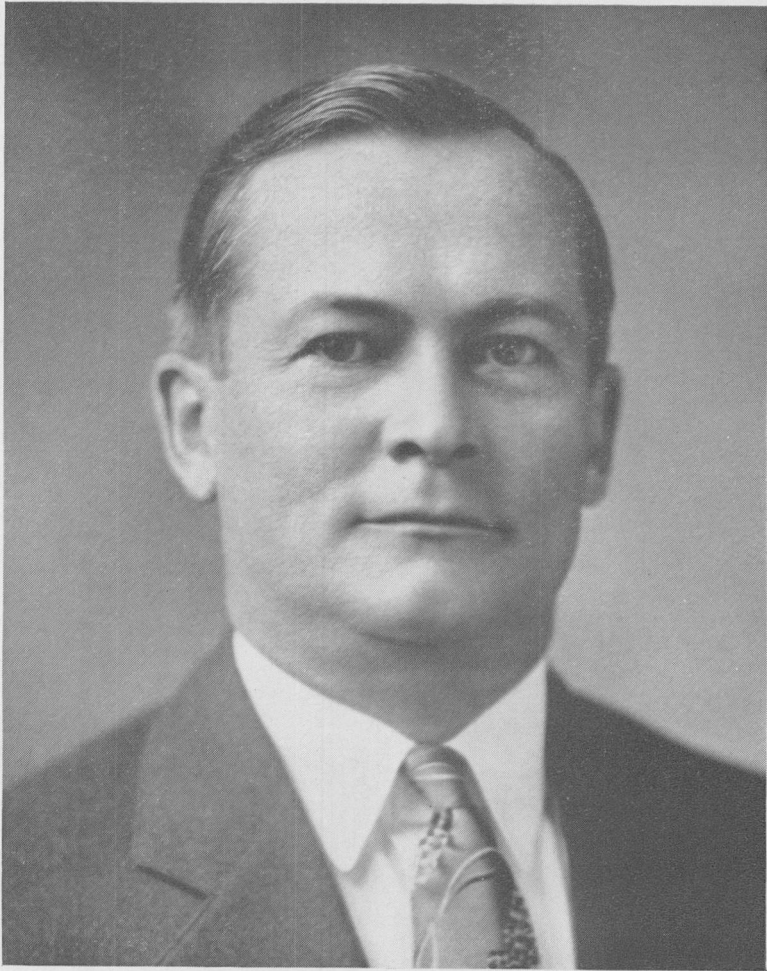




John R. Tapster.

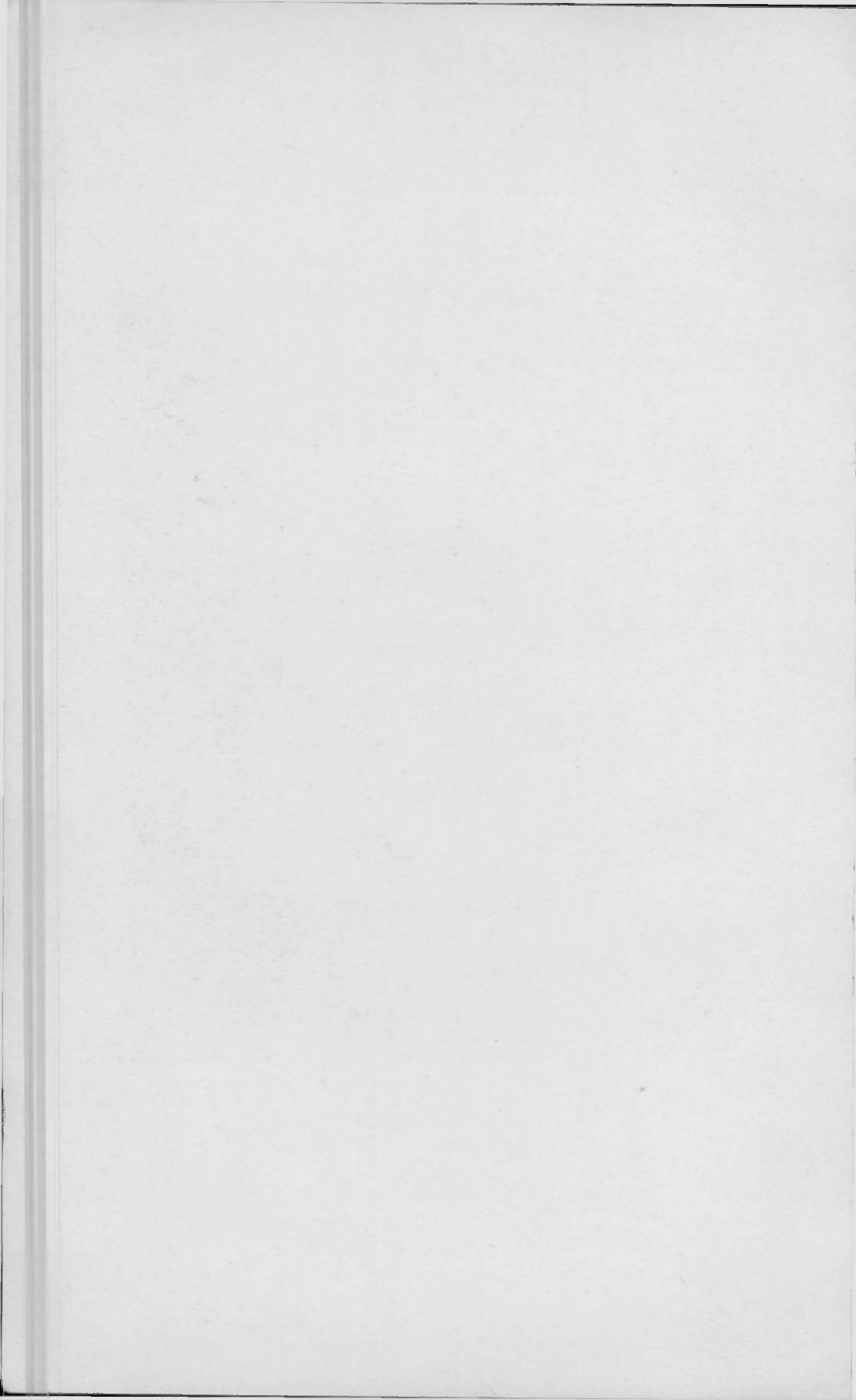
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1931--1932





Edwin B. Johnston

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NEBRASKA
1932--1933



DEDICATION OF MONUMENT

Tuesday, June 7th, 1932

Erected at Bellevue, to Commemorate the
Establishment of Freemasonry in Nebraska,
Which was Presented to
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.
By Worshipful Bro. William S. Heller,
Past Master of that Lodge.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, having accepted the invitation of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., to dedicate this monument, invited the Grand Lodge to participate in the ceremonies.

The brethren of the eleven Omaha Lodges arranged for a fleet of about 150 automobiles, which promptly at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., left the Masonic Temple, Omaha, driving along the River Drive and Bellevue Boulevard, to the old historic town of Bellevue, where the first settlement was established in Nebraska by the Presbyterian Missionaries, and later was the headquarters of the John Jacob Astor Fur Trading Company, and where in the year 1855, Nebraska Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M. was instituted by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Illinois.

Through the courtesy of Colonel L. L. Gregg, Post Commander, at Fort Crook, the Seventeenth Infantry Band, with Francis Resta, Director, gave the following program, preceding the ceremonies.

PROGRAM

March—"George Washington Bi-Centennial"Sousa
Overture—"Light Cavalry"Suppe
Saxophone Quintet—"Just Friends"Klenner
Soprano—Sergeant Joseph E. DeBrosse
Alto—Musician Edward R. Besselievre
Tenor—Musician Donald V. O'Keefe
Baritone—Musician Harmon J. Shutes
Bass—Corporal Clifton L. Hess
Selection—"Victor Herbert's Favorites"arr. by Lake
Serenade—"Les Millions d' Arliquin"Trigo
March—"Nobles of the Mystic Shrine"Sousa

PROGRAM

2:00 o'clock P. M.

W. Harold H. Thom, Master Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., presiding. Invocation, Rev. and Brother Leon C. Hills, Chaplain Bee Hive Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M.

INVOCATION

"O Lord our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth; before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God".

We address Thee as the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

As we gather on this solemn occasion may our hearts be filled with the spirit of true worship. As the "Shekinah" shone in the Temple of Solomon as a token of Divine presence, may glory this day gleam in our hearts as evidence of The eternal nearness.

We ask for Thy blessing on our beloved land, upon our President, and upon all those in authority.

We ask for a blessing upon those who have made it possible for us to have in our midst this splendid monument. May all of the people share in the blessings which come from sincere Masonry.

May all that is done this day be begun, continued and ended in Thee. We humbly ask for these favors in the name of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah. Amen and Amen.

Address of Most Worshipful G. Haven Stephens, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

Brother Chairman, Most Worshipful Grand Master Tapster, other distinguished Grand Masters, members of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, Brethren and Friends:

It is a great pleasure for me being accompanied by Right Worshipful Brother William H. Zarley, Deputy Grand Master, and Most Worshipful Brother Richard C. Davenport, Grand Secretary, as representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be here on this very auspicious occasion when you celebrate the birth of Masonry in this fair state, and it is with much pride that we are here representing the Mother of Nebraska Masonry. The wonderful and very successful raising of a healthy family from a very unattractive and uninteresting beginning dating back to 1855, when a group of ardent craftsmen came together in this community and asked the Grand Lodge of Illinois to grant them a dispensation to form Nebraska Lodge No. 1, is certainly sufficient reason for just pride. And we are happy that it is our privilege to make this trip out from Illinois and in this way contribute our part in this appropriate celebration. It might prove interesting to all of you to know something of the history of the beginning of this lodge from the standpoint of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

I find that in the 1855 report of the proceedings of the Grand Master of Illinois he has placed in this report the following communications:

Chicago, February 11, 1855

M. W. Jas. L. Anderson, Esq., G. M. G. L. Ills.

Dear Sir & Brother:

I have written you several letters, and have never yet received an answer to one. I also sent you about 2 months since a petition for dispensation for lodge to be located at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, with directions to forward the dispensation to me, as the parties were here waiting for it. I received no answer to that communication. The parties have written to me several times in regard to the matter. Last week I sent them a dispensation for a lodge, to be called Nebraska Lodge to be located at Bellevue, Nebraska, and appointed L. B. Kinney as Master, Brother P. J. McMahon as Senior Warden, and Brother George P. Hesser as Junior Warden. The petitioners were all vouched for by Brother A. R. Gilmore who is a member of the Garden City Lodge of this city, and also one of the petitioners, and were recommended by Lafayette Lodge No. 18 of this city. If I have overstepped the bounds let me know. From not answering my letter, and learning, though not officially that you were out of the state I assumed the responsibility trusting it would meet with your approbation.

I should be happy to hear from you occasionally. I should like to know if you have received any of my letters. The lodges here, and in this section are in a good healthy condition.

I remain yours truly and fraternally,

T. O. WILSON, D. G. M.

GRAND MASTERS REPLY

Rushville, March 3, 1855

T. O. Wilson Esq., D. G. M., Grand Lodge of Illinois, Chicago.

R. W. Sir & Brother:

Your favor of the 11th of February post marked the 24th was received in due course of mail and contents duly considered.

Your letter caused me much astonishment by stating that you had written to me several letters, and not one of which has been received by me, neither was the petition referred to.

I have not been absent from my home at any one time since my return from the Grand Lodge, whereby correspondence could in the least suffer. If I should find it necessary to be absent from the state during the Masonic year I will notify you of the fact or cause it to be done. I do not wish to be understood as complaining of you for exercising the authority of granting the dispensations referred to in your letter but I do doubt the legality of such dispensations when granted, while neither of the disabilities exist referred to in the 4th section of the Bylaws, I know of no authority of your granting them either by law or precedent in our Grand Lodge, nor in any other where the power is not expressly delegated.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

JAS. L. ANDERSON, G. M. G. L. of Ill.

The same referred to committee on Lodges U. D.

The committee on Lodges U. D. asked leave to report that they have examined the work, By Laws and returns of Meridian and Nebraska Lodges U. D. and find the same correct. Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That charters be issued to Meridian Lodge as Meridian Lodge No. 183, and Nebraska Lodge as Nebraska Lodge No. 184 and that the representatives of each lodge be invited to take their seats as such.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. Wade	
R. W. Scanland	
N. H. Dearborn	Committee.
H. S. Jacob	
S. Stevens	

Again in 1857, when the lodge received its charter the following I quote:

In July last I received a letter from Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, from Omaha city, N. T., informing me that the Nebraska Lodge at Bellevue chartered by this Grand Lodge in 1855, had never been constituted nor the officers installed. They had done no work but were anxious to be constituted and set to work properly. He suggested the propriety of sending my proxy in the matter to him, as he expected to remain there long enough to receive it and perform the duty. I acted upon his suggestion and a few days since I received a letter from Robert C. Jordan enclosing the proxy sent Brother Buck, informing me that Brother Buck not being able to perform the duties had deputized him in his place, and that on the 22nd of August last he performed the duty set forth in said proxy. He also enclosed the returns of Nebraska Lodge and the sum of \$10.00, as few days from that time the lodge there anticipated forming a grand lodge for the territory of Nebraska. I would recommend that the papers be referred to the committee on Chartered Lodges. The money I have paid over to the Grand Secretary.

Thus was the little acorn of Masonry planted. A very unattractive beginning, but through the watering and nourishing by these ardent skilled craftsmen, the little tree began to grow. No shadow was cast by this little tree at first, and in fact there were many times when, from lack of water and proper nourishment and the lack of protection from onslaughts and attacks it seemed to be driven to the earth and nearly lost its life; but as our institution is of divine origin and has also its hand in the hand of an Almighty Power it could not perish, but carried on in an even course and that little acorn of seed of Masonry has grown and expanded year after year. First, a small limb from the shoots, represented by other groups of craftsmen, then these limbs gave off more shoots and the tree began to take on size and proportion of a real tree, which in the heat of the day when the sun became the hottest, gave shelter to the tired and weary travelers on their hard and toilsome journey. Your lodge, represented by the limb of the tree through its ministrations of relief and charity, proved a defense and assistance to those who could not stand the heat of the sun. The growth from this little beginning has been marvelous, covering a period of 75 of the greatest and most outstanding years of our country's history, and today that little acorn has developed into a mighty tree whose branches shadow all the fair state of Nebraska and shed its influence over the homes and lives of thousands of your inhabitants, radiating the peace of mind, happiness, satisfaction, and joy to all the world. It has proven a lasting influence and an everlasting power for goodness and righteous-

ness all through the 75 years; it has contributed an active and most vital force which has been felt in every movement for the uplifting and greater cultivation of every good and expansive force down through these years. I have no doubt but that the leadership of the lodges in Nebraska tracing their parentage to this first lodge, have also been the leaders in your state and religious life. I have no doubt but that these men have sacrificed, have given of their time, their money, and their talents, that Masonry in Nebraska might be the greatest outstanding power for good, outside of the church of the Almighty God, that your fair state has known, a real constructive force, ever building and shaping the minds and hearts of men to right thinking and right living. It has ever contributed that broad foundation principle so greatly needed in the growth and development of every new country or state; that principle of toleration. We all recognize that that little group of true Masons meeting together in 1855 in some lean to or log house in this little community out here in this wild country, sparsely settled and meaning nothing of any value to the outside world, did a great and priceless work for humanity in the formation of this, the first lodge in this great state. What greater ambition can any man or organization of men have than to be able to inject their lives into the future; to live a thought which in the future time will become a law; to lay the corner stone of a structure which matures and perfects itself in the lives of future generations. Any man or organization of men which builds for today only exists; it leaves no lasting result and is forgotten as soon as the long shadows draw in, as soon as the curtain is drawn and the funeral bell announces its final departure. Such was not the case with this group. They were true craftsmen who knew the proper use of the working tool, and through the early history of this part of the country they skillfully builded the foundation of this great edifice of Masonry in Nebraska. They planned well and worthily, and stone upon stone was laid. They finished their work, and, laying down their working tools, they passed the torch of Masonry to other skilled craftsmen who accepted the challenge to carry on and they in turn discharged their responsibility in the further building of this structure. Down through 75 years these craftsmen have offered their help, and today we, the Masons of 1932 reap the results of their labors. Nor will it stop with our generation for long after we are forgotten the seed of Masonry so well planted and watered and nourished by these real pioneers will continue to feed the hungry, soothe the broken heart, bring peace to troubled minds, and sunshine and happiness where confusion and discord have held their sway. Someone has so well placed in verse,

Drop a pebble in the water
Just a splash and it is gone,
But there half a hundred ripples
Circling on and on and on;
Spreading, spreading on out from the center
Going on out to the sea,
And there isn't any way of telling
Where the end is going to be.

So it was with these pioneers in 1855. They dropped the pebble of Masonry in the water and with the dropping of that seed a ripple was started, and it has gone on and on and on until we stand today proud possessors of a magnificent temple which radiates out from itself an incense of brotherly love, relief, truth, temperance, fortitude, prudence, justice, and love for all mankind.

Oh, my Brethren, ours is the responsibility to carry high the torch which has been handed down to us down through the generations from these whom we honor today, so that our Masonry may ever maintain the position which the institution rightly deserves.

Greetings from the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Iowa, by Worshipful Brother Raymond A. Smith, Past Master Bluffs City Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M. of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Masons, Friends:

The Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Iowa has commissioned me as his special messenger to convey and express to you, and the Grand Lodge of the state of Nebraska, his most sincere greetings. The Grand Lodge of Iowa, and particularly Bluff City, Excelsior and Cobis Lodges of Council Bluffs, are happy to join with you in the dedication of this monument, erected to God and dedicated to Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

We are pleased to accept your kind and gracious invitation to, for the moment, leave our happy homes amidst the rugged bluffs on the Iowa side, cross the Missouri, and upon these beautiful hills join with you in the dedication of this memorial and testament of our faith.

As a sister state, Iowa takes pride in having chartered the third lodge to have been established in Nebraska, Capitol Lodge No. 3. This was one of the three lodges forming and organizing the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. Bluff City Lodge No. 71 was organized at about the same time as Nebraska Lodge No. 1. In fact, Brother P. J. McMahon was a signer of both petitions for dispensation, and was appointed to serve as Senior Warden in each lodge while under dispensation. There are several other instances of individuals working in both lodges, and even holding office in each at the same time. The first degree conferred by Nebraska Lodge No. 1 took place in the lodge room of Bluff City Lodge in Council Bluffs, January 5, 1856.

Throughout the years the very closest feeling of brotherly love and comradeship has been maintained by the Masons of these great commonwealths. It is most fitting and proper, then, that the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and the three lodges of Council Bluffs, should join with you in this celebration. We bring you a message of congratulation upon your Masonic labor in this state during the pioneer period of the past seventy-five years. We join with you in commemorating the memory of those sturdy pioneers who have gone before, the results of whose labors are still evident. We pause with you, at this moment, to

assist in the dedication of this beautiful monument, as a memorial of the establishment of Masonry in Nebraska. We are most happy to have been privileged to take part in this noble enterprise.

Address, Worshipful Brother Frank Wilcox, Past Master, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Omaha.

M. W. Grand Master, Brethren and Friends:

PETER A. SARPY

The Pioneer of Pioneers of this Great Commonwealth, and in whose honor this, the richest and best agricultural County in the State of Nebraska, is named.

He was born in the year 1804, and for 30 years of his life no man was held in higher regard among his competitors in the fur trading business, or wielded a greater influence among the Indian tribes of Eastern Nebraska.

In 1823, when about 19 years of age, Peter A. Sarpy came to Nebraska as a clerk under John P. Cabanne, and about a year later was appointed manager of the American Fur Company Post at Bellevue, in this county.

He soon established a branch fur trading post on the Iowa side of the river and called it Traders Point. This was for the trade of the white people—the Bellevue Post being used entirely for Indian trade. On account of the treacherous shifting of the channel of the river he was compelled, in 1853, to move Traders Point about four miles down stream, and called the new Post St. Marys.

The Omahas called him the White Chief. His wife, an Omaha Indian, was called Ni-co-mi.

Peter A. Sarpy was the first person to receive the degrees of Masonry in Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

Brother Sarpy, distinguished by his high sense of honor, was of an excitable disposition, that often led him into personal encounters with those who perhaps made slanderous remarks, applying them to his Pawnee or Omaha friends. A splendid illustration of his loyalty is related that one evening in 1855 several traders were assembled at the trading post in Bellevue, one of them a stranger. They were engaged in general conversation during which Sarpy denounced the methods of some white men trading with the Indians, and made the statement that representatives of the Government made one-sided bargains and took their land without giving the Indians a fair price.

The stranger spoke up and said: "All this talk about the Indian as good, brave, and intelligent, may be to the interest of you traders, who have become rich exchanging your gewgaws for their furs and buffalo robes, but I, too, have lived among them, and I know them to be a lying, thieving, treacherous race, incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, and the sooner they are exterminated the better."

This speech, of course, aroused the ire of Sarpy, and walking up to the stranger, he exclaimed in the manner typical of Peter A. Sarpy:

"Do you know who I am, sir? My name is Peter A. Sarpy, the old horse of the Sandbar, sir—if you want to fight I am your man, sir—I can whip the Devil, sir—If you want satisfaction, choose your weapons—bowie knife, shot gun, or revolver, I am your man, sir."

He then whipped out his revolver, which he always carried, fired and extinguished the candle about ten feet away, leaving the room in total darkness. When the candle was relighted they found the stranger had disappeared.

In 1854 Sarpy was one of the townsite company that laid out the town of Bellevue. In 1862 he moved to Plattsmouth where he passed away June 4th, 1865.

He died as he lived, respected and honored by all law abiding citizens, both white and red, and hated and feared by all the thieving, law breaking element that infested the territory in those stirring times.

Peter A. Sarpy was an ideal, picturesque pioneer, and we are all proud to honor his memory, and also those of his successors, men who came as pioneers of this county during the lifetime of Peter A. Sarpy, and many of whom we remember with tender regard.

No more good men and true ever lived than such as William Robinson, Frank E. Caldwell, Joseph Whitted, William F. Martin, and names and names come in a rush of memory of those who carried on in this county. These men were so constituted that loyalty to each other was almost a part of their religion. No call of distress from man, woman or child ever went unheeded by these splendid character building men of a generation ago.

They were unassuming and generous to a fault, going, if necessary, on foot and out of their way to aid and assist each other. The idea of accumulating great riches seemed not to interest them.

They were truly great without having the consciousness themselves of their greatness. True to each other and true to their God. The loyalty and regard for each other of these Pioneers of this grand old County reminds us.

That God in His wisdom Divine
and God in His Infinite Plan,
Made nothing so Holy and fine
as the love of a man for a man.

He'll go with you over the trail,
the trail that is lonesome and long,
His faith will not falter nor fail
nor falter the lilt of his song.
He knows both your soul and your sins,
and does not carefully scan;
The Highway to Heaven begins
with the love of a man for a man.

When, at last, as one by one these men whom we of today have the most tender memories, were carried to the churchyard and their bodies deposited in the silent tomb, there was one thing which refused to enter that dark and gloomy vault, but returned to his home and family, his church and lodge, and his county and state, and that was the

character each had so well builded; and as long as the Constitution of this great state of Nebraska hangs on the walls of the Capitol building at Lincoln, just so long will the characters of these men be an inspiration to the youth of this great Commonwealth.

It is most fitting that this tribute to their memory shall consist of a marble column upon which is delineated an open Book, the Holy Bible, that Great Light of Masonry, so carved that whoever may pass this way may read this tribute of Love and Respect, not only to our departed Brother, Peter A. Sarpy, but also to those noble men, the founders of Masonry in Nebraska, and in loving memory of those who carried on.

PRESENTATION OF MASONIC MEMORIAL TO NEBRASKA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

By W. William S. Heller, Past Master Nebraska Lodge No. 1
Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brethren and friends:

This is no ordinary event that brings us together. Neither were the events of 77 years ago that we are here commemorating, of common place concern.

In the age of Nations and Commonwealths 77 years is a brief span. In the years of an individual; or as measurement of the fulfilled visions of the honored pioneers who walked the trails of Bellevue, it is a long, long time.

As we stand here today, there are others by our side, no less real because their ethereal forms are not visible to our physical eyes. Pause a moment—and in the hush how distinctly we hear their exultant shouts of rejoicing over the progress and achievement symbolized in the purpose that brings us here.

The monument we shall unveil in a few moments is of enduring granite, designed to withstand the ravages of time and the elements for centuries. But compared to the everlasting faith in God, and the lofty ideals of human aspiration, service, and character here exemplified by our pioneer fathers, that stone becomes like the delicate blush and subtle fragrance of the summer rose—soon past, but the eternal law of love revealed in Holy Writ abides forever.

Yonder eastern shore of the Missouri was for some time the frontier boundary of American settlement. These regions west of the river had long beckoned to the hardy and venturesome vanguard. When the day came that they were opened for settlement all was in readiness for the beginning of one of the greatest chapters of progress ever recorded by any Nation. In the brain and heart of those who pushed across these Missouri waters there was carried an Empire. An empire of homes, culture, education and God.

Momentous events have transpired on our soil. We have reared monuments to perpetuate the history of our state; but today, here in Bellevue, our Bethlehem of Freemasonry, we erect a memorial to the memory of those pioneer Masons, and to every Christian influence which took root at that period. This has developed into a mighty army of

Christian men and women, until today our Masonic bodies carry upon their rolls thousands of men and women who are steadily marching forward under the guidance of our Divine leader, the Lion of the Tribe of Judah.

Therefore, it is with profound gratitude for the heritage that these pioneers have bequeathed to me as a Mason, and citizen of Nebraska, that this monument is dedicated.

Looking across the stretch of years reaching from April 3, 1855 to the present, as Masons, we rightfully exclaim, "Behold what God hath wrought." To Him we ascribe all honor and gratitude. To Him we erect this monument. To Him it points. To the young and old of today, and to generations yet unborn, it will plead with sublime eloquence for that trust in God and the exercise of those Godly virtues that are the indispensable foundation stones of orderly government, peace, and prosperity.

The Prophet Samuel took a stone and set it between Mizpah and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath Jehovah helped us." Even as we thus place this altar to mark the birthplace of Masonry in Nebraska, may it also become an "Altar of help" to this and future ages.

It is a source of humble and reverent joy to me to have a part in placing this monument.

At this time I desire to present one who has rendered an appreciated help in planning and designing this memorial: Elbert J. Jull.

I also have great pleasure in introducing to you the builder of this monument. I have requested him to say a few words of explanation and interpretation: Brother P. B. Sherriff, of Des Moines, Iowa.

It is now my delight to ask Brothers Benjamin F. Eyre, Jonathan A. Frye and Karl S. Bickel to unveil the Monument.

And now, Brethren it is my extreme pleasure and privilege to present this monument to Nebraska Lodge No. 1, that it may be committed to the Most Worshipful—The Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska for suitable dedication. This presentation will be made by a brother who is well known in Masonic circles. He was for a time Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, and is a Past Master of Nebraska Lodge Number 1. He is one that typifies that which our Order teaches. I know he has a message that will be of utmost interest and importance to all here assembled, and I bespeak for you a rare treat. I have pleasure in introducing Worshipful Brother Albert W. Jefferis.

Oration, Worshipful Albert W. Jefferis, Past Master of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.

Brother Heller:

The present Worshipful Master and all brethren of Nebraska Lodge Number One, with grateful hearts accept from you, our beloved Past Master, this beautiful enduring Masonic Monument.

For nearly forty years the members of old Nebraska Number One have enjoyed your fellowship, and felt the inspiration of your loyal de-

votion and continued services. You have ever impressed upon our hearts and minds immortal truths. By precept and living example you have taught us enduring lessons from the Three Great Lights of Masonry,—the Holy Bible, Square, and Compass.

As man and citizen, husband and father, you have done well your full duty. Today, through your thrift, you have given of your savings, earned through the honest work and painstaking toil of a court reporter, to weld more closely the ties of Masonic brotherhood among the Masons of Nebraska.

We look upon this beautifully designed and inscribed memorial.

Our hearts tell us that we should exclaim, Eureka! as did our ancient brother the great Pythagoras, signifying in the present instance, however, that we have marked the spot which unites the all-pervading influence of Masonry today within Nebraska with that small beginning seventy-seven years ago when seven pioneer brethren for the first time displayed the Three Great Lights of Masonry upon the western bank of the life-flowing river known as the Old Missouri. Their doings strengthened the faith and lightened the pathways of those who wrought to build a civilized community amidst the savages and wild beasts of the plains.

Men, like all living things, have their inner natures which urge them onward toward their ultimate destinies. The River though dammed ever so often still flows on in some manner to become a part once more of the mighty ocean. The circuit of the waters never ceases,—nature changes, but never destroys.

Centuries ago man sought to understand himself. He gazed and thought, without the aid of the printed page, about the harmony, symmetry and beauty of the blue above him; pondered concerning the warmth and the light, resplendent in the rays of the Sun, the Moon and the Stars; experienced the changes wrought by the returning seasons; watched the bathing and washing of the hills and plains by the rain and snow; witnessed the earth produce foods for physical sustenance of man and brute, until finally man's inner, unseen nature impelled him to grasp the first eternal and everlasting truth of his inner self,—a belief in God, an allwise Creator, the Supreme Architect of the universe.

Strengthened by this conviction through the thought and reflections of his mind, though unseen by him in the majesty of its workings, he compared men with the brutes of the field, with the birds of the air, and with the fish of the sea, and was thus convinced by his unseen self that the whole human family of every race and clime were of a kind, and so in the language of that hour he announced his belief in The Brotherhood of Man, the second immortal truth of his unseen nature.

Then through the study of himself he learned that his might was within himself, that, that which was in his nature must grow out to express that which urged him from within, and so through the force of his invisible mind he directed the subtle agility of his hands and fingers, the most pliable and useful parts of his physical nature, to change and transform material parts of the earth into new forms of beauty and

usefulness for his happiness, protection, and support. Then, reflecting upon his accomplishments and triumphs, man came to know that he was possessed of the force and power of creation; that it would be no greater marvel for his invisible nature to live forever, than it was for him to live at all within his physical body on earth, and so he rejoiced because of his natural belief in the immortality of his soul.

With these three natural concepts established within his innermost self, he was urged to shun mere idleness and pleasure in the happiness of work by transforming the things of the earth to his greater uses. He builded pyramids and temples as expressions of his glory unto God his Creator. Then his inner self convinced him that the strengthening and building of the inner, unseen nature of man was of even more importance to the destiny of mankind than were the changing by him of all material things of the earth.

With these three eternal truths,—Belief in God, The Brotherhood of Man, and the Immortality of the Human Soul, ensconced in the minds of men, it was but natural for Masonry to come into existence as it did centuries ago to further in the building of man's divine attributes, the better to fit him for his destined state of immortality.

We know not how many ages had passed before the Christian era when Masonry first taught its immortal natural truths to strengthen and stabilize the faith and purposes of men who sought to do the right, but we do know that it has silently and unostentatiously moved through the centuries as a stream of life-giving water. It has had no quarrel with any creed; it has not paid anyone to seek for its recruits, yet free men of every rank and station, of every creed and clime, have voluntarily, without solicitation, sought to acquire strength and wisdom from the teachings of Blue Lodge Masonry. During all the centuries of its existence, Masonry has remained steadfast to the three eternal truths which it first adopted as the natural inner beliefs of man. With universal toleration for the weaknesses of man's complex nature, Masonry has ever sought to induce its votaries to act upon the square, do justice, to relieve the distressed and seek the truth for the common good. Because of the universality of Masonry, we now know that they who have been admitted on their own requests to the altars of Blue Lodge Masonry, have in greater or lesser degree grasped its natural truths and noble purposes. Its votaries in the main have so conducted themselves in the every day life of the world as to convince reflecting minds that a Mason's belief in God, in the Brotherhood of Man, and in the Immortality of the Soul, are not mere vocal utterances, but that such Masonic tenets have an abiding place within the inner consciousness of their souls. No human or collection of men will ever comprehend how much Masonry has helped toward the stabilization of the actions and conduct of human society in the onward march of civilization. Masonry's record in these regards is kept among the archives of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

We know, however, that that record will show that Masonry has always taught that "by the exercise of brotherly love we are taught to

regard the whole human species as one family, the high and low; the rich and poor, who, created by one Almighty Parent and inhabitants of the same planet, are to aid, support and protect each other." We likewise know that that record will show that Masonry has ever viewed man as being capable of self-government, otherwise Masonry would not have included Temperance and Justice for two of its four cardinal virtues.

Masonry has always taught that "Temperance is that due restraint upon the affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice." The practice of temperance tends to build strong characters in any and all who practice that virtue. The practice of this Masonic virtue is more to be desired for the progress of human society than is the enactment of silly laws in an effort to protect weaklings. When anyone learns to restrain his own action, and guide his own conduct, true to the direction of his inner conscious self, no laws are necessary to curb his passions and appetites of greed or avarice, or to restrain him from self-destruction of his physical or spiritual powers.

When one really knows that "Justice is that standard or boundary of right which enables man to render to every man his just due without distinction, and that the practice of the Masonic virtue of Justice in the conduct of men is the very cement and support of civil society, he should rejoice because of the efforts of Masonry to build better and truer men.

Brother Heller, it was the teachings of Masonry in its purposes to build men and stabilize their conduct through the awakening of their inner spirits or souls, which impelled our seven brethren to erect here a Masonic Altar to carry forward the work of the centuries. The same influence that spurred them to action has impelled you to erect this monument to mark the spot where Masonry welded a new link to continue its mission amidst new surroundings for the regeneration of those who might seek to help carry forward its purposes and teachings.

Most Worshipful Grand Master Tapster of the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska, and Brethren, I present you this monument as a permanent testimonial of the loyalty and devotion of the Members of Nebraska Number One to the work which you are so well carrying forward throughout this Masonic jurisdiction. In so doing, we feel confident that there is nothing so enduring in the natures of men as are the inherited beliefs of Masonry. Constructive men always cling to those doctrines and precepts which have proven their continued worth. Careful men know that many of the new and untried schemes and impulses of misguided minds are but fleeting fancies which may carry backward to disaster, rather than forward in the work of leading men and peoples to greater achievements and higher attainments.

The Mason who has grasped in some degree the meaning of the teachings and purposes which have animated those who have carried Masonry forward, knows that reflective minds will ever continue to cling to man's natural beliefs which abide within their innermost selves.

Most Worshipful Grand Master it is the hope of Nebraska Lodge Number One, and of Brother Heller its donor, that this memorial may inspire a more fervent Masonic faith, illustrated, enriched, and emphasized as it has been by the life of Him, who passed to his reward some two thousand years ago upon the Cross.

Masonry in the past has done its work. The influence of its teachings is needed now.

ACCEPTANCE OF MEMORIAL,
MOST WORSHIPFUL JOHN R. TAPSTER,
Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska

Worshipful Brother Thom, Brethren, and Friends:

After listening to these inspiring addresses, I doubt if there is a Mason in all this great assembly whose heart has not swelled with pride in the fact that he is a member of this Ancient and Honorable Order.

Masonry is a permanent institution. Its existence dates back into the annals of the past; although empires and kingdoms have been overthrown; and changes and revolutions have taken place in governments and in society since it first had a being; yet Masonry still lives, having withstood the ravages of time, through periods of prosperity and adversity. And it has today, a living, vital existence and will continue to exist as long as time shall be.

It is most fitting and eminently proper that we pause in our deliberations of Grand Lodge in this, our 75th Annual Communication, to dedicate this monument, commemorating the birth of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

The history of Masonry in Nebraska is co-existent with the history of the State itself. Masonry is as old as is government. In its origin, its principles, its organization and its administration are to be found obedience to the laws of God and man, loyalty to country, compliance with established usages and customs, hope of immortality, charity for all mankind and love of our fellowman. Without all these attributes, there can be no Masonry, no just government.

Thus while we dedicate this monument to Masonry in Nebraska, by the same act, we dedicate it to good government. Not only has Freemasonry played its part in the history of the State of Nebraska, but in the history of the United States and of the world. Just recently the Masons of Nebraska celebrated the 200th Anniversary of that distinguished gentleman who was a Mason from the age of 21 until his death and twice Master of his lodge, the immortal Washington, Father of his Country, who so securely cemented into the foundation of this great country the tenets of our order, that his memory is now perpetuated, not only in the hearts of his countrymen but in that beautiful Temple of stone and granite, erected by the Masons of the United States on Shooters Hill, overlooking the City which bears his name.

Today we are looking back, particularly to a time about 77 years ago, a long period as we count time, but an infinitesimal span in the

sight of God. We are looking back upon the day when a faithful band of Masonic Pioneers assembled near this spot, to plant the first seed of Masonry in Nebraska, which has grown and bloomed and made beautiful by its teachings, the lives of thousands of our brethren; the spot where they set upon the fertile soil of this Great State, a tree that has flourished until its boughs have spread over all the State, and where its blossoms have brought pleasure and its fruits given life to thousands of her people. Truly these pioneers builded better than they knew. Little did they dream that in 77 years from that small beginning of 9 or 10 Masons, there would spread to every corner of this state, Masonic Lodges to the number of 292, with approximately 42,000 Masous.

Today we are here to commemorate the founding of the first Masonic Lodge in what was then the Territory of Nebraska and honor the memory of its builders. Loyalty to the Fraternity has ever been an attribute of Masons, and it is because of this loyalty, this willingness to carry on, that the Fraternity has grown and weathered the storms that have wrecked many groups and many nations.

Seventy-three years ago, the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the territory of Nebraska, met in Annual Communication in this city of Bellevue, near the spot where we now stand. The Grand Orator, in his address on that occasion, admonished his brethren in these words, "We are taking our first steps upon a pathway strewn with responsibilities of the highest character, with us rests in a measure the future of Masonry in this young territory, and it is our duty so to guide our actions by the square, the level, and the plumb that nothing shall be done by us calculated to injure the workings of Masonic discipline, to impair the vigor of Masonic strength or to throw obstacles in the way of Masonic progress."

In accepting this monument in the name of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, let us take his admonition to our hearts and consecrate ourselves anew to this great work. Let us take the torch from their falling hands, for to us is committed the care of this Great Institution in Nebraska in our generation and it is not only our duty and responsibility, but our privilege to see that it is passed on to the coming generation, unaltered and unimpaired. And so long as the waters of the nearby Missouri flow in their never-ending journey to the sea, they will chant the praise of those pioneers of Masonry and may the Great Architect in His All wise Providence grant that we may prove by our works, as have these pioneers, "that to live in the hearts of those we leave behind, is not to die."

PRAYER OF DEDICATION,
REV. AND BROTHER LOUIS HIEB,

Chaplain, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A.F. & A.M.

Oh, Ever Living God, Thou Supreme Architect of the Universe,
Our Gracious Heavenly Father:

We acknowledge Thy Good Spirit which induced the earnest men of
three-quarters of a century ago to unite themselves into the
first Masonic Lodge in this State;

We acknowledge that same Spirit which impelled our Brother
Wm. S. Heller, to erect this Monument;

And now, having assembled in Thy Name,
having invoked Thy blessing upon us, and
claimed Thy promise that where two or three are gathered
in Thy name, Thou wouldst be in the midst—

We dedicate,
to the Glory of Thy Name
to the good of Masonry, and
to the blessing of our fellow-men

This Memorial,
which, thro the gracious act of our brother is presented by
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, to the Grand Lodge of this State.

And we beseech Thee, O God, that the blessing of Heaven may rest
upon us, as with this Memorial Shaft,
We dedicate ourselves anew to Thy service, and to the service
of our fellows. Amen.

Vocal Solo, "Remember Thy Creator"Adams
Brother Walter B. Graham, Nebraska Lodge No. 1, A.F. & A.M.

Benediction, V.W. George Allen Beecher.....Grand Chaplain
Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. of Nebraska.

With the benediction pronounced by V.W. George Allen Beecher,
Grand Chaplain, the ceremony closed.

CELEBRATION
of the
Seventy-fifth Anniversary
of the
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.
of Nebraska
Tuesday, June 7th, 1932, at 8 P. M.,
Scottish Rite Cathedral

Most Worshipful John R. Tapster, Grand Master, presiding

Preceding the meeting, the Omaha Masonic Band, under direction of Brother Ernest Nordeen, Jr., gave a short program.

Selections—Bee Hive Lodge Chorus.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, made the following introductory remarks:

Brethren: This has been a day that will long be remembered in the annals of Masonry in Nebraska. This afternoon we dedicated a monument, a gift of W. Brother William S. Heller, Past Master of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, commemorating the birth of Freemasonry in Nebraska. This evening we are to commemorate another significant occasion, that of the birth of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Nebraska.

This morning we had with us the three Grand Masters of the three Jurisdictions which issued charters to the three Lodges forming the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. I am sorry to say that owing to business calls from Illinois, and from Iowa, that the Grand Masters of Illinois and Iowa will not be with us this evening. However, we have with us the Grand Master of Missouri, the maternal Grand Master of what was originally Giddings Lodge 156, now Western Star Lodge No. 2. Then we have with us tonight other distinguished brethren, our Grand Secretary Emeritus, Brother Francis E. White, coming all the way from California for this occasion; in addition we have the resident Senior Past Grand Master of Nebraska, M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson.

Before I introduce these brethren we are going to ask our V. W. Brother, the Grand Chaplain, to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe on the meeting in which we are about to participate.

The Invocation was given by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

INVOCATION

Blessed Lord, with whom we have walked and talked today, grant that as the shadows lengthen of this mortal day we may be reminded of those bonds of affection, friendship, love, and service which have characterized our labors through the years that have gone. In this day of commemoration we have visualized the pathway through which we

have passed from the lesser to the greater prize; and as those who planted the seed in the long ago in that soil of these western slopes of the great mountains, planted well, cultivated, and reaped in a measure the harvest of their labors, so may we be worthy of carrying on the seed sowing, the cultivating, and the reaping of the harvest. Teach us in all things to cultivate the highest mind, and the highest ideals in life; help us always never to falter in offering our services; unite body, soul, and spirit to the advancement of those principles which make our nation strong in its leadership among the nations of the world. Help us to cultivate in ourselves those principles and ideals which will manifest themselves in our own lives and characters as home makers and home builders, in handing on to our sons and daughters those ideals for which those whom we have remembered today, lived and died. And may our services be blessed by Thy presence; go with us from these hallowed moments of conferences and fellowship in the memory of our dead. Teach us as time passes the highest ideals and the true values of life, and may we never be engrossed in things of this world so that we fail finally to gain the prize eternal. Look upon us in our humble gathering here tonight, fit us in mind and heart to receive instructions, and as we go from Thy presence may the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, our Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

Selections—Bee Hive Lodge Chorus.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, then made the following introductory remarks:

As has been said, the first Lodge in Nebraska was Nebraska No. 1, chartered at Bellevue; the second Lodge in Nebraska was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, as Giddings Lodge No. 156, now Western Star Lodge No. 2. And I am happy to present to you tonight Most Worshipful Brother Ray V. Denslow, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

ADDRESS BY MOST WORSHIPFUL RAY V. DENSLow,
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MISSOURI

He said in part:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

Your Grand Master has accused me of being the maternal grandmother of one of your lodges; I have had a number of charges made against me in my time, but this is the first occasion on which I have been accused of being a maternal grandmother. It is true that Missouri is the mother of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois is the mother of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and I suppose that that might place me in the above relationship with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. Missouri might be accused of being the grandmother of practically all Grand Lodges west of the Mississippi river, and I may add, Most Worshipful, we are not ashamed of any of them, and that includes the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

As I came up the steps a few moments ago a gentleman at the door looked me over and said (the speaker was in full dress) "Are you one of the musicians?" I said, "No, this is the way all of us Missourians go dressed."

I am happy to be with you on this most eventful occasion, any celebration of a birthday, to my notion, is worthy of your best effort and I am glad to say that today you have had a wonderful program and it is a pleasure to be here representing the Grand Lodge of Missouri and to represent them in this historical ceremony. Fifty, seventy-five and one hundred year anniversaries are important events, and I hope that all of us can return for your one hundredth anniversary. We had a pleasant ride down to Bellevue this afternoon, where we dedicated a monument commemorating the establishment of Freemasonry in Nebraska. As I passed down the highway toward Fort Crook and Bellevue, where I could see the Missouri sand-bars and those beautiful bluffs that you have on the other side of the river, many of the names and figures seemed strangely familiar to me. I didn't see any Indians out there—you understand that most people west of the Mississippi river rather expect to find Indians out in the great Middle West, some of the Easterners think that you folks out here in Nebraska, and some of us in Missouri, live in tepees and were rather disappointed to find that the Grand Master does not wear war paint.

The most interesting of these characters, especially to Nebraska Masons, was the celebrated Peter Sarpy. He was only one of those interesting characters that made up the Masonic fraternity in the period antedating the formation of our Grand Lodge. The Missouri Fur Company and the American Fur Company were two of the largest fur companies that existed throughout the world; in their organizations were a large number of active Masons and their representatives were to be found up and down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Sarpy was closely connected with the Cabannes, and the celebrated John Jacob Astor, one of the foremost fur traders, was an officer of the Grand Lodge of New York; I believe he was Grand Treasurer for many years. One of the most celebrated names in St. Louis is the name of Chouteau; the Chouteaus and Lacledes were the founders of the City of St. Louis; Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was a very active member of the fraternity. Bernard Pratt, Jr., is another of these illustrious names; the records show that he was the last initiate in Missouri Chapter before the breaking out of the anti-masonic agitation about 1830. There are many other names illustrious in Missouri, but not familiar to you brethren of Nebraska. But there are two names which I am sure will appeal to you, the names of two celebrated characters who came up the Missouri river many years ago—Lewis and Clark—Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark. They came following the purchase of this territory by the American government; they came westward to St. Louis in 1804, at the time when the territory was turned over to the American government. Lewis was the private secretary of Thomas Jefferson, and those who ridiculed its

purchase referred to it as "Jefferson's folly." Having purchased this immense territory, it was necessary that we find out something about the property, for we had followed the usual custom of buying things and finding out afterwards their value. Jefferson issued a commission to these two men in whom he had implicit confidence; Lewis was his private secretary, and both were Captains in the United States Army. They came up the river, making notes on their explorations, mingling with the inhabitants and making a detailed record of everything which occurred. Should you ever have occasion to go in the Jefferson Memorial Building in St. Louis, Mo., I urge you to go to the Lewis and Clark exhibit and there examine the original diary made by these intrepid explorers on this first trip of exploration. If you know anything about the Missouri river or have followed it through any portion of its course, you will easily recognize, even today, the spots mentioned in this diary of Meriwether Lewis. They journeyed westward to the Pacific and thereby opened up the way to the Pacific coast, resulting in early settlement of this rich section of the United States.

But to the Masons of the Middle West, Meriwether Lewis means more than an explorer, for he became the first Master of the first lodge in St. Louis in 1806, receiving a charter from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania empowering him to open a lodge of Master Masons in that city under the name of St. Louis Lodge No. 111, Ancient York Masons. Only a few months later, in traveling across the Natchez trace, or trail, in Tennessee, Lewis was foully murdered and thus ended the career of one who was probably our foremost explorer, and certainly the most famous Mason of his time. His associate later settled in St. Louis. Captain Clark was usually referred to as "Red" Clark, a name given him by the Indians, with whom he had had so many dealings and by whom he was regarded as a father because of the friendly interest which he took in the Indian tribes. He was buried in St. Louis in 1838 by St. Louis Lodge No. 20, and in beautiful Bellefontaine Cemetery in that city there has been erected a granite monument towering probably seventy-five or eighty feet in height, bearing the name of William Clark and on its face the well known square and compass of our fraternity.

The story of the development of this country is an interesting one to us who have studied it. It shows us that we are not altogether creatures of our own making, but rather we are subjects of various physical conditions which surround us. Nebraska was not settled because it was considered such a fine place, just as Missouri was not settled for the same reason, but settled because fur traders came to purchase furs from Indians who traversed Missouri and Mississippi rivers; this resulted in the first settlement in Missouri—a fur trading point known as St. Genevieve, where was established our first lodge. Other traders later on decided that if they should locate a little farther up the river from St. Genevieve they might cut off St. Genevieve and secure the furs, with the result that there grew up the

village of St. Louis, soon to become the home of these great fur trading companies; they were great commercial agencies and may be said to have been the original chain stores of their time. Still, later we find other traders moving farther up the Missouri river, with the result that there grew up the towns of St. Charles, Old Franklin, Westport Landing (now Kansas City), from which latter point began the Oregon and Santa Fe trails and as a result of these large emigrations, there grew up settlements in the territory in which you and I live. These settlements were mainly on the banks of the Missouri river, or on well established trails between Westport and the coast, or Santa Fe and Old Mexico on the southeast. We are not surprised when a few years later we find applications for charters and dispensations for lodges up and down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, for these settlements contained a representative percentage of members of the fraternity. The history of Nebraska is no exception, because as early as 1855 the Missouri Grand Lodge was implored to grant a charter to Masons residing in Nebraska City.

The brethren of these early days had their problems, but they are entirely different in character from those which we have today. I believe that every Grand Master has had more problems during the last year than in any time during the history of Freemasonry. It was not a hard task to be Grand Master when they were taking candidates in by the hundreds and when all a Grand Master apparently had to do was to go around patting brethren on the back and making a few visitations, but we have since learned that this wholesale process was not the best method of making Masons and we are now paying the penalty for such a system; we are coming to a more simple form of carrying on our business, that is one of the results of the visitations which are being made between officers of Grand Lodges. By such visitations we find out just where our weaknesses are and then we return home and attempt to effect a remedy. We have many laws down in Missouri, many of which our brethren know nothing about and I sometimes think that Masonic bodies are getting too many laws. Every time a Grand Master finds a situation which does not exactly meet his approval, he appears at Grand Lodge with a resolution to either make a new law or to amend the present law, the result is that in Missouri few of the officers of our lodges know half the laws they have to govern their own lodge with. So far as I am concerned, I believe a lodge could run on the ten commandments, and get by very successfully.

The year 1931-32 has been a very interesting one, and your Grand Master and myself may congratulate ourselves that we have been Grand Masters during this outstanding year. It was our good fortune to attend the Bicentennial of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia last fall, and only a few weeks ago we journeyed to Washington, where we permitted our silk hats to get drenched. But the year has brought with it many troubles and sorrows; many of our

brethren are without work. We speak of depression, and there is no question that there are many of our brethren out of work and financially depressed, but it is not necessary for us to go very far back in our history to find other periods of depression. You can go back within your own remembrance to periods which were equally depressive, and, so far as Masonry is concerned, much worse; none of us now living can go back to 1826, but I need not remind you that this was a period when the Masonic fraternity in the United States was at its lowest ebb as a result of the anti-masonic excitement, caused by the disappearance of one William Morgan. In the State of Missouri, for a period of six or seven years, no lodge existed in the City of St. Louis by reason of this feeling, the Grand Lodge for the first time in its history failed to hold a meeting in the year 1835; in other years they were compelled to meet outside the City of St. Louis in order to avoid the feeling which existed against us as members of the Masonic fraternity. Members of our fraternity, who were pastors of churches, were forbidden to preach in their pulpits because of this feeling. It was a terrible period in our history and we had other periods, one occurring about the time of the Civil War, again in 1870 following the war, and to those of our brethren who may care to go back into Biblical history I may refer you to the seven years of famine. We of today have little to complain of as long as people are not starving and as long as we possess that characteristic known as human sympathy. Times and things could be much worse than they are and my experience during the past few months in visitations to Masonic lodges throughout my jurisdiction is that one can find more real interest in Masonry than has been apparent in the last quarter of a century. It was not INTEREST in 1920 and 1921 when we took hundreds of candidates through the degrees; it was a Masonic degree mill, when we started work, worked all day long and into the evening; it was not Masonry when soldiers were taken into the Masonic fraternity in such large groups that they could not even hear the obligation when it was administered because so many were in the class. I know of instances where soldiers were taken in and received all three degrees in one evening, but I can assure you, brethren, that such was never true in the jurisdiction of Missouri. You can imagine, my brethren, what sort of an impression such procedure is going to have on Masonic candidates. Our work, if it is worth anything at all, is worth doing well and if there is nothing you can do more than to take a sincere interest in candidates whom you are instructing I suggest that you do it. The first thing should be the selection of our material for candidates, and the second the selection of leaders who can properly instruct these candidates in the mysteries of our degrees. There is nothing more beautiful than ritualistic work, than the ceremonies contained in the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. Candidates cannot appreciate any of the degrees which follow unless they have a thorough knowledge of the symbolism of our three degrees. Another trouble which we have been experiencing is that many have been permitted to participate in

our degrees who did not know anything except the ritual—the mere repetition of words. If it is only a question of words, then it might be possible to buy a phonograph, if one cared to give it in that way. What is necessary at this time is able men, men who stand high in their communities, and if your fraternity fails in Nebraska it is because you have not done your part in this selection. And so I say to you that all we need today is to make careful selection of our candidates, utilize the services of desirable men as our leaders, and the future of our fraternity will be secured. We are looking too much for prosperity when our great desire should be happiness and contentment. The only message that I care to give is that happiness, sunshine, and prosperity may be found at our own door-step. This so-called depression is going to end in a way advantageous to all; it is going to mean that we are returning to normal methods of living, that it is unnecessary to go out to picture shows or other amusements in order to find contentment; we are learning that association with our brethren in lodges is inspiring our members with new ideals and love for the fraternity, and I agree with my good brother who last night said that we learn more from association with men than we could learn by a course in college.

And may I, in conclusion, express the hope that you brethren of Nebraska will take advantage of the opportunity which is now before you, revive interest in your lodge, return to its meetings and there you will find the happiness, contentment, and prosperity which makes life worth living.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master :

Thank you, Brother Denslow, for the message you have brought us.

Brethren, there is one man who has risen high in the list of Masons in Nebraska—a Brother who was for more than a quarter of a century, the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, and who has attended fifty-six Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure tonight, and I feel highly honored in being able to present to you, our Good Brother Right Worshipful Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus. (Applause.)

R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, gave the following:

REMINISCENCES

by

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

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

In reminiscing, I will try to avoid what the small boy said about his mother: "She remembers things that never happened." In other words, I will try to separate imagination from facts.

My first attendance at Grand Lodge was in 1871, and I still remember with what awe, admiration, and respect I looked upon the Grand

Master and his associate officers. M. W. Harry P. Deuel was presiding as Grand Master, and I, at the age of about 24 years, was representing Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, and am listed among the Grand Officers, in the proceedings, "as Grand Standard Bearer." About all I remember of the meeting is that it was hot, and that hotel accommodations in Lincoln were not as good as they are now; they were also on the basis of first come, first served. During the session, an invitation was accepted to visit the state prison, then in course of construction, if time to do so would be available. "The work of the Order" as adopted and taught by this Grand Jurisdiction, was exemplified just before the close of the session, and how we young members did listen to the work as given by our more proficient brethren. In 1872, I met Brother George H. Thummel; on his first appearance in Grand Lodge he is listed among the Grand Lodge Officers, as Grand Lecturer, having been appointed by Grand Master William E. Hill, to fill an unexpired term. At this session was begun the close friendship that existed between Brother Thummel and myself for nearly sixty years.

Brother Hill was greatly interested in uniformity of work, and had served as Grand Lecturer, and he tried to teach the brethren the value of putting life into it, and making it more interesting and dramatic. One of our lodges is named for Brother Hill, and his widow presented it with a set of jewels. Brother Hill contributed \$1,000.00 to the Nebraska Masonic Home many years later. Other contributions to the Home made by Past Officers include \$5,000.00 from Past Grand Master Lininger, to build a Memorial chapel; \$1,000.00 from Past Grand Master Henry Gibbons; \$5,000.00 from Past Grand Commander Lewis M. Keene; \$500.00 from Past Grand High Priest Henry E. Palmer; and \$1,225.66 from Past Grand Commander Thomas G. Rees.

To these sums, which are in a special account of Endowments, Bequests, and Donations of \$100.00 or more, should be added donations from twenty lodges and individuals, of \$23,792.16, making a total of \$32,517.72.

Past Grand Master Hill was the last of the Grand Masters to serve for a term of two years.

In the proceedings of 1872 is a report of the Board of Masonic Relief, concerning money sent to relieve those who had suffered from the Chicago fire, in October, 1871. At this session the question of intoxicating liquors came up, and the sale of the same was declared to be a Masonic offense. At this time the words Assistant Grand Lecturers were changed to Assistant Grand Custodians, and schools of instruction were ordered held, the Grand Lecturer saying among other things that the Craft was anxious to learn the adopted work. I surely know that one member of the Fraternity was among those referred to. The expenses of the Grand Lodge in 1872 were \$2,014.50. In 1873, a long "Whereas" and several "Resolves" were offered, and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, against all and sundry non-affiliates. The committee seemed to approve, as to the evil of non-affiliates, but wisely concluded that the remedy suggested would not improve the situation.

The Orphans Educational Fund, which had been started by Orsamus H. Irish, afterwards Grand Master, in 1866 by a resolution introduced by him "to take measures to found an institution for the education of orphans of deceased Masons", had reached \$5,154.65 by 1873, and as this was more than the sum deemed necessary, the Grand Lodge repealed the law providing for assessments for it. The first donations listed were from J. N. Wise, Grand Secretary, \$10.00; Orsamus H. Irish, Grand Orator, \$15.00; and J. N. H. Patrick, proxy for the Junior Warden of Omadi Lodge No. 5, \$19.00. The law was in existence for five years, and nothing was ever paid into it except from the members of lodges 1 to 33, and no expenses for caring for it have ever been paid to anyone. As you know it now amounts to \$179,088.55 and more has been taken out of it for good and useful purposes than was originally put into it.

Past Grand Masters of the early days were far-seeing; in order to provide that their wisdom would always be available, in 1873 they presented a resolution, and it was adopted and afterwards became the law, making all Past Grand Masters members of the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the junior, (the wisest), as chairman.

The three lodges in Omaha invited the members of the Grand Lodge to attend a reception and ball at the Grand Central Hotel, at the 1874 session. The invitation read "at 8:30 o'clock", but did not state whether A. M. or P. M. By resolution the invitation was accepted, and we were to go in a body. Did we go? Emphatically, yes. Everybody who was invited went, and what a grand, glorious, good time we had. The Grand Central was noted in those days for hospitality in the way of banquets and balls.

In the same year, 1874, was started the use of compendiums for lodges, if you know what I mean. If not, ask some of the secretaries of the early days, and they will tell you that they were very useful records if you could ever learn how to make them, and they caused a lot of labor for the secretaries. At this session came to me my first appointment as a member of an important committee—that on Ways and Means. I am sorry to say that it was this committee of which I was a member that began the expensive procedure of electrotyping our proceedings, which we had to abandon many years later. It was also at this session that I "got in bad" with the members by favoring abolishing the payroll, and providing for the lodges to pay mileage and per diem to their representatives direct, so they could pay for as few or as many as they wanted. After the Grand Lodge "sat down" on me so hard for my action, it took me a long time to get up.

In 1875, the robbery of the safe in which the Grand Treasurer had the Grand Lodge funds, caused some anxiety. Funds were returned from the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago, for sufferers from the Chicago fire, amounting to \$114.00, and by resolution this sum was made the nucleus of a charity fund. What became of this fund? Provision was made at this session for a Grand Registry, but no registry was made until the card system was started, about 1903. Steps were also

taken to organize a Masonic Life Association, for insuring members; the association was formed, and is still in existence, but not under the same name as originally given it. Hip, hip, hurrah, sufficient funds were reported on hand to pay the mileage and per diem, and to leave a balance in the treasury. The pay-roll amounted to \$703.00.

The question of recognition of colored lodges came up in 1876, and it caused considerable trouble throughout the United States, as well as in our own state. The subject went to a committee, for consideration, and recognition was denied. George H. Thummel was installed as Grand Master in this year, and the following year reported as the most important event of his administration the laying of the corner-stone for the New Masonic Temple in Omaha, and he also dedicated the building when it was completed. Daniel H. Wheeler, while acting as Grand Master, had laid the first corner-stone in the state with Masonic ceremonies, that of the first building of the state university at Lincoln, and Brother Thummel was the first Grand Master to lay the corner-stone for a Masonic Temple, and the first to dedicate a Masonic Temple in the state.

George W. Lininger was installed as Grand Master in 1877, being the first and only one so elected from the floor, after the formation of the Grand Lodge. (George Armstrong had been Grand Lecturer and Grand Secretary, but was not one of the first four Grand officers when he was elected Grand Master.) From Brother Lininger's numerous visits to foreign countries, especially England, where he often attended Masonic meetings, he brought home some of their features, such as more sociability, charities, ceremonies, etc., and he endeavored to introduce some of these into the lodges here, and was partly successful in doing so. The address of Brother Lininger in 1878 created a good deal of feeling among some of the members of the Grand Lodge, and an attempt was made to order some of it omitted from the printed proceedings. This brought out heated discussions, and much bitterness of feeling, but Brother Lininger insisted that it was his address, and must go to the brethren as he had written it. For a time it looked as though brotherly love had gone for good, but it was only in the ante-room, and after the brethren had had their say, peace was restored, and business went on as usual, and the address remained as written. Another attempt was made to reconsider the vote, just before the close of the session, but that, too, failed. Brother Lininger kept in the minds of some of the brethren the desire for a Masonic Home, after the Grand Lodge had fixed terms that could not be met by the stockholders and officers of the organization, earlier, and to him we are largely indebted for the establishment of the present Nebraska Masonic Home. He established the Lininger Art Gallery, which was open to the public during his lifetime, and he greatly enjoyed displaying the many paintings, marbles, bronzes, curios, etc., brought with him from his travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

By 1878, and the close of the 21st annual communication, things Masonic were in fairly good condition. Many subjects had been considered and adjusted in harmony and good-fellowship. Uniformity of

work had been secured after much time and thought had been given to it, and there was no so-called "tinkering with the ritual." What the brethren were striving for was uniformity of work, and the enforcement of this in all of the lodges. The generally accepted work was what was known as the Webb-Preston work, and after many years of persistent effort, it became the only authorized work in the jurisdiction. To M. W. Robert C. Jordan, our first Grand Master, must go much of the credit for uniformity of work; he blazed the trail in this Grand Jurisdiction, and all other Grand Masters since then have followed the path he so plainly marked.

In the early days, with only a few lodges, the Grand Lodge was a deliberative body, and sessions of two and three days were held. If the brethren could not solve a problem when it was first presented, it went over for consideration until the next annual, and every effort was made to dispose of matters fairly, and in the light of the best advice obtainable. No official decisions were made by Grand Masters until the year 1866, when Grand Master Furnas made two. The first related to holding lodges on Sunday, and the second, to making Masons of men who could neither read nor write. The Grand Master decided both in the negative. Since 1866 several official decisions have been made, have they not?

Orations in the early days were of a high order, and would compare favorably with those of the present day. Much time was given to amending the law, and that custom still continues. For a number of years, all names that appeared in the proceedings were listed in a special index. At times too much economy was practiced, and not enough money was collected to pay the legitimate expenses. Sometimes for want of funds, members were not paid mileage and per diem until later on, and at others, the Grand Lodge borrowed from the Orphans Educational fund, paying the regular rate of interest, 12%. There was much enthusiasm in the early days. Past Grand Master Jordan, at the 25th anniversary celebration, mentioned the fact that at the formation of the Grand Lodge, the representatives from Western Star Lodge No. 2 walked from Nebraska City to Omaha and return, sleeping under the canopy of heaven, both coming and going.

In the early days all of the lodges were located on the west bank of the Missouri River, and steamboats were the favorite means of travel (when the water was high enough to float them.) When the railroads went west over Nebraska, how the lodges did spread over the prairies!

In 1885 was begun a movement to do away with the long list of decisions, and to incorporate those that were in force into the law; the law to be re-arranged and codified under regular chapters and sections by subjects, with a complete index. The committee to which the work was assigned, after some delays, consisted of Grand Secretary Bowen, Young of 148, and White of 6. They found 162 decisions and 45 rules printed in the proceedings, and these were incorporated into law; when the decisions conflicted with the law or with each other, the latest one was taken. The committee had a year in which to do the work, and

they took such time as was convenient to all of the members, a majority of the committee deciding all questions in dispute. When the work was done Brother Bowen had it printed in special type, the old law in Roman, the proposed additions in italic, and the proposed erasures with a faint line drawn through. Amendments made at the session were included, and copies sent to the lodges for suggested corrections, if any were wanted. At the next annual communication, further amendments were made, and the law was adopted and ordered printed and distributed. The work received universal commendation.

In 1899 the Grand Treasurer, R. W. Brother Christian Hartman, died, and following his demise, the Grand Lodge funds were taken over by Grand Master Keysor, entered in the bank in the name of the Grand Lodge, to be drawn out only on orders issued and signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. On January 20th, 1900, the Grand Lodge General Fund was exhausted; there was about \$3,000.00 in the Masonic Home Fund and part of this was used until money came in from the lodges for the annual fees and dues. Since that time funds have been ample for all necessary expenses. This was the beginning of changing the constitution so as to abolish the office of Grand Treasurer. Some of us believed that the changes should be made for the following reasons: First, doing away with the duplicating of part of the printed records of the Grand Secretary in regard to funds; Second, keeping the funds under the control of the Grand Lodge without any intermediary; Third, providing for a monthly statement from the bank, to go to the Grand Master after verification by the Grand Secretary, as to the condition of the finances; and Fourth, to save the cost, and any increment to go direct to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge.

Among the most serious objects considered by the Grand Lodge, there were four which I remember particularly. The first one has already been mentioned—that of omitting part of the address of the Grand Master from the printed proceedings. The second one was, could three Scottish Rite bodies exist in the state. Interested in one of these bodies was the sitting Grand Master, and at the head of each of the other two was a Past Grand Master, and the members of the Grand Lodge furnished the source of supply in the way of candidates. It was a battle among giants. About twenty pages of the Grand Master's address are given to the subject in 1890, and much time was taken and some feeling engendered in discussion. The record of it is too long to allow even a synopsis to be given, but it is set forth in full in the proceedings of 1890, and should be read by everyone interested in Freemasonry in Nebraska.

The third and fourth subjects relate to the right of a Grand Master to make Masons "at sight." Grand Master Phelps made his son a Mason "at sight", but his action was not approved by the Grand Lodge, for that body declared in substance that the office of Grand Master was created by the constitution, and the Grand Master was strictly bound and limited by it, and nowhere did it give a Grand Master any right to make

Masons except as was laid down in the law. This case may be read in the proceedings of 1897. In 1908 Grand Master DeBord attended a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, at which William Howard Taft was made a Mason "at sight". He returned from the meeting determined to reverse the action of the Grand Lodge in the case of Most Worshipful Brother Phelps, and as Brother DeBord put it, set the Grand Lodge right on the matter of prerogatives of Grand Masters. Did he succeed? Well, hardly. The rank and file took the view that "same way" meant everyone, the high as well as the low, and the action of the Grand Lodge was more emphatic, if anything, against Grand Masters' prerogatives than it had been before. The record of this case is fully set out in the proceedings of 1909, and like the others cited, it is well worth reading.

Some attempts have been made to create a General Grand Lodge, but all of them have been met by the nearly unanimous declaration that in substance "this Grand Lodge is a sovereign Grand body, and acknowledges no higher authority than it creates for itself. No one, General Grand Master, nor anyone else, can come into our Grand Lodge and preside unless invited to do so by our Grand Master."

Of the fifteen Masons named by Past Grand Master Robert C. Jordan, in his address to the Grand Lodge at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary, as having been present at the formation of the Grand Lodge, it is more than probable that none is now alive. At the 25th celebration, 46 brethren were named in the record as having signed a statement of the sealing of a bottle of wine, and the survivors at the semi-centennial were requested to drink to the living signers and to the memory of those who have departed this life. Of these 46, twelve were present at the semi-centennial, and drank the toast, and two bottles of wine were sealed, one to be opened at the 75th anniversary, and the other at the 100th. It is not known that any of the 46 signers survive to this day.

When Most Worshipful Edwin F. Warren, Grand Master at the 25th anniversary of the Grand Lodge, gave his address of welcome, he asked that "when the historian who shall write of the first fifty years of our Grand Lodge will find upon the honored roll of its office-bearers the fatal asterisk, his will be the duty to remind those of us who may survive, of those who have gone before." The roll was read in 1907, and on this the 75th anniversary, I add the following names, and ask the historian of 1957 to continue it: Past Grand Masters Wheeler, Deuel, Hill, Dunham, Thummel, Valentine, Cain, Sr., Warren, Hayes, Reese, Coutant, Hull, France, Mercer, French, Slaughter, Davidson, Black, Ehrhardt, Phelps, Dinsmore, Young, Keysor, Crites, Evans, Ayers, Hopewell, Baird, King, DeBord, Dowling, Gibbons, Morgan, Thomas M. Davis, Whiting, Wellman, and Albert R. Davis. 37 in 25 years.

There were many Grand Masters who were near and dear to me, and I wish I could pay a personal tribute of respect to each of them, especially those under whom I served as Grand Secretary from June 9th, 1899, to June 11th, 1925. I can and do say that in reading the proceed-

ings to refresh my memory on some of the events noted in this brief paper—limited to thirty minutes by the powers that be—I was deeply impressed with the services so freely given by our Grand Masters from September 23rd, 1857, to the present time. There was not one who failed to receive the commendation of the Craft for duty well and faithfully performed; not one who did not give the Fraternity the very, very best he had in full and heaping measure.

Therefore, all honor to them, living or dead, for their devotion to duty and self-sacrifice. To the dead: light rest the ashes upon you, and may the sunshine of Heaven beam bright at thy waking. To the living—continue to labor in the future as you have in the past, and great shall be your reward.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, made the following introductory remarks:

Brethren:

As one star outshines another in glory, so in Masonry, in my humble opinion, there is one that outshines all others in oratory and wisdom; that is, none other than our senior resident Past Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother Henry H. Wilson, whom I now have the honor to present.

M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, addressed the Communication as follows:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Past Grand Masters, Brethren of the great Masonic Fraternity:

The origin of the Grand Lodge has been outlined several times in the last twenty-four hours; the three lodges created by three independent Grand Jurisdictions; the first at Bellevue only a year after the Territory of Nebraska was organized by the Federal Congress; the second at Nebraska City a year later, in 1856; and the first lodge in this city created June 3, 1857. And then all three surrendered their charters on the 23rd of September, 1857, and received new charters from this Grand Lodge. The Omaha lodge had held its charter from Iowa less than four months when it surrendered it.

Reference was made by Brother Francis E. White to the fact that transportation in that early day was largely by water, and that doubtless accounts for the fact that the few thousand people inhabiting the Territory of Nebraska in 1857, constituted the little fringe of civilization along the western shores of the Missouri River. No Railroads had gone west of that river, and, if I am right in my memory, no railroad had reached that river from the east at the time this Grand Lodge was formed.

The next year, in 1858, the record shows there were 140 Master Masons in this territory. Our report today shows that on the 31st of December last year there were 41,359 Master Masons occupying the same territory. So that Masonry in all these years has outrun the population

in proportion, and as our education facilities increased, as our State strengthened, as our institutions became stronger, the relative proportion of Master Masons to the total population has from decade to decade increased. It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure with any accuracy the influence of any institution upon the intellectual, the moral, or spiritual life of a people. These early settlers of Nebraska were those who constituted the daring, the brave, the enterprising of the older states; these, our brethren of Territorial days, had vision; one who introduced into the Territorial Legislature a Bill that originated the public schools of Nebraska was later a Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, M. W. Robert W. Furnas. At the close of the Civil War, thousands of energetic patriotic young men had been weaned from home in the military service of their country. The Government had opened this great domain to settlement under the Homestead Law of 1862. That lent a new character to our population. Nebraska was largely settled by the ex-service men returning from the War of the '60's, and it so happened that while Nebraska had only two regiments in that great war, in two decades Nebraska stood next to the head of all the states in the proportion of old soldiers to the population; which shows how large a proportion of our population in that early day was made up of American soldiers. The state was less than two years old when the Legislature passed a law organizing the State University; a Legislature made up to a very large extent of the early Masons of this state.

I entered that University fifty-nine years ago next September; in that college year there were registered just one hundred students, only twelve of whom were in the college classes. About that time the state papers seriously advocated closing the university, and the State paying the expenses of the few who would otherwise attend and send them to some other institution farther east as an economy measure; but our early settlers had other views, they realized their needs, visioned the days of the future, and their hopes have been realized; because as against the two, and only two, who were graduated by the University of Nebraska in 1873, yesterday the old Alma Mater put her seal of approval on 899 graduates, fully justifying the wisdom of these early pioneers in struggling to create and maintain a great State University.

We are anticipating by a few months the real anniversary of the organization of this Grand Lodge, which occurs next September the 23rd. On the other hand, we are a little late in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. We tonight are practically midway between those two great anniversaries, and I deem it not improper that I should devote a part of the time allotted to me in commemoration of the life and services of George Washington to the American people and the world.

The family tree of George Washington has its roots in English soil. In England, only a few miles from the birth place of William Shakespeare, lies Sulgrave Manor. This estate was, in the year 1538, granted by Henry VIII to Lawrence Washington, the remote ancestor of the Amer-

ican Patriot. Sulgrave Manor remained in the Washington family from 1538 to 1620, when it passed out of their control. A few years ago there was organized in Great Britain the Sulgrave Manor Association, which acquired the estate, and it is now preserved to the perpetual memory of George Washington and has become one of the shrines of the American tourists.

About the middle of the Seventeenth century two brothers, John and Andrew Washington, migrated to the colony of Virginia and this John Washington became the grandfather of Augustine Washington, the father of George. George Washington, therefore, was of the fourth generation of the Washingtons in America. Two hundred years ago he first saw the light on a thousand acre Virginia plantation on the banks of the Potomac, some 75 miles southeast of the present city of Washington. His father was a seafaring man and was known as Captain Washington. When George was 7 the family home was transferred from the banks of the Potomac to the banks of the Rappahannock, just opposite the newly founded city of Fredericksburg. Here George Washington was a member of his father's family for four years. Meantime his half brother, Lawrence Washington, acquired the plantation of 2500 acres now known as Mount Vernon. This large estate was by Lawrence named Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served in the British Navy.

When George was 11 years old his father died leaving the mother and a large family with very meager means of livelihood. The older brother, Lawrence, had been sent to England, or sent home as they then called it, to be educated. The early death of George's father deprived George of that advantage and at Fredericksburg and later at Mount Vernon, when George became a member of his brother's family, he received the rudiments of education consisting of little more than the traditional three Rs, reading, writing and arithmetic. George's mind being even at that age logical with a distinct leaning to mathematics, he applied his rudimentary knowledge of that subject to the art of surveying and even as a boy he was practicing that art in the neighborhood with no other purpose at that time than applying his abstract knowledge to a practical subject.

Lawrence Washington had married a lady of the Fairfax family and when Lord Fairfax came from England to look after his vast estates, extending from the Potomac into the valley of the Ohio, he became intimate with young George Washington, whom he soon learned to admire. George was his companion in the chase and they both loved riding to the hounds. When young George was only 16 years of age Lord Fairfax employed him to survey his vast possessions in America. This expedition carried Washington into the territory that is now the State of Ohio. It was a hazardous undertaking that required great caution, physical endurance and intellectual alertness. Nothing shows the confidence of Lord Fairfax in young Washington more than his employment of the young man for this strenuous and dangerous undertaking. This task occupied

Washington for several years. The relation of Washington to the Fairfaxes brought him in contact with educated, refined people and no doubt stimulated him to self-education and to sound reading, that gradually developed his mind. Young Washington was called to the attention of the Royal Governor of Virginia, Governor Dinwiddie. The Governor was looking for a courageous, discreet agent with great physical endurance to carry a message from his Excellency to the Commander of the French forces in the Valley of the Ohio, and for this service he turned to young Washington. This mission required courage, physical endurance, patriotism and diplomacy and Washington won the praise of the Governor by the accomplishment of the task.

At the breaking out of the French and Indian War in 1753 young Washington, barely 21 years of age, was made colonel of the colonial forces of Virginia. When his commission was delivered to him he was told that his salary would be \$3.50 a day. This was after he had received from \$7.50 to \$22.00 a day as surveyor for Lord Fairfax. \$3.50 a day was scarcely half of the pay of a British officer of the same rank. Washington complained of the salary and felt that he could not accept it without humiliation and informed the Governor that he preferred to serve without compensation rather than be humiliated by receiving the small sum offered him.

The French and Indian War occupied Colonel Washington from this time until the closing days of 1758, when he had reached the end of hostilities, although the treaty of peace between England and France was not signed until 1763.

During the years that had elapsed his brother, Lawrence Washington, had died and by will left Mount Vernon to his widow and daughter for life, then to George. The death of the widow and daughter during these years brought George into the ownership of Mount Vernon.

On January 6, 1759, Washington married the widow Martha Custis, a rich and beautiful woman and in a few weeks took her as a bride to Mount Vernon. By this marriage, under the laws of Virginia of that time, which were indeed the laws of England, all she had on earth, even the clothes on her back, became his property, all the personal property in complete title and her real estate so long as the marriage relation existed. This marriage brought to him 15,000 acres of land besides some town lots, 150 slaves and \$100,000.00 in cash. Washington had already inherited something more than 40 slaves, had bought many others, and so he controlled and owned several hundreds of his fellow men by the same title that he owned his horses and cattle. This must not be taken as derogatory to the character of George Washington. He was born into a society that saw no moral turpitude in human slavery and finally in his will, when he provided for the emancipation of his slaves, it was not on the ground of any moral delinquency in holding them but rather on the economic ground that slave labor was inefficient and wasteful.

For 15 years following his marriage he was a successful Virginia planter. In 1574 he was sent by the State of Virginia as a delegate to

the first continental congress. He was then 42 years old and we have the estimate of Washington of that day from the pen of Patrick Henry who said, "if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Washington is without question the greatest man on the floor." From that time forward the conflict of the colonies with the mother country increased from month to month and Washington was one of the first to realize that absolute independence must be the final solution.

He was again sent to the second continental congress in 1775. By this time the reputation of George Washington for patriotism, for physical endurance, for clear sightedness, courage and determination, as well as skill, had become general throughout the colonies. In the French and Indian War he had met with many military defeats but he seemed to have an uncanny power of inspiring more confidence by his conduct in defeat than most military men acquire by success. When, therefore, congress determined that there must be a national or continental army composed of troops from all the colonies, Washington was unanimously chosen to lead that army and on July 3, 1775, under the famous Washington Elm, he took command of the continental army.

It is vain to speculate what might have been if circumstances had been different. When George Washington was 15 his brother Lawrence procured for him a commission as midshipman in the British navy and it is said that he had determined to accept the commission and already had his trunk packed and aboard the vessel lying in the Potomac when his good mother protested so hard and pleaded so pathetically, that George gave up the career that he looked forward to in the British navy and remained in Mount Vernon. Where would Washington have been on July 3, 1775, if 28 years before he had entered the British navy and spent those years in the service of the Royal Navy of England. Is it not possible that if it had not been for the pleading of his mother in 1747, the year 1775 would have seen George Washington on the other side of the struggle in the American revolution.

Last August when Mrs. Wilson and I at Fredericksburg stood uncovered in the presence of the beautiful monument marking the last resting place of Washington's mother, I realized that it was the mother love in that woman's heart that in all human probability changed the institutions of a continent.

When Washington assumed command of the continental army he said, I shall keep an accurate account of all my expenses, these no doubt you will want to repay me. I shall not ask anything more. As leader of the American forces for 8 years he received no compensation and at times even pledged his own private fortune to maintain his army. This disinterested patriotic conduct on the part of their leader no doubt inspired the men in ranks to patience and endurance through all the hardships of the Revolutionary War. The main features of that great war and of Washington's leadership and success are too well known to justify recital here.

Frederick the Great, of Prussia, perhaps the greatest general of that generation, said of Washington's campaign in New Jersey in 1776,

that it was the most brilliant campaign of the century. While hostilities practically ceased with the surrender of Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, the treaty of peace was indeed not signed in Paris until the 3rd of September, 1783. At New York in the closing days of that year Washington bade a tearful farewell to the officers who had under him served so loyally, crossed the Hudson and proceeded to his beloved Mount Vernon in the fond hope that he would spend the remainder of his days with his family on the banks of the placid Potomac. Vain hope! For eight long years the colonies had been held together by the necessity of resisting foreign invasion. When that pressure ceased to exert itself the selfishness, jealousies, and prejudices of the colonies among themselves grew apace and perhaps the most dangerous period in our whole history to the welfare of the American people was from the peace of 1783 to the formation of the Federal Government in 1889. In the midst of this period Washington said, at this moment my feeling of depression and anxiety for the welfare of my country is greater than at any period during the war of the revolution. During that period the thirteen colonies were bound together only by the very loose tie created by the articles of confederation. It is difficult for us of this generation to realize that when the American colonies declared their independence of Great Britain, they severed the only tie that bound them together and they became thirteen independent nations. True, they cooperated in the prosecution of the war, but they did it at first as independent states and not as a single nation. Each colony raised, equipped, and maintained its own army in the beginning. The articles of confederation were adopted in 1781. That gave the thirteen colonies the semblance of a national government but it proved to be a broken reed. Under the articles of confederation the national government could declare war and make peace. It could raise armies and appoint generals, but it had no power to levy and collect a single dollar of revenue. All it could do was to apportion the expenses of the government among the states and request them to remit their shares. Thousands of soldiers remained unpaid for much of their services in the revolution. They were mutinous and in rebellion against a national government too weak to punish them. The national government had no control over trade and commerce between the several states. As to foreign commerce states having inferior seaports or none at all, were entirely at the mercy of those states lying on the seaboard. Little Rhode Island, during this period, paid all of her public expenses without taxation by assessing a tariff against all goods sent from the interior to her ports for shipment abroad, and a like tariff on goods coming into the interior from other ports. She was so well satisfied with her advantageous position in this respect that she sent no delegates to the Philadelphia convention that formed the American Constitution and did not ratify it or become a part of the United States until more than a year after the inauguration of Washington as first president. The two things more than any other that led to the abandonment of the articles of confederation and the adoption of the Con-

stitution, was the inability of the national government to levy and collect taxes and its inability to control commerce between the states.

In 1787 the other twelve states sent delegates to Philadelphia to amend the articles of confederation to give the national government more power. Again George Washington was sent to represent the state of Virginia. His journey from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia was like the royal procession of a crowned head. The highway was lined with the people to do honor to America's first citizen. When the constitutional convention assembled in Philadelphia in May, 1787, by the unanimous votes from all the states represented, George Washington was made the president of that convention and no man had greater influence in shaping that instrument than Washington. Others were far more prominent in the proceedings of the convention, but it was the general confidence of the convention and of the people in the wisdom and patriotism of George Washington that gave him supreme control. His experience in the French and Indian War, as well as that in the revolution, and especially his experience during the period that followed, taught him that the salvation of American independence depended upon the formation of a strong national government with power to compel obedience at home and inspire respect abroad.

Washington's opinions as to the necessity of a strong federal government were well known to the members of the constitutional convention and while as presiding officer he was barred from taking an active part in the debate, yet his known opinions doubtless controlled the conduct of a large portion of the members of the convention.

One of the most difficult questions that that convention had to solve was the apportionment of the representatives in the senate and house of representatives among the states. Under the articles of confederation each state had the same power with every other. The size of the state or the population having no influence on their representation. The large states would no longer submit to a rule that gave the largest no more power than the smallest. On the other hand the smallest would not surrender their equality with the greatest. This question came near wrecking the whole scheme of the federal government. The convention finally determined by a majority vote that representation in both houses should be according to the population of the several states. It was then that little Delaware led the revolt and the small states held a separate conference and resolved that unless they could have equal representation in one house or the other they would withdraw from the convention and withdraw from the union and seek the aid of foreign nations who would extend a more friendly hand and give them a greater measure of justice. It was then that old Ben Franklin, weighted down with his infirmities and his 81 years, arose and said, I am still of the opinion that representation in both houses should be according to the population of the states, but I now realize that unless we concede to the smaller states equal representation in one branch of congress, this constitution will never be ratified and he moved for a reconsideration of the vote by

which the representation in the senate was fixed according to population and the convention reversed its decision and as you know, today each state, large and small, has the same representation in the United States Senate. In the closing hours of the convention Washington made a few minutes speech, the only time that he broke the silence during the four months session, in urging harmony and universal support of the new constitution that they were sending to the states for ratification. He said unless this constitution is adopted the next one will be written in blood.

On September 17th next it will be 145 years since that immortal document was finally approved by the convention and sent to each of the thirteen states for ratification. It perhaps would not have been ratified had it not been for the general opinion of the country at that time that George Washington would be chosen to put the new machine in operation. In several of the states where the vote for ratification was close, undoubtedly it was the general feeling that Washington would be made first president that caused the state to ratify it. Upon the adjournment of that convention Washington again retired to Mount Vernon only to be called back within two years to set the new government in motion.

It is the tendency of the human mind to glorify military leaders. America has had five wars and each one of them has made the reputation of military heroes. Not so with meritorious services in civil life. During this period America has had more than seventy-five international arbitrations where questions that might have led to war have been settled by the application of the principles of equity and justice. Those who have conducted these international settlements are practically unknown to the American people. So it is that Washington's reputation as a general and a military leader has so far overshadowed his services as a civilian, that the latter are but little known to our people at large.

When the Constitution of the United States was finally ratified by the requisite number to put it in operation, an election for president, and vice-president, and members of congress was held in the fall of 1788 and George Washington, as he had been the unanimous choice to lead the nation on the field of battle, was again the unanimous choice of all the states then in the union to put the new governmental machinery in motion. The Constitution fixed the term of office at four years and in 1792 again Washington was the unanimous choice as his own successor. When he declined to serve another term he practically wrote an amendment to the Federal Constitution. From that day to this no president of the United States has ever been elected to serve a third term. While there is no prohibition of any number of re-elections in the Constitution, yet the example of Washington has had the practical effect of amending the Constitution by including a prohibition of a third term.

The historian, George Bancroft, in closing his great history on Federal Constitution, says of Washington:

"But for him the country could not have achieved its independence; but for him it could not have formed its union; and now but for him it could not set the Federal Government in successful motion."

This anniversary will be celebrated the world over. The character of Washington is unique. He was not without faults. In 1925 the Woman's Mount Vernon Association caused to be published four large volumes of the diary of George Washington covering a large portion of his active life. This diary discloses that Washington had a fair proportion of the defects and petty vices of our common human nature, but the outstanding fact still remains that notwithstanding all this, Washington developed a character that has been the admiration of the world for 150 years.

Viscount Bryce in his great work on the American Commonwealth, says:

"Washington stands alone and unapproachable like a snow peak rising above his fellows into the clear air of morning, with a dignity, constancy, and purity which made him the ideal type of civic virtue to succeeding generations."

George Washington lived in a generation noted for its great men. Perhaps no other half century can show more great names than the last half of the 18th Century; by common consent George Washington easily stands first in that galaxy of unsurpassed brilliancy. There were in his time men of greater intellect, there were men of greater brilliancy, there were men of equal probity of character, there were men of equal purity of motives, but there were none that combined all these elements of greatness in equal proportion and so harmoniously blended them into a great character.

More than ninety years ago and more than nineteen years before he became president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, addressing his fellow citizens at Springfield, Illinois, said:

"This is the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birthday of Washington. We are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth—long since the mightiest in the cause of civil liberty and still mightiest in moral reformation. A eulogy on that name is expected. It cannot be. To add to the brightness of the sun or to the glory of the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

M. W. JOHN R. TAPSTER, GRAND MASTER:

Brethren, we will now listen to our Worshipful Brother, the Grand Orator, Edward L. Baker, who will give the Benediction.

BENEDICTION

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, it is with most profound respect that we review the history of the past seventy-five years as it reflects itself on the Masonic Fraternity. The men who served in those days have passed to their reward, but that golden link that reaches from that hour to this is the bond of brotherly love to serve. They have lifted

this common love to the position which it occupies today, and why should we not bow before Thee, our Heavenly Father, in reverence, and give our profound gratitude for the lives of these men who have so greatly enriched our lives.

We are here representatives of every community throughout this state, the homes of those communities, the schools, the churches, the institutions of every sort that unite and beautify our lives.

Today we dedicated to the service of time the great and beautiful consecrated lives of those early men. So our Father, as we turn our faces away from the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary, we go home, therefore, not only with the light of those days shining before us, but with visions of that great and glorious help that Thou hast given. We turn our faces towards the future assured that that love and guidance which Thou dost give will direct each and every one of us to perform our duty and to keep intact that glorious and beautiful chain of virtue and love and brotherhood—that friendship that links the heart of man to the heart of God.

Grant, O God, that the next seventy-five years may be as fruitful of good and blessing to our people as the past seventy-five years have been. Through our faithful and reverential supplication, we ask that the wisdom that is divine may keep our beloved Fraternity, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, as close to the portals of this Grand Lodge, and as close to our brother man as it has been in the past; and may we turn our faces from the yesterday with a new vision of the work that needs to be done, and with Thy blessing on our loved ones everywhere and upon nations everywhere.

We ask it in the name of all those great and beautiful things that have been revealed to us by the great lights of Masonry. Amen.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable
Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons
OF NEBRASKA
AT THE
Seventy-Fifth Annual Communication
Held in Omaha, June 7th, 8th and 9th, 1932

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday, June 7th, 1932.

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 7th, 1932, A. L. 5932.

There were present the following:

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. John R. Tapster.....	Grand Master
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/>	Deputy Grand Master
R. W. Edwin B. Johnston.....	Grand Senior Warden
R. W. Ralph O. Canaday.....	Grand Junior Warden
M. W. Lewis E. Smith.....	Grand Secretary
V. W. George Allen Beecher.....	Grand Chaplain
W. Edward L. Baker.....	Grand Orator
W. Lute M. Savage.....	Grand Custodian
W. Archie M. Smith.....	Grand Marshal
W. Virgil R. Johnson.....	Grand Senior Deacon
W. William C. Ramsey.....	Grand Junior Deacon
W. John W. Disbrow.....	Grand Tyler

Preceding the formal opening of the Grand Lodge, W. Brother Harold H. Thom, 1, entertained the representatives and visitors from the various Lodges with a group of fitting and well chosen selections on the pipe organ.

Promptly at 9:30, a Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, the Invocation being given by V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.

INVOCATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in Thy presence we humbly approach with humble hearts, with gratitude, and a sense of our unworthiness. In Thy presence we recall the faces of those we have loved among our members and lost a while. We beseech Thee, oh God, that Thou wilt guide us so to follow their good examples that we may attain those heavenly promises and enjoy that fellowship in the world in Thy closer presence. Have mercy upon the bereaved, be with them, and the fatherless children. Oh God, we beseech Thee that Thou wilt now make us worthy of dwelling for this time in Thy closer presence. May Thy Holy Spirit direct and rule our hearts in all our deliberations, that we may think and do such things as shall please Thee and bring honor to Thy Holy Name. Forgive us our sins, breathe in us clean hearts, renew a right spirit within us, that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee we may glorify Thy Holy Name and finally by Thy mercy obtain the Everlasting Life.

Guide us, oh Heavenly Father, in these meetings together in Thy presence and in Thy name, which we honor, and whom we worship, to so conduct our responsibilities in a due and just realization of what they are, as brethren and citizens and as followers of Thee and Thy laws. We beseech Thee that Thou wilt grant to us these our humble petitions in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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

The Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to call the roll of chartered Lodges. There being a constitutional number of Lodges represented, the Grand Master declared the Seventy-Fifth 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 DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

M. W. G. Haven Stephens, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

M. W. Ray V. Denslow, Grand Master of Masons of Missouri.

M. W. Charles S. Percival, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa.

R. W. William H. Zarley, Deputy Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

M. W. Richard C. Davenport, Past Grand Master and the present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Illinois.

R. W. Edmund E. Morris, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Missouri.

W. Harold H. Thom, 1, gave the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

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

The honor conferred upon me by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska thus to represent the lodges of Greater Omaha in bespeaking our welcome to this Grand body and its many distinguished guests is one that gratifies an ambition that has been nurtured within my inmost heart of hearts ever since it has been my privilege to attend these annual sessions. For some years I have had a small part in the opening ceremonies of the Grand Lodge and as I have listened to the words which have come so easily from the eloquent lips of many of my predecessors in this high endeavor, I have reflected upon the eminent service they perform who thus give audible expression to that feeling of extreme pleasure and gratification which pervades every Craftsman's heart in this metropolitan city. To emulate the warmth and sincerity of their welcome and to re-emphasize the pride that is ours because this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge holds its annual communication year after year in our midst shall be the pleasant burden of my honored task. You are indeed welcome to all the "rights, lights, and benefits" which emanate from this great group of nearly 8500 Master Masons. You are welcome to the cordial hospitality that shall evidence itself in the provision made for the hours of rest and refreshment. You are thrice welcome to our hearts' deepest affections which we extend to you with the assurance that our greatest happiness will be to serve you to the utmost of our ability.

As we scan the faces of the members of this Grand Lodge,—as we look through the registration lists of the Credentials Committee,—we note that some were here a year ago who do not now answer to the "calling of the Rolls of the Workmen"—who will never again meet with their brethren in any earthly Grand Lodge,—whose names have been inscribed in letters of gold on the Rolls of the Celestial Lodge above. We venerate their memories, and share, with you, your sorrow as you thus carry on without the counsel of their ripened wisdom and their years of service.

Yet even as these are gone,—new faces and fresher lives have filled the breach they left, and swinging into step with the ever-forward movement of this sun-crowned, heaven-blessed, liberty-loving institution, their younger hands have grasped the flaming torch as it slipped from nerveless fingers,—to hold it aloft through all the years to come,—a beacon and a benison,—a challenge and a crusade.

This glorious Masonry, to which we here testify our allegiance and devotion, shall never falter in its onward mission for lack of prophets and apostles, nor shall changing economic currents wither the ever-blooming loveliness of its tenets and professions. It is indeed a many-chambered mystery,—a mansion whose foundations no mortal thought may plumb. It is an abode whose high battlements "trouble the golden gate-

way of the stars." Its farthest corridors have never echoed to the foot-falls of our race, nor have our voices ever penetrated through all the cavernous confines of its high halls. But by its myriad altars we warm ourselves before inextinguishable fires. Whence these fires came or how the topless towers grew is not for us to know or question. Most of us are content to live within the walls our fathers knew, and by the flames that lighted their brief days to build our triumphs and despairs.

Yet there are some whose destiny leads them to wonder and explore,—to creep away from their ancestral fires and venture forth into the darkness. Sounding for the depths of infinity with reeds woven together by finite hands, they toss their cloudy torches into the night and by their momentary flares seek to catch the gleam of unknown battlements and unseen constellations. Prophets and seers they are,—with the dust of eternity upon their garments, and with the passing of the ages, the memory of their courage and their vision finds its place in the lore and legends of the hearth-stones about which we gather through the immemorial years. Already have their dreams become blood and bone of our ancient wisdom.

"I would give my all,—be it little or great, to walk by their side today;
To stand up there with the men who have known the bite of the burning
fray,

Who have gritted the teeth, and clenched the fist, and gone on doing
their best

Because they had faith in their fellowman and love in each manly breast.
I would love to walk with them, hand in hand,—together journey along,
For the men who have fought and struggled and won are the men who
can make us strong."

At this Seventy-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge,—this Diamond Jubilee of the Grand Jurisdiction of Nebraska, it is extremely fitting that we reflect upon the eminent virtues and distinguished services of those whose vision, courage and fortitude pioneered the cause of Masonry west of the Missouri River and whose tireless labors have procured for us the blessings we enjoy. And it seems most appropriate also that this official welcome be extended by a representative of the oldest Masonic Lodge in the State,—Nebraska Lodge No. 1,—because this afternoon in the City Park at Bellevue we will unveil, dedicate and present to this Grand Lodge a beautiful and sacred monument, erected as a memorial to the beginning of Masonry in Nebraska. While this outstanding event of the season is unique in the history of Masonry, the details of the program are already in your hands, and it is needless to dwell upon them further. Yet we do wish to congratulate the Grand Lodge on reaching this important milestone and to present to your Most Worshipful Grand Master our most sincere felicitations on the auspicious augury of this occasion.

This span of years has outreached the lives of all who had a part in the formation of this body. No Mason now within the borders of Nebraska had yet been placed in the "North-East Corner" when this

Grand Lodge was formed. Less than half a dozen of our present members had even glimpsed the beauties of the world about them at that distant day. Truly the snows of many winters have begun to leave their silver traces in Nebraska's locks, and the honor and prestige that come with advancing years are yours in ever-increasing measure.

And so, because this Annual Communication has a glory and significance all its own, and is pregnant with hallowed circumstances which shall make Masonic history in this State, we are especially happy to bid you welcome. It shall be our blessed privilege to make your stay as pleasant as possible,—to assist in your deliberations in any way we can,—and at the close of the session to bid you God-speed to your several homes with the confident assurance that it has been indeed good for us to have been together.

W. C. Ray Gates, 318, gave the
RESPONSE.

As a representative of the visiting brethren in attendance at this, the seventy-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I desire to extend to Brother Thom, and to the eleven Omaha Lodges for whom he speaks, our sincere thanks for his words of welcome. We have only to look over the pages of the printed program to gather some faint idea of the great obligation we shall be under to our Omaha brethren.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has repeatedly held its annual communications in the city of Omaha. It is the satisfied customer who forms the habit of returning to the business establishment for further trade. It is the guest who has been well treated who makes repeated calls upon his host. By the same token, the frequent return of the Grand Lodge to Omaha bespeaks the cordiality of your hospitality in the past and your enthusiastic welcome at this time leaves us in no doubt as to the potentialities of the present.

We enjoy coming to Omaha, the metropolis of our State. We share your pride in the achievements and in the substantial progress of your city. We know that a happy and contented people live within your borders. We have evidences of the virility of your Masonic charity.

We come into your beautiful city for a brief sojourn to review the affairs peculiar to our fraternity and to counsel together for its future progress and prosperity. We hope we may live up to the best traditions of our craft.

Masonry formerly carved its records upon the public buildings of the ancient and medieval worlds, upon the tracery of the cathedral windows and in the ornamentation of palatial structures. Today Masonry is content to build its temples in the hearts of men. It finds its highest praise and reward in its devotion to works of sympathy and charity. It seeks to spread the cement of brotherly love and human welfare.

It is for such purposes as these that we meet today in your charming city. We appreciate the warmth of your welcome and the kindness of your hospitality. Amid such Masonic brotherliness may the business of this convocation find its full fruition.

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

COMMITTEES

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT

- W. Bernard N. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
- W. Charles H. Marley, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
- M. W. Andrew H. Viele, Mosaic Lodge No. 55.

BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS

- Bro. Luther M. Kuhns, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
- W. Harold M. Smith, Hubbell Lodge No. 92.
- W. Frank Wilcox, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
- W. Charles A. Eyre, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
- W. Fred R. Haggart, Saint Paul Lodge No. 82.

CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS

- W. Raymond C. Cook, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
- W. Jason W. House, Silver Lodge No. 266.
- W. Ralph J. Nickerson, Papillion Lodge No. 39.
- W. Raymond L. Rogers, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
- W. Harry A. Larson, Oasis Lodge No. 271.

CREDENTIALS

- W. Ralph E. Dominy, Hastings Lodge No. 50.
- W. T. Ross Magowan, Arcana Lodge No. 195.
- W. Albert E. Hansen, Mizpah Lodge No. 302.
- W. Pearl C. Hillegass, Composite Lodge No. 81.
- W. Leland J. Smith, Israel Lodge No. 187.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAW

- W. Russell A. Robinson, North Bend Lodge No. 119.
- W. Marcus L. Poteet, Liberty Lodge No. 300.
- W. William A. Robertson, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS

- W. George R. Porter, Covert Lodge No. 11.
- W. Charles A. Walling, Fremont Lodge No. 15.
- W. Robert E. Montgomery, Tyrian Lodge No. 243.
- W. Alfred G. Hunt, Ashlar Lodge No. 33.

FINANCE

- W. Clendenen W. Mitchell, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
- W. Charles A. Smith, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.
- W. C. Ray Macy, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.
- W. Charles W. Keal, Crete Lodge No. 37.
- W. John R. Armstrong, Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

- M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.
 M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Minden Lodge No. 127.

FRATERNAL DEAD

- W. Robert J. Jones, Omaha Lodge No. 288.
 W. Mark J. Lipman, Bassett Lodge No. 254.
 W. John A. Carrigan, Washington Lodge No. 21.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

- Bro. Edward Huwaldt, Grand Island Lodge No. 318.

GRIEVANCES

- W. John S. Hedelund, George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268.
 W. Benjamin F. Eyre, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
 W. Roy M. White, Oliver Lodge No. 38.
 W. Fred J. Sexsmith, Garfield Lodge No. 95.

JURISPRUDENCE

- M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Chairman.
 All Past Grand Masters present.

PAY-ROLL

- W. William C. Smith, Long Pine Lodge No. 136.
 W. John C. Carhart, Wayne Lodge No. 120.
 W. Francis C. Cederholm, Hebron Lodge No. 43.

PROMOTION OF THE WORLD'S PEACE

- M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
 W. John R. Webster, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
 W. Speneer W. Hacker, Peru Lodge No. 14.

MASONIC EDUCATION

- W. Chancellor A. Phillips, Cambridge Lodge No. 150.
 W. William A. Robbins, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
 W. Frank E. Clark, Albion Lodge No. 78.
 W. Edward L. Baker, Fremont Lodge No. 15.
 W. Jonathan A. Frye, Nebraska Lodge No. 1.

RELIEF AND CARE OF ORPHANS

- W. John B. Lichtenwallner, Lee P. Gillette Lodge No. 272.
 W. Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.
 W. Edwin C. Yont, Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.
 W. Millard M. Robertson, Capitol Lodge No. 3.

RETURNS

- W. Earl M. Bolen, Tuscan Lodge No. 130.
 W. Asa J. Farnham, Porter Lodge No. 106.
 W. Robert W. Robertson, Plainview Lodge No. 204.
 W. George A. Satterfield, Ord Lodge No. 103.
 W. Harry W. Rich, Delta Lodge No. 230.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

- W. Merle M. Runyan, Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.
 W. David R. Anderson, East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.
 W. William G. Rutledge, Auburn Lodge No. 124.
 W. Harry C. McClellan, Hiram Lodge No. 52.
 W. William D. Spicknall, Ornan Lodge No. 261.

COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

- Bro. Fred B. Dale, Capitol Lodge No. 3.
 W. Benjamin F. Pitman, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 W. Raymond V. Cole, Right Angle Lodge No. 303.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND LODGE,
A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA

- M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.
 M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
 M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Mystic Tie Lodge No. 166.
 M. W. Ambrose C. Epperson, Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.

VISITING BRETHREN

The Grand Custodian and the Deputy Grand Custodians.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FUNERALS AT THE
NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME

- W. Arthur G. Bloom, Covert Lodge No. 11.
 W. John R. Hughes, Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.
 W. Raymond P. Westover, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.

TEMPLE BUILDINGS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- W. Harold A. Osborne, Lincoln Lodge No. 19 (For 3 years.)
 Bro. John R. Donley, Mizpah Lodge No. 302 (For 2 years.)
 W. Marion E. Shipley, Hooper Lodge No. 72 (For 1 year.)

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN MEMORY OF:

R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master.

M. W. George H. Thummel, Senior Past Grand Master.

M. W. Samuel S. Whiting, Past Grand Master.

PRAYER

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

Loving Heavenly Father, with whom do live the souls of those who departed hence in the faith in which we as Masons are taught not only to believe but to live, we render unto Thee, humbly before Thy throne, our gratitude for the friendships of our loved ones who have gone before. We have walked with them, talked with them, and prayed with them at this symbol of Thy presence; and many, many times in our Companionships have felt the pulsing heart of devotion and unselfish love for Thee. And the brethren, the light of their lives, whose names have been read in our hearing, dear Lord, let it shine, we beseech Thee, upon us today; make us worthy to follow in their footsteps and to hold firmly and faithfully the torch of truth and of loving service which they have handed to us; that we may prosecute and accomplish the work in which they have been engaged and which they, in turn, received from those who had gone before them; that Thy love and truth and our faith in Thee may never be lost to this world. Help us, oh Lord God, each of us, to be a reincarnation of those virtues for which we honor their memory today; grant that in this reincarnation there may come from them the inspiration never to turn away from the path of that light and that truth. And so we kneel in Thy presence, oh, God, unworthy though we be, appealing to Thee for greater strength to carry on in the face of the problems of life, never forgetting the principles enunciated, taught, and lived in their lives while amongst us here on this earth. And may we never feel that we are far from Thee or from them, but may we so live from day to day that as our worldly labors are surrendered at the goal Thou has fixed for us, we may always know that the fellowship, and the friendship and the love of this world is but the portal of the undying love Thou hast for us and we for one another; and that if it be our fortune to live yet many years may we always remember the responsibility of our own individual examples in life not only as Masons, but as citizens, as fathers and heads of families that those who come after us may have that undying, unailing immortality regained, and a character worthy of their commemoration, as we now appeal to Thee for the worthiness, the strength, and the virtues of those that have passed beyond, and whose names we revere before Thy Throne. We ask these things, Heavenly Father, not in the sense of our own unworthiness, but in an unflinching belief in Thy Promises—Thy never failing love for us. Strengthen us as we go on carrying on our respective spheres of labors and responsibilities to influence the light of that truth for which they lived, and which they have bequeathed to us as the incentive for us to live. We ask these things, oh, Heavenly Father, with loving remembrance of the bereaved ones whose hearts have pulsed with grati-

tude over those departed, and watch over those bereaved through Thy pulsing heart of love that they may see their loved ones over there. We ask these things not for our own worthiness, but for the worthiness of Thy dear Son, and the worthiness of those who have tried in their day to follow Thee. Grant these things in the name of our great and loving Father. Amen.

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master, presented the memorial on R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master, as follows:

EULOGY

R. W. John Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master

by

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

M. W. Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Distinguished Visitors,
Officers, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

"In the midst of life, we are in death."

On August 23, 1931, our Deputy Grand Master, R. W. John Dean Ringer, filled with the love of life, eager and anxious to serve where his splendid talents and unusual ability could be advantageously and constructively used, almost without warning was called from his "labors on earth to everlasting refreshment in the Paradise of God".

It has not been the good fortune of all men who have wrought in the many and varied fields of human endeavor, to have been of special service to humanity; it is altogether too true that success in its highest and best sense is not stamped upon the life of every man born into the world. In the somewhat commercial age in which we are living, popular judgment on the services of a man is apt to be reckoned from the standpoint of the number of dollars he has been able to accumulate, the broad acres that he possesses, the size of his herds or the securities contained within his safety deposit box. Many definitions of success have been given but it seems to me that of the Reverend Doctor Van Dyke and with which you are all doubtless familiar, and which is absolutely silent as to stocks, bonds, lands, cattle or bank balances, is, in the last analysis, the true philosophy of life, the correct definition of real success.

Almost coincident with my removal to the metropolis which has since been my home, I met John Dean Ringer, became intimately acquainted with him, and learned to appreciate his fine friendship and to know that sturdy character who has had such an important place in the affairs of this city of our great commonwealth, as well as our great institution which rightfully and deservedly occupies such a warm place in our affections and which has ever proved its worth to mankind.

It is almost two decades since I first felt his warm handclasp, but since that time to the day that his spirit returned to God, who gave it, I counted him my true and sincere friend. We visited frequently and intimately and I soon came to greatly appreciate his sterling worth, his lofty ideals, and his intense interest in the things of life that are, in the

last analysis, the only ones worth while. He loved our great institution and was exceedingly anxious that naught transpire that would cast a stain upon the name of our great brotherhood that meant so much to him and which he served with pronounced zeal and ability.

There was nothing of pomp or display about our brother, he was always himself, his own individuality and splendid personality ever quietly and unassumingly asserting themselves. If he agreed with you he frankly said so and if not he did not hesitate to take issue with you and to clearly and emphatically so express himself.

Intensely honorable and conscientious, he was a splendid example of the rugged type of American citizen and every call to duty met with his ready response and as a citizen, office holder and Freemason, he discharged every duty, specific or implied, with loyalty and fidelity. He had been a resident of our state all his life, having first seen the light of day in our capitol city on the first day of March, 1878. He received his education in the public schools at Lincoln and two degrees at the University of Nebraska. His life companion he also found in Lincoln, being married on June 28, 1906, to Nell Mae Trigg. She and the two children, John Dean Jr. and Miriam, who blessed this union, still survive.

He was industrious and led a busy life seeming to hold in contempt idleness and sloth and every cause or enterprise in which his splendid talents were enlisted commanded his time, attention, and energy until the conclusion was reached.

His, too, was a thoroughly unselfish life as is evidenced by his services in the name of the Great Architect of the universe and more especially perhaps thru the church of his choice in which service he was active in many and varied ways, a representative and devoted member of his profession, that of the law, a conscientious and faithful public servant, both in his capacity as a member of the City Commission of Omaha, its Commissioner of Police during a very trying period and the important position of Postmaster of the City of his residence to whose duties he was assiduously applying himself almost to the moment of his passing.

Beneath a somewhat seeming stern exterior was a great love for his fellowman and the desire for close and firm friendships was his. For almost twenty years he had been a member of our ancient craft. Masonry meant much to Brother Ringer and he earnestly practiced its sublime teachings in his daily life endeavoring at all times to be true to the institution and a worthy member of the fraternity. The craft in turn seemed always to delight to honor him and he was the recipient of many and varied honors of our ancient institution, the zenith being reached a year ago when his brethren of this Grand Lodge advanced him to the distinguished and highly important position of Deputy Grand Master, and no doubt exists, but that, had he been spared to us, we would, at this annual communication have had the great pleasure and happy privilege of electing and installing him to the most exalted position in our brotherhood, the honorable and responsible position of Grand Master.

He was also prominent in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite to which he devoted much of his talent, his time and his energy, having for two years served as Venerable Master of Mount Moriah Lodge of Perfection; and in October of 1926 he was invested with the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor having been previously elected by the Supreme Council to receive that high distinction in fitting recognition of his splendid and unselfish services to the Rite.

"He fought a good fight, he kept the faith" and his passing was as he had lived, like the going from one room to another; and certainly his loved ones, rejoicing in the rich heritage he has left them, may well feel that he has but turned a bend in the road and is awaiting them just beyond the silent river.

"To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

And so I contend and maintain that while no estate of great material value was accumulated by him, most certainly, in the real things of life, he was rich. We are told that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches" and most assuredly it is that when the end of the earthly pilgrimage is reached and the love of power, the joy of the present, and the hope of things of the world fall from one as a worn out garment, then, what we are and not what we have accumulated, will alone determine.

Brother Ringer fully realized this; that he was not living for the present alone but that the use he made of his time and splendid talents would count throughout eternity; and so he devoted himself assiduously to the things of consequence and filled his niche and accomplished his task in a most splendid manner.

He was permitted to serve his fellowmen as is done by all too few; that he did so fearlessly, courageously, loyally, and with marked ability, is to his everlasting credit and is to the thinking mind sufficient evidence that his life and services were not in vain and that he was in its truest and best sense emphatically a success. He demonstrated beyond a doubt that "we can make our lives sublime and departing leave behind us footprints on the sands of time".

How cruelly and how assuredly it has been brought to our attention in recent time, the utter futility of reliance on things material, and how certainly and how definitely we have been made to realize the all importance, the absolute necessity of devoting our time, our energy, and our talents to the things that are eternal.

It is entirely fitting and eminently proper that we pause for the moment to pay our tribute of respect and esteem to one who so splendidly evaluated life and its sublime and eternal purposes. A sincere, consecrated Christian gentleman who adored his Creator, who was diligent and faithful to the holy and beneficent purposes of the church of his choice, whose love for and interest in young men was so beautifully exemplified in his many and varied activities, in the Young Men's Christian Association; an earnest, loyal and active Freemason has left us for awhile—has fallen asleep in the arms of his Maker there to abide forever and ever.

The chair of the Deputy Grand Master in this Grand Lodge is vacant and we shall miss his fine personality, genial smile, cordial hand-clasp and his able counsel in our deliberations but we know that "He Who doeth all things well", has him in His keeping and that it is well with his soul.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, presented the Memorial on M. W. George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master, as follows:

EULOGY

M. W. George Hamilton Thummel, Past Grand Master

by

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

Fifty-six years ago, in the centennial year 1876, George Hamilton Thummel was elected Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. So invaluable have been his services to this Grand Body down through the intervening years, that no one, it seems to me, can do justice to the solemn duty of recording our appreciation of his character and his labors in our Craft, unless it be his life-long friend, our Grand Secretary Emeritus, who for so many years shared with him the leadership of this Grand Lodge, or the eloquent Brother whose beautiful tribute to our late Deputy Grand Master you have just been privileged to hear. The Grand Master's selection must have been dictated by his knowledge of the admiration and affection I bore for Brother Thummel.

Long-continued leadership in this Grand Lodge or any similar organization must be based primarily on two fundamental attributes—an unselfish interest in the institution, and the ability and willingness to accept responsibility. These George H. Thummel enjoyed in a pre-eminent degree. Not so much on the stage, as behind the scenes—not only during the sessions of this Body, but during the weeks and months intervening between its meetings—his time and thoughts were devoted in unmeasured degree to the welfare of the Fraternity and to the assistance of those in authority among us; and whether it were during our sessions or in the intervening months, he shirked no responsibility whenever called upon to act or speak. Never aggressive, he sought not to dominate. Once impressed with the importance of some contemplated action, he stated his views quietly, forcibly, with utmost dignity, and then accepted the result without complaint or resentment no matter how grave a mistake he might feel had been made.

But no mere affection for the Fraternity, nor willingness to accept responsibility, can account for his preeminent position among us. For to this we must add an experience unequalled; a sound judgment; and a courage that never permitted him to dodge an issue however much his views might offend a friend or run counter to the popular will; and finally, a passionate belief in the worthwhileness of Masonry as an institution.

I have dwelt upon his interest in and relationship to this Grand Lodge. He was an honored member of every Masonic organization recognized by this Body, and in most of them at one time or another held high rank. A Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery and its Grand Treasurer for the last sixteen years of his life; an honorary member of the Thirty-third Degree in the Scottish Rite, his chief interest and affection centered in this Grand Body and in the Home at Plattsmouth, on whose Board of Trustees he long served as vice-president. Too often a man's intense devotion to something aside from his business or professional interests serves but to soften the disappointments he has met with in the career on which he embarked when he set out on life's journey. Not so George H. Thummel. Like that of his honored successor, as Dean of resident Past Grand Masters, he was eminently successful in his profession, and later in the business world. For many years he held the honorable and responsible office of Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and until he retired less than four years ago, he was the active head of a large financial institution.

He was perhaps the only Past Grand Master who knew personally every man who has presided over this Grand Body. Today we enter upon a new era. In the future, those who direct the destinies of this Body must chart its course from the written page. The old pilot who knew all the shoals and currents by heart has joined the "innumerable caravan" of those who have gone on before. The last link that joined the Past Grand Masters here today to those who organized this Grand Lodge is broken. In our counsels there is no one to fill the place he so long occupied.

His passing was all we could have wished for him. Those of you who were here a year ago and noted his firm step and his almost undiminished vigor of mind and body, could have had no presentiment that the end was near at hand. Without the infirmities of age or the clouding of intellect, he slipped away from us, comforted with the loving care of his devoted children, while we were still counting on his sage advice and wise counsel for many another year.

I cannot better close than with the words contained in the announcement of his death by the Grand Master, written by our Past Grand Secretary: "Remembering our Brother's devotion to the Craft he served so long and so faithfully, let it be an incentive to each of us who remains, to carry on the work that he has laid down and labor unceasingly for the great principles of our Fraternity."

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, presented the Memorial on M. W. Samuel S. Whiting, Past Grand Master, as follows:

EULOGY

M. W. Samuel Shannon Whiting, Past Grand Master

by

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

To live in the hearts of men as an inspiration to higher ideals and loftier purposes is an achievement worthy of the life purpose of any man.

M. W. Brother Samuel S. Whiting does live in the hearts of his brethren as a noble character exalted in the lives of his friends, who number legion. Our Brother gave to his brethren and to the world, an exemplification of an honest steadfast faith in the teachings of Masonry; an earnest, sturdy, Christian character that demonstrated his unwavering devotion to an honest purpose in life and a sincere desire to make his contribution to human welfare.

Samuel Shannon Whiting was a man of strong convictions, which he had the courage to voice, when it seemed necessary. As we read the record of lives such as his, there comes to us, in our memories, a vibrant, radiant truth; that genuine, honest character is permanent and impregnable and that beyond the ephemeral, material things of life, there is to be seen the rare store of kindly Christian deeds performed, by ministering hands of gentleness, goodness, truth, honor, and beauty, and from which has been gathered those eternal, immortal verities of life with which has been builded walls of enduring beauty in that house eternal.

Some one has said of these: "The dust of time shall pass away revealing the larger work of their hands, which shall stand unshaken when time shall be no more, for the structure their hearts lifted was founded upon a Rock".

With the years of intimate, fraternal fellowship in life's activities, I find in the life of M. W. Brother Whiting, naught but a clean and wholesome devotion to both privilege and duty. He was a good man.

Having served Lancaster Lodge Number 54, A. F. & A. M., in various capacities and as Worshipful Master in 1902 and as M. W. Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska June 1915 to June 1916, Brother Whiting's record of Masonic life gives to us a character replete with those Masonic qualities of Brotherly love, Relief, and Truth, the three great tenets of our profession.

In his Masonic life our Brother has demonstrated his true unwavering devotion to the tenets of our order. He doubtless has the distinction of having conferred more degrees in Symbolic Masonry than any other Brother in our jurisdiction, with a record of more than 500 degrees. Likewise, he perhaps has conducted more Masonic funerals than any other brother. No task was too hard, no burden too heavy for him to willingly assume. He never forgot a friend and the brethren who were privileged to receive his personal greetings during the many years past, will miss those fine fraternal missives, which came from his hand at Christmas time. May his many virtues be exalted in our lives.

It was my personal good fortune to have had M. W. Brother Whiting as an inspiration during my early Masonic life and I am truly thankful for such a privilege. Nebraska Masonry has lost the personal presence of a true and loyal Mason, but his memory lives. Let us take courage from the lines of poetry by J. C. McCreery and remember:

THERE IS NO DEATH

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death! The leaves may fall
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead".

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them the same
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is Life—there are no dead!

Solos sung by W. W. Brother Raymond C. Cook:

"Sweet Hour of Prayer."

"Face to Face."

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain:

PRAYER

We commit to Thy loving care and protection, Heavenly Father, the souls of these our loved ones. Guide us so to follow their good example that with them we may inherit those eternal rewards in Thy closer presence, and grant that, as we press on in the accomplishment of those high ideals of life and service, we may ever be strengthened in our hearts and minds by the memories of their virtues. Grant, O Heavenly Father, that our lives with them may redound to Thy glory, and that the words that we have said and sung in this memorial service may be so grafted inwardly in our hearts that they may bring forth in us the fruit of good living to the honor and glory of Thy name through Jesus Christ, our Lord. May the blessing of the Father, God Almighty be upon you and remain with you forever. Amen.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, read his address:

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

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

Brethren:

One year ago, you placed in my hands, the gavel of authority, and with it, the responsibility of maintaining the dignity and character of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

It was with a feeling of timidity that I entered upon the duties and responsibilities of this exalted office, and too, with a full realization of my dependence, not only upon the support of my splendid co-workers and members of the Craft, whose cooperation I have had to the utmost, but upon the guidance and support of the Great Architect of the Universe, in whom we live, move, and have our being. I have been conscious of this guidance and support throughout the year, and again acknowledge my dependence upon the One Omnipotent Omnipresent God.

We are assembled here today by the Providence of that God, from Whom all blessings flow and before Whom we humbly bow. This is an occasion of more than ordinary importance, for not only are we met in Annual Communication to review the record of the past year, and take whatever action may be necessary for the immediate future, but in addition, to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of this Grand Lodge, due recognition of which will be made at this evening's session. For this occasion we are happy to have with us the present Grand Masters of our three maternal Grand Lodges, which, 75 years ago granted Charters to the three lodges which formed the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska. And, too, there is to be unveiled, this afternoon, in the city of Bellevue, a monument, the gift of W. Brother William Heller, of Nebraska No. 1, commemorating the establishment of Freemasonry in Nebraska.

In reporting to you the official acts of my administration, I want to assure you that my constant desire has been to keep uppermost in my mind, the welfare of the Fraternity, and if my judgment has been faulty, if mistakes have been made, they were of the head and not of the heart. I therefore trust that you will believe in my sincerity of purpose in the performance of the duties devolving upon me as Grand Master.

When a brother is elected and installed Master or Warden of a constituent lodge, he thereby becomes a member of the Grand Lodge, hence, by virtue of your respective offices, you are the leaders of the Craft in Nebraska today. Upon you rests the responsibility for the future welfare of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction. It is for you and the men who come here after you to decide whether this Fraternity, with its vast membership, its wealth, and its latent influence shall continue as a contributing factor to human uplift, or resolve itself into a degree mill simply to turn out members.

In the short time allotted to me it is impossible to make any extended analysis of the conditions as they exist in our Grand Jurisdiction. I shall however, endeavor to call your attention to what I deem essential.

NECROLOGY

It has been necessary to open Occasional Communications of Grand Lodge on two occasions for the purpose of holding Grand Lodge funerals.

Grand Lodge assembles this year under the shadow of a great loss. On August 23rd, 1931, R. W. Brother J. Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, passed to life immortal. He was a true and ardent Mason; a loyal friend; a gentleman unafraid; a faithful Christian.

His passing is an irretrievable loss to this Grand Lodge and his wise counsel and brotherly encouragement have been sorely missed by the present administration. And like the legendary character,

"His work was not done, yet his column is broken
The honors so justly his due have never been paid him."

We mourn the passing of a good man and great Mason but while we mourn, we are lifted up by the splendid achievement of his life and with true Masonic Faith we say with the poet:

"I tell you he did not die.
He lives and breathes with you;
He walks here at your side;
He tells you things are true.
Why dream of him 'neath sod,
When you can feel his breath;
When flower and soul and God
Know there is no death?"

"I tell you he did not die.
His hands clasp yours and mine.
He is now but glorified;
He has become divine.
He lives, he knows, he sees,
He shouts with every breath:
Life is eternity,
'There is no death."

Funeral services were held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 20th and Douglas Streets, Omaha, August 25, 1931, and were in charge of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., assisted by the Officers and Members of his own lodge, Bee Hive No. 184.

The following Grand Officers and Past Grand Masters were present on this occasion:

GRAND OFFICERS

R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden.
 R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Junior Warden.
 M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.
 V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.
 W. Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator.
 W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.
 W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Marshal.
 W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon.
 W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Junior Deacon.
 W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND MASTERS

M. W. Ambrose C. Epperson.
 M. W. Joseph B. Fradenburg.
 M. W. Lewis E. Smith.
 M. W. Charles A. Chappell.
 M. W. Frank H. Woodland.
 M. W. Ira C. Freet.
 M. W. Orville A. Andrews.

On August 11th, 1931, M. W. Brother Samuel S. Whiting, Past Grand Master, laid down the "Working Tools" and passed on to the Greater Life.

Beloved of his fellowmen; ever practicing the great tenets of the Institution, he endeared himself in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact.

Burial was made in Wyuka Cemetery, with the Grand Lodge in charge and ably assisted by the Officers and Members of Lancaster Lodge No. 54, of which he was a member and Past Master.

The following Grand Officers and Past Grand Masters were present on this occasion:

GRAND OFFICERS

R. W. J. Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master.
 R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden.
 M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.
 W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Marshal.
 W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon.
 W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Junior Deacon.
 W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND MASTERS

M. W. George H. Thummel.
 M. W. Harry A. Cheney.
 M. W. Ambrose C. Epperson.
 M. W. Joseph B. Fradenburg.
 M. W. Lewis E. Smith.
 M. W. John Wright.
 M. W. Frank H. Woodland.
 M. W. Ira C. Freet.
 M. W. Orville A. Andrews.

On February 5th, 1932, I received word that our Senior Past Grand Master, M. W. Brother George H. Thummel, had passed to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

Funeral services were held in Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Nebraska, February 8th, 1932, and were attended by a large concourse of brethren and friends.

Brother Thummel was active in Masonry for more than 60 years, was made Grand Master in 1876, and had attended 47 Annual Communications of this Grand Lodge.

At Brother Thummel's request, no Masonic Funeral was held. However, deeming it appropriate that proper respect be paid to the memory of one so prominent in Masonic Circles and acceding to the request of many of our brethren, I ordered a Memorial Service held the afternoon of February 8th, 1932, at which time V. W. George A. Beecher, Grand Chaplain, a lifelong friend of Brother Thummel, delivered a splendid address and paid homage to the memory of our departed Brother. This service was held in the Scottish Rite Temple, 20th and Douglas Street, Omaha, and was attended by the family and many brethren and friends.

"REST IN PEACE"

"Old friend—tried friend of back-flung years—
Whose hand was ever wont to give,
Thou'rt dead today, they'd have me think,
But long thy kindly works shall live.
The settler's child, in years long past,
Oft knelt to bless thy hand that gave;
That settler's child—a way-worn man—
Shall kneel today beside thy grave."

"Thou'rt passed, thy just reward to claim,
In realms beyond the set of sun;
Thy monument—already reared—
A thousand kindly deeds well done;
Upon the stone that marks thy grave—
Oft-blessed by friendship's unshed tear—
May hands of Love inscribe the words:
"Here sleeps a whole-souled pioneer!"

The following Grand Officers and Past Grand Masters were present on this occasion:

GRAND OFFICERS

V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain.
W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.
W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon.
W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Junior Deacon.
W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND MASTERS

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr.
M. W. Ambrose C. Epperson.
M. W. Joseph B. Fradenburg.
M. W. Lewis E. Smith.
M. W. Robert R. Dickson.

M. .W. .Frank H. Woodland.
 M. .W. .Ira C. Freet.
 M. .W. .Orville A. Andrews.

March 7th, 1932, I received word that W. .Brother Ensign J. Rix, Deputy Custodian, retired, had entered into Eternity.

"Uncle Jack," as he was familiarly known among the Craft, was one of the first Deputy Custodians to "Uncle Bob" and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. Funeral services were held at his home in Norfolk, March 9th, 1932, and I regret that owing to the inclemency of the weather, I was unable to attend, for he was a faithful Mason and a real friend.

In addition to the above, 543 of our brethren have passed to life immortal and will be given due recognition in the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead.

One by one we pass from this temporary life to life eternal and only the worth while things of our lives will live in the hearts of men.

INVITATIONS FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS

On June 12, 1931, I received a very cordial invitation from M. .W. .Brother Charles H. Starke, Grand Master of North Dakota to attend their Annual Communication, June 16th and 17th, but owing to previous engagements was obliged to send my regrets.

Owing to calls upon my time in our own Jurisdiction, I was obliged to decline invitations to attend the Annual Communications of the Grand Lodges of Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, West Virginia, Arizona, and Arkansas.

On September 29th and 30th, 1931, in company with M. .W. .Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and on invitation of M. .W. .Brother William R. Gentry, Grand Master, I attended the 111th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

This was not my first visit to our Maternal Grand Lodge, Missouri, having attended their Grand Communication in 1930. The Brethren of Missouri take a truly maternal interest in Nebraska Masonry and every possible courtesy was extended to the Grand Secretary and myself.

PENNSYLVANIA'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF MASONRY

In October of 1930, M. .W. .Orville A. Andrews, then Grand Master, received a letter from R. .W. .Brother William S. Snyder, Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, inviting the Grand Master of Nebraska and one other member of our Grand Lodge, whom the Grand Master should select to be the guests of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of Masonry in Pennsylvania, to be held October 11th to 14th, 1931. The matter was referred to Grand Lodge, with a recommendation that the invitation be accepted. The invitation was accepted by the Grand Lodge and an appropriation made for the purpose.

I therefore invited M. W. Brother Andrews, Past Grand Master, to accompany me as the guest of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

This occasion was of such historical importance that I deem a short account of our visit of interest to the Craft.

On arriving at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on Saturday, October 10th, we were immediately assigned an escort in the person of Brother Frederick F. Bruch, District Deputy Grand Master, who attended to our every want and was our constant guide during our stay in the City of Brotherly Love.

The program opened, the following morning, with a service at Old Christ Church where George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and other historical personages formerly worshiped. Here we listened to a very interesting and able sermon, delivered by Bishop Taitt of the Episcopal Diocese of Philadelphia, also a member of the Fraternity.

The afternoon was occupied with a visit to Valley Forge and General George Washington's Headquarters, where George Seldon Washington, a great grand nephew of our illustrious George Washington, was introduced to Lord Cornwallis, a great grand son of General Cornwallis and present Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The following day, Monday, October 12th, Grand Lodge was opened by R. W. Brother William S. Snyder, Grand Master, where we witnessed the "making of a Mason at sight." At opportune times, during the meeting, representatives of the visiting Grand Jurisdictions were introduced and responded with brief talks.

On Tuesday, Brother Henry S. Borneman gave a very interesting and appropriate address on the history of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. A copy of the history, was presented to each member of the visiting delegations.

The following day was occupied with a visit, by special train, to the Masonic Homes of Pennsylvania at Elizabethtown, where the Grand Lodge owns about 1100 acres of beautifully situated land. Here are located some 15 imposing stone buildings, including the beautiful Sells Memorial Church, and with one exception, the building known as Grand Lodge Hall, all have been donated by brethren and friends.

Here are housed some 500 "Guests," the daily average last year being 483, composed of about 25 percent children and 75 percent adults. Masons everywhere may justly be proud of the Pennsylvania Masonic Home.

There were present on this occasion Representatives of most of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, together with Representatives from nine Grand Jurisdictions outside of the States, including three Representatives from the Mother Grand Lodge of all English speaking Lodges, the United Grand Lodge of England, from Canada, Cuba, and Costa Rica.

This was perhaps the outstanding visitation of my official capacity and I desire to express my personal appreciation to R. W. Brother

William S. Snyder, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, for the courtesies extended to the representatives from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

On February 7th, 1932, I received a personal invitation from M. W. Brother J. Forrest Ayres, Grand Master of our Sister Grand Jurisdiction, to attend the 76th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Accordingly on February 17th and 18th, in company with M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, and M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, I visited Topeka and attended several interesting sessions of Grand Lodge. Here again we were received with all the honors due your representatives.

These interchanges of Fraternal visitations are not only a source of inspiration and good will but of lasting benefit to Masonry, and I sincerely hope that future Grand Masters will find it convenient to continue this fine custom and visit at least our neighboring Grand Jurisdictions whenever possible.

MASONIC HOME

On January 28th, 1931, M. W. Orville A. Andrews offered a suggestion to the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home that we provide funds for the building of a new unit at the Home by voluntary contributions. The Board approved the suggestion.

Plans were being perfected for the "Drive" when on September 5th, 1931, at a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees held in the Home at Plattsmouth, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the Grand Master to postpone the "drive" for funds for the new unit until after the meeting of the Grand Lodge in June, 1932. This does not mean that the project should be dropped. It was however, the consensus of opinion among the members of the Board that we make no request for contributions during the prevailing period of readjustment of economic conditions throughout the country.

If we are to fulfill the obligation we have assumed toward our dependent brethren, we must, of necessity, prepare to furnish more infirmary facilities and to replace the old Home with a fireproof building to obviate the possibility of a calamity.

During the past year, it has been necessary to convert the doctors office, parlors and dining rooms into wards to accommodate our increasing number of infirmary residents.

After careful study and investigation, I have come to the conclusion that infirmary accommodations for seventy-five to one hundred people and Home facilities for about seventy-five, would give ample accommodation for this jurisdiction. My thought is, that only those who require hospital care and others who have no one to care for them, should go to the Home, while those able to care for themselves, should be given such assistance as is necessary in their own homes.

Building costs at the present time are lower than for several years past and it will be to the interest of this Grand Lodge to take advantage of this condition as soon as possible.

With these thoughts in mind and this end in view, I recommend that the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home be instructed by this Grand Body to prepare such plans as in their judgment are necessary and present the same at our next Annual Communication, and building be started as soon thereafter as a program of financing can be adopted.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

On July 9th, 1931, I appointed the following brethren members of the Masonic Educational Committee: W. Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, W. Brother William A. Robbins, W. Brother Frank E. Clark, W. Brother Edward L. Baker, and W. Brother Jonathan A. Frye.

I attended three meetings of the Committee held in Lincoln, July 24th, September 3rd, 1931 and April 14th, 1932.

This is a very important phase of our work and I feel that the Committee has made splendid progress the past year. Later in the session, W. Brother Phillips, Chairman of the Committee will give you a report of their activities.

The matter of Masonic Education is a cumulative work and must necessarily develop slowly; however, I am confident the Committee is laying the foundation for a program of Masonic Education in this Jurisdiction, which if continued, will be of great benefit to the Fraternity and I recommend a continuance of the Committee.

In this connection I wish to say that on July 24th, 1931, I approved the publication of a quarterly bulletin by this Committee.

PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWELS

In compliance with the action of the Grand Lodge (see page 666, proceedings 1931), four jewels were purchased this year for the four oldest Past Grand Masters, in point of service, M. W. George H. Thummel, M. W. John J. Wemple, M. W. Henry H. Wilson, and M. W. Frank E. Bullard.

The brethren of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, desiring to honor M. W. Brother George H. Thummel, our Senior Past Grand Master, asked permission to have Brother Thummel's jewel presented at a meeting of their lodge and I was very happy to conform to their wishes.

Accordingly an invitation was extended to all Grand Officers to be present at a regular meeting of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, the evening of September 18th, 1931. At 6 P. M. the Grand and Past Grand Officers were guests at a delightful dinner, presided over by W. Verner C. McCormack, Master, and attended by the Officers and Members of the Lodge. At 7:30 P. M. lodge was opened and after the reception of Grand Officers and Past Grand Masters, I opened an Occasional Grand Lodge and had the honor of presenting the Past Grand Master's Jewel to M. W. Brother Thummel. Brother Thummel spoke feelingly of his sixty years of association with Masonry and Masons of Nebraska and expressed his deep appreciation to the Grand Lodge for the token of their esteem.

Very Worshipful George A. Beecher, Grand Chaplain, and a member of the lodge, gave a very eloquent and inspirational address and thus closed a most impressive meeting.

I was pleased to have present on this occasion the following Grand and Past Grand Officers:

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary.
 V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain
 W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian.
 W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Marshal.
 W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon.
 W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler.
 M. W. George H. Thummel.
 M. W. James R. Cain, Jr.
 M. W. John J. Tooley.
 M. W. Joseph B. Fradenburg.
 M. W. Frank H. Woodland.
 M. W. Orville A. Andrews.

On September 22nd, 1931, I accepted an invitation from Lincoln Lodge No. 19, to officially visit their lodge and present the Past Grand Master's Jewel to M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master, a member of No. 19. Work in the Master Mason degree began in the afternoon and at 6 P. M. the lodge was called from labor to refreshment. At 6:30 a delightful banquet was served, presided over by W. Brother William J. Schalkopf, Master. After the dinner, with M. W. Brother John Wright, Past Grand Master, as toastmaster, we listened to fine addresses by the following Brethren: M. W. Henry H. Wilson, Past Grand Master; Brother Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator; General John J. Pershing, U. S. A., retired, a member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19. Following the hour of refreshment, work was again taken up and I opened an Occasional Grand Lodge for the presentation of the Jewel to M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson, who is now our senior resident Past Grand Master. Brother Wilson expressed his pleasure, in words such as only he can marshal, to the brethren of the Jurisdiction for this symbol of their appreciation of his services to the Craft.

We were happy on this occasion to have with us, General John J. Pershing, U. S. A. (retired), not only for his pleasing presence and the fine address he gave but as a demonstration of that tenet of Masonry of which we are so proud "the equality of man;" for at this meeting sat W. Brother William J. Schalkopf, Master, who served in the trenches in France under General Pershing and meeting here upon the level.

We were honored by the presence of the following Grand Officers: M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary; W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian; W. Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator; and M. W. Henry H. Wilson; M. W. John Wright; M. W. Frank H. Woodland; M. W. Ira C. Freet; M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Masters.

On September 19th, M. W. Brother John J. Wemple's Jewel was mailed to him at his residence in Cleveland, Ohio. On my return from a trip to the East I made an effort to deliver this jewel but was unable, because of a misunderstanding, to do so. I regret, very much, my in-

ability to deliver it in person. However, Brother Wemple received the jewel and sent his thanks to the Grand Lodge.

While on my visit to the Bicentenary Celebration in Philadelphia I had the honor, together with M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, of personally presenting the jewel to M. W. Brother Frank E. Bullard, Past Grand Master, now a resident of Philadelphia, who was deeply touched to be so kindly remembered by his brethren in Nebraska and asked that I convey to you his deep appreciation of the honor.

PRESERVATION OF CHARTERS

I have had several requests for permission to retrace the names of Grand Officers on Charters granted to constituent lodges, where the names, due to constant exposure have become illegible. These requests have been denied for the reason that it is my opinion such an important work should be done by a competent person or persons and under the authority of the Grand Lodge.

As the years roll by, the Charters of constituent Lodges, along with many of our early records and documents will become almost priceless.

At the present time, our law requires the Charter to be present at all meetings. The consequence is that practically all the Charters in this Grand Jurisdiction are constantly exposed, not only to the light but also to the hazard of destruction by fire; a fate which has overtaken many of our original Charters.

I therefore, recommend that the Charter of each constituent lodge be sent to the Grand Secretary, a photostatic copy made of each and returned to the lodge and the original Charter be placed in the vault of the Grand Lodge for preservation. The expense of same to be prorated and charged to each constituent lodge. Also that Section 72 of our law be revised to conform with the change.

FUNERAL SERVICE

To those of us who are called upon occasionally to deliver our ritualistic service for the dead, and deliver it verbatim, as is required by our law, it is distressing to stand before a bereft family and dwell upon such sentences as these: "that we, too, will be whelmed beneath death's awful waves" and "the sad and solemn scene now before us" or "with sorrowing hearts and tears of anguish." Brethren, Masonry teaches the immortality of the soul; that there is no death; that the spirit of man never dies; and that what we call death is not the end of life but the beginning of a life that has no end.

With these thoughts in mind, I recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the incoming Grand Master, to revise our burial service, eliminate such depressing sentences as the above, give us a burial service with more hope and more in keeping with our teachings, and report at the next Annual Communication.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS

Since the adoption of the system of holding Central Schools was inaugurated, it has been customary to hold three day sessions. With the advent of Deputy Custodians and our increasing number of certified brethren over the Jurisdiction, I was of the opinion that a shorter period of instruction would fill the requirements. I therefore instructed W. Brother Savage, Grand Custodian, to limit his Central Schools for 1931-32 to two days each, thereby making it possible to hold more schools, and too, to give the Grand Custodian opportunity to give his personal attention and instruction to weaker lodges.

This plan has worked very satisfactorily and I suggest a continuation of the two day schools.

Owing to other Masonic engagements, I was unable to attend Central Schools at Elgin, October 1-2; St. Paul, October 6-7; Kearney, October 8-9; and Atkinson, October 13-14. R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden, very ably filled the Grand Master's dates at St. Paul and Kearney.

I attended Central Schools held under the supervision of W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian as follows:

October 21st, 1931, I attended the last two sessions of the Central School at Plainview and addressed the brethren. At this school twenty-eight lodges were represented. I was pleased to have present, M. W. Brother Harry A. Cheney, P. G. M., W. Jesse Lowther, Deputy Custodian, and W. Ensign J. Rix, Deputy Custodian, (retired).

October 28th, 1931, I attended a Central School at Osceola. Fifteen lodges were represented at this School. This School was attended by two Past Grand Masters, M. W. Ira C. Freet and M. W. Orville A. Andrews, who addressed the brethren.

October 30th, 1931, in company with V. W. Brother George A. Beecher I had the pleasure of attending the closing sessions of a two day School at McCook where Brother Beecher gave a very inspiring address at the closing session. There were represented on this occasion 25 lodges and 8 jurisdictions.

November 4th, 1931, with M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon, and W. Brother John Lichtenwallner, Deputy Custodian, I attended a School of Instruction at Fairbury. There were thirteen lodges in attendance at this School and the above named Brethren gave instructive talks.

November 11th, 1931, I attended the closing sessions of the Central School at Lyons. On this occasion we had present, Deputy Custodians, Stanley P. Bostwick and Jesse Lowther. Sixteen lodges were represented at this School.

January 15th, 1932, I attended a Central School at Sidney, where 14 lodges were represented.

January 19th, 1932, I attended three sessions of the Central School at Chadron and was very happy to have present on this occasion, M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master and W. Vincent S. Ramsey, Deputy Custodian. Twenty-three lodges were represented at this School.

January 21, 1932, I attended a School at Scottsbluff. This was one of the largest Schools I was privileged to attend. On this occasion we were pleased to have W. Vincent S. Ramsey, Deputy Custodian, present.

PROMULGATION OF THE WORK

It is gratifying to know that under the able supervision of W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, assisted by his splendid corps of Deputies, the dissemination of the esoteric and ritualistic work of our Grand Jurisdiction continues. I feel safe in saying that never in the history of our Grand Lodge has there been such a degree of proficiency as at present. Upwards of sixty of our lodges have passed examinations for proficiency and approximately 200 individual Masons in various lodges over the state are the proud possessors of proficiency certificates. This leaven is working for a better knowledge of Masonry and improved citizenship.

In addition to the Deputy Custodians reappointed, I have been pleased to appoint, on recommendation by the Grand Custodian, the following: W. Ward B. Schrack, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46; W. Henning C. Johnson, Merna Lodge No. 171; and W. Carroll C. Raymer, Atkinson Lodge No. 164.

I congratulate all our brethren interested in this work and express my appreciation for their services to the Craft.

BY-LAWS APPROVED

I have approved by-laws or amendments thereto, in each case where such by-laws or amendments conform to Grand Lodge Law, for 31 lodges.

I refused to approve amendments to the by-laws of a lodge where a member would receive a discount of one dollar if dues were paid before May 1st of the year assessed.

REINSTATEMENTS

I was pleased to reappoint the following Committee on reinstatements: W. Bernard N. Robertson, W. Charles H. Marley, and M. W. Andrew H. Viele and I want at this time to express my appreciation for their valuable services. The work of these brethren has lightened the labors of the Grand Master.

Applications from ten brethren for reinstatement to membership have been approved, after careful investigation by the Committee advisory to the Grand Master.

I refused to reinstate one brother whose petition was not presented according to law.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS

I have issued six Special Dispensations during the year; four to install officers, one to elect out of time, and one to confer a degree in less than the prescribed time. In each case the necessary fee was paid and forwarded to the Grand Secretary. The dispensation to confer a degree was issued in the case of a Midshipman who had received the Entered Apprentice degree August 29th, 1931, passed a good examination

September 8th and by receiving his Fellowcraft degree a few days short of the prescribed period would be enabled to receive his Master Mason degree in his home lodge during the Christmas Holidays.

I believe that dispensations to confer degrees without regard to time should be issued only in exceptional cases. I therefore refused to grant a dispensation for the purpose of furnishing a candidate for a special meeting.

TEMPLE BUILDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On July 8th, 1931, in accordance with the recommendation of M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, and the approval of the Grand Lodge, I appointed the following brethren members of the Temple Building Advisory Committee:

W. Brother Harold A. Osborne, No. 19, 3 years.

Brother John R. Donley, No. 302, 2 years.

W. Brother Marion E. Shipley, No. 72, 1 year.

This Committee has been a great help to the Grand Master. They have had some real problems referred to them and I desire to express my grateful thanks to each member for their splendid work.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR EXAMINATIONS

In compliance with a provision, in Section 66, of the Law, I have extended time for examination as to proficiency in the Master Mason Degree to 9 Lodges for the benefit of 21 Master Masons. It is my opinion that the Masters of their respective Lodges should insist upon their candidates passing the examination within the 90 days allowed by law, thereby saving the Grand Master a lot of unnecessary work.

QUITCLAIM DEED

July 15, 1931, after thorough investigation, I signed a Quitclaim Deed, subject to the approval of this Grand Lodge, to a strip of land 32 feet wide across a given piece of land near Broken Bow. This strip of land was deeded to the Grand Lodge through a clerical error some 22 years ago. The tract owned by the Grand Lodge having been disposed of during the administration of M. W. John J. Tooley, then Grand Master.

REMOVAL OF CORNERSTONE

July 20th, 1931, I received word from W. Brother Fred W. Muller, Master of Mosaic Lodge No. 55, that owing to alterations being made by the United States Government on the Post Office Building in Norfolk, it would be necessary to remove the Cornerstone laid by this Grand Lodge to another location in the building. I therefore appointed a committee composed of M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Past Grand Master; M. W. Andrew H. Viele, Past Grand Master. and W. Brother Fred W. Muller to superintend the removal of the stone with contents of the casket intact. Later, M. W. Brother Burnham reported the removal completed.

CONFERENCE OF SECRETARIES

Under the supervision of M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, as recommended by M. W. Orville A. Andrews at the last Annual Communication, 4 district conferences of local Secretaries have been held during the past year.

On November 17th, 1931, I was privileged to attend one of those meetings held at Crete. A large number of Secretaries and other officers were present and a very interesting and instructive meeting was held.

Secretaries, unlike other lodge officers, are generally reelected year after year; they are the active business end of the organization; upon them rests the responsibility, not only of recording the proceedings of the lodge but of collecting monies due the lodge and exercising a general supervision over its financial affairs.

I believe these contacts between the Grand Secretary and our local Secretaries can be the means, among other things, of solving the question of delinquent dues. A few lessons in collecting and in proper methods of book keeping, would be appreciated by our Secretaries and I know of no one better qualified for this work than our present Grand Secretary.

I therefore recommend that four or five such conferences be held the coming Masonic year, in such districts as the Grand Secretary may select.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

On October 5th, 1931, in compliance with the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence (see page 747 No. 6 proc. 1931) I appointed the following named brethren: W. Brothers Arthur G. Bloom, No. 11; John R. Hughes, No. 184; and Raymond P. Westover, No. 6. These brethren will report their findings to you during the session.

INSTALLATIONS

On June 15th, 1931, I installed the Officers of Beatrice Lodge No. 26, in which I was assisted by M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, and W. Brother Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon.

On June 16th, 1931, together with W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, I was pleased to install the Officers of Fremont Lodge No. 15. It has been the custom of this lodge, for many years, to have the Grand Master install their Officers and I was particularly interested in continuing this delightful custom as the Fraternal exchange between the brethren of Fremont Lodge No. 15 and my home lodge has always been very cordial.

Owing to a previous engagement, I regret that I was unable to attend the installation on June 16th, 1931, of the Omaha Lodges. However, I issued my proxy to W. Brother William McCormack who, from all reports, installed the Officers in a very creditable and pleasing manner.

The evening of June 19th, 1931, I installed the Officers of my home lodge, North Bend No. 119. This was indeed a great pleasure to

me because I am the second Grand Master, a member of No. 119, to install his own Brethren into office.

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

Those of you who were present at the last Annual Communication will remember that the Grand Lodge recommended my appointment as Representative of the United Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. The appointment was approved and in due time I received a beautifully executed "patent" and jewel of the office. This was made possible through the former representative, our good brother, Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, who presented my name to this Grand Body.

I recommended, as Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, the following brethren:

- W.'.Brother Virgil R. Johnson, No. 26, to New Hampshire.
- W.'.Brother Robert E. Bosworth, No. 15, to Rhode Island.
- M.'.W.'.Brother Orville A. Andrews, No. 19, to Missouri.
- W.'.Brother George R. Porter, No. 11, to New York.
- W.'.Brother Marion U. Thomas, No. 97, to Wisconsin.
- W.'.Brother James M. Robertson, No. 19, to Illinois.
- W.'.Brother Clendenen W. Mitchell, No. 158, to Massachusetts.

My recommendations were duly confirmed and appointments made.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

On recommendation of Grand Masters of their respective Grand Jurisdictions, I have been pleased to Commission the following brethren as Representatives of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges:

- Brother F. E. Navarro Allende, Ecuador.
- Brother Charles H. Simkins, Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Brother Thomas H. Cox, Olathe, Colorado.
- Brother Everett W. Rising, Nampa, Idaho.
- Brother D. M. Jolly, Kenansville, North Carolina.

SPECIAL INVITATION

Deeming it desirable to extend an official invitation to M.'.W.'.G. Haven Stephens, Grand Master of Illinois, to attend and participate in the 75th Anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and being unable to do so personally, I issued my proxy to M.'.W.'.Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, for that purpose. Accordingly, M.'.W.'.Brother Smith attended the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and performed the official duty.

APPRECIATION

Early in my official term as Grand Master, I instructed the Grand Secretary to suitably express, either with flowers or words, the appreciation of this Grand Lodge to any brother seriously ill or on the occasion of an unusual event in his life, whose services to Freemasonry in this Jurisdiction were outstanding; believing that the perfume of a rose or the cheering effects of a kind word to the living is preferable to sending flowers after they have passed on, for as the poet says:

"If with pleasure you are viewing,
Any work a man is doing,
If you like him, or you love him,
Tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation
Till the parson makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies
O'er his brow."

The Grand Secretary has, on several occasions, followed my instructions and in return, received some very appreciative letters.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES

In common with several of my worthy predecessors, I am of the opinion that the best interest of Masonry would be enhanced by the consolidation of some of our weaker lodges. From the supplemental reports, sent in to our Grand Secretary and reports of the Grand Custodian, it is evident that a few of our lodges are both financially and numerically weak.

It is a fact that good roads have materially affected the affairs of many lodges in rural communities throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. Small lodges, located within five to ten miles of each other, suffer, not only from lack of attendance, but membership. How much better it would be for these small lodges to consolidate and enjoy the benefits of a stronger and more active lodge.

I recommend that a committee of three be appointed to thoroughly investigate this problem and report their findings, with recommendations at the next Annual Communication.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Deeming it fitting that we, as Masons, should celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the birth of our most eminent and immortal brother, George Washington, father of his country, and twice Worshipful Master of his lodge, I issued instructions to the lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction, to hold special meetings for this purpose, during the week of February 22nd, 1932.

I am pleased to report that the lodges, with very few exceptions were able to comply with these instructions, and many very interesting and enthusiastic meetings were held.

From the reports that came in, most of the meetings were open to the families and friends of the members and some lodges reported as high as seven hundred in attendance. This was certainly a splendid tribute to our immortal Brother, George Washington, the Man and Mason.

LODGE FINANCES

This is a matter to which serious attention should be given, not only by the Master and Secretary of our constituent lodges, but by every member of the lodge.

We were prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry, not from mercenary motives, but, among other things, by a sincere wish to be of service to our fellow creatures.

The economic conditions by which we have been surrounded during the past several months, have brought us face to face with the realization of the importance of lodge finances.

During the year, several of our lodges have reduced their fees. No practice could be more fraught with danger. It is, in effect, placing Masonry upon the bargain counter, which, if continued will spell ruin to the organization. The price must be such that our lodges are protected at all times against all emergencies. A lodge with four dollar dues and forty dollar fees cannot possibly fulfill its obligations. The result is that as soon as the necessity for relief occurs, the lodge calls upon the Grand Lodge to supply relief. Brethren, the question of relief is primarily the responsibility of the local lodge and no lodge can possibly care for the calls that are sure to be made upon it, unless funds are provided for the purpose. Grand Lodge should be called upon only where the case would be an exceptional drain on the local lodge finances.

I have in mind, a case where one of our oldest lodges asked the Board of Trustees of the Home to pay the expense of transporting one of their destitute members and his wife from the west coast to the Home and care for them, as their total funds amounted to only about \$75. Why should the Masons of the State be called upon to carry the full responsibility of this, or any other lodge?

Masonry has a glorious past, but we cannot feed the hungry and clothe the naked with sentiment. We need money, and I know of no place where a dollar will do as much charitable work as through Masonic channels. I therefore suggest to you Masters, that when you return to your homes you take up the matter of lodge finances with your officers, make your dues and fees sufficient to pay the running expenses of your lodge and in addition, set aside a fund, sufficient to care for the demands which are bound to be made upon you.

I am happy to report that during the year, several lodges have created a "Relief Fund" to help in caring for their dependents and I trust that every lodge in the jurisdiction will, in the near future, follow their example.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

On January 23, 1932, I attended, as your representative, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Nebraska Masonic Home. I also attended the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home.

REQUEST FOR LODGE U.'D.'

On December 29th, 1931, I received a petition, signed by 27 members of Omaha Lodge No. 288, 1 member of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, 1 from Right Angle Lodge No. 303 and 1 brother from another Jurisdiction, asking for a dispensation to form a new lodge in the City of Omaha.

While I believe that the welfare of the Craft at large would be better served if we had more and smaller lodges in Omaha, yet owing to

circumstances attending this petition and the present economic conditions, I deemed it for the best interests of the Fraternity to refuse the request.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

On September 9-10, 1931, in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary and Vice President of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, I attended the Nineteenth Biennial Meeting of this association. This meeting was held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, and was attended by representatives from many of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and Canada.

This proved to be a very interesting and instructive meeting. The two days were occupied with splendid addresses and round table talks by very able Masonic speakers, men who have had wide experience with relief, the care of orphans, and kindred subjects.

This association is doing a very worth-while and important work by the coordination of Masonic Relief in the various jurisdictions and protection against impostors, thousands of whom are preying upon the Fraternity.

REMOVAL OF LODGES

February 3rd, 1932, I granted permission to Papillion Lodge No. 39, to change their meeting place to Saunders Hall during the erection of their new Temple.

February 13th, 1932, I also approved the removal of Cowles Lodge No. 296, made necessary by the burning of the building previously occupied.

April 7th, 1932, desiring to change their meeting place in order to curtail expenses, permission was given to Blue Hill Lodge No. 129, to move to a suitable Hall.

APPROVAL OF PLANS AND PERMISSION TO BUILD

I approved the plans for Masonic Temples and granted permission to build, to two lodges, Beaver City Lodge No. 93 and Papillion Lodge No. 39.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that Section 64 A be amended to read as follows:

An officer reelected or reappointed, to succeed himself, need not be installed if unavoidably absent at the time of installation but installation ceremonies must be held each year as prescribed in Section 60.

I do this because the present law reads "An officer reelected or reappointed to succeed himself need not be installed, but the Grand Lodge urges that it be done."

One case came to my attention where all the officers of a lodge were reelected and reappointed and no installation Ceremony was held.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, in his address to Grand Lodge last year, recommended a change in Section 66 of our Law. Although this change was not approved, I am convinced his recommendation would materially assist the lodges in the dispatch of their work. I therefore make this same recommendation that Section 66 be amended, "permitting

the announcement and recording of proficiency of the Brother to be made in the degree in which examination is made, providing no objection is raised; if however, objection is raised and it becomes necessary to put the question to a vote the ballot should be determined in a lodge of Master Masons."

DECISIONS

I could occupy several pages with questions answered, due to the fact that the officers of our lodges appeal to the Grand Master and request rulings on points that are clearly defined in the Law or in the "Digest of Decisions." Relief will be given only when Masters and Wardens become familiar with the Law and Digest above named. With this end in view, I suggest that, at all Schools of Instruction, Officers of the lodge be required to pass an examination on questions of law pertaining to this Grand Jurisdiction.

1. Regardless of the fact that charges had been filed prior to the passage of the "Trial Code," I decided that after passage of the Code, all Masonic trials must be tried by Trial Commissions.

2. I decided that a lodge could not amend its by-laws for the purpose of granting a discount of one dollar to members who paid their dues before May 1st of the year assessed, holding that dues must be uniform and that a lodge cannot discriminate between members in the matter of dues.

DISCIPLINE

It having come to my attention that one of our constituent lodges had unwittingly balloted on a petition without the regular number of members present, I ordered the ballot set aside, another ballot spread at a regular meeting, after a lapse of thirty days, and that the members present at the irregular ballot be notified, in writing, of my action.

On January 7th, 1932, information having come to me that the Master of one of our constituent lodges was conducting himself in a manner unbecoming a Mason, I issued my proxy to R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden, with instructions to proceed to....., investigate the reports, and if found true, to arrest the jewel of the Master and place the lodge in charge of the Senior Warden. I am sorry to say that our Grand Senior Warden found the reports true. The jewel of the Master was arrested and the Senior Warden placed in charge of the lodge.

I approved the action of the Grand Senior Warden. The papers in the case are in the hands of the Grievance Committee, to be reported to you for your action.

PRESERVATION OF THE RITUAL

In order to safeguard both the esoteric and exoteric work of the Grand Jurisdiction for posterity, I recommend that a committee, composed of three Past Grand Masters, be appointed by the incoming Grand Master, to be known as the Committee for the Preservation of the Ritual.

At the present time, the esoteric and exoteric work of our Jurisdiction, as approved by the Grand Lodge, is in the hands of our Grand

Custodian. He is the sole arbiter. Being human, he is subject to the exigencies of life, and for that reason, I believe this Grand Lodge should look to the preservation of the work and the Jurisprudence Committee draft such laws as are in keeping with the recommendation.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

Persistent rumors having come to me from the drought and grasshopper ridden district of northern Nebraska, I was concerned about the condition of our brethren located therein.

On December 19th, 1931, I addressed a letter to the W. Masters of eighteen of our lodges in the affected counties, asking that a thorough canvass be made among the brethren of their respective lodges and that they report the results of their investigation to me at their earliest convenience.

With this letter I enclosed the following questionnaire:

INFORMATION FOR THE GRAND MASTER

1. Are any members of your lodge, or their immediate families, in need of food or clothing?
2. If your answer is YES, state number in family,.....
Father,.... Mother,.... Girls,.... Ages,.... Boys,.... Ages,....
3. Father's occupation
4. Financial condition,
5. Owner or renter,
6. What stock is owned, Horses,..... Cattle,.....
Hogs,..... Chickens.....
7. Has he enough feed for stock?.....
8. How much feed will be required? Hay.....Corn.....Oats.....
9. Can your lodge care for its own members?.....
10. What assistance has your lodge given to date?.....
11. If a farmer and unable to buy, what seed will he need in the spring?
12. Please give any other information you can regarding the situation.

Signed.....

Master Lodge No.....

Of the eighteen Masters addressed, three failed to reply to my letter, eight replied that no relief was needed and seven reported many of their brethren in urgent need of feed to save their livestock.

Deeming an emergency to exist, I conferred with M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, with the result that I appointed W. Brother Frederick J. Sexsmith, Past Master of Garfield Lodge No. 95, a brother well qualified for such a task, to personally investigate each case and report on the following questionnaire:

Statement of No. Residence.....

Member of.....Lodge No.....

REAL ESTATE

Description.	Improvements.	Value	Mortgages.	Equity.
In whose name is Title recorded?.....				
Have you any partners in your business?.....				
If so, state particulars.				
Life insurance \$.....		Payable to.....		
I have resided in the above location.....				
Formerly resided				
Number of—				
.....Calves 1931				
.....Steers 1 year		Eneumbrance on stock \$.....		
..... " 2 year				
..... " 3 & up		Covering		
.....Heifers 1 & 2 yr.				
.....Milch Cows		Accounts payable - - \$.....		
.....Stock Cows				
.....Bulls		Chattel Mortgages - - \$.....		
.....Horses				
.....Hogs		All other debts - - - \$.....		
Cash in banks and on hand \$.....				
Grain on hand.....				
Hay or roughage on hand.....				
Remarks.				
				Signed.....
				Committee.

I then approved loans, without interest, to brethren deemed entitled to them, in amounts not to exceed \$300, for the purpose of buying feed to save their livestock from starvation and to buy seed for Spring sowing, the notes payable to this Grand Lodge.

A total of \$16,775.00 has been approved to 87 brethren.

A peculiar situation existed in this area. Only two of our brethren needed food or clothing but all needed feed and seed. Many of them had equities of from a few hundred to twenty thousand dollars in their farms and were unable to obtain feed for their livestock from relief agencies or to borrow money for that purpose.

I am confident that our prompt action saved hundreds of livestock from starvation and that every dollar of the money loaned will be returned to this Grand Lodge by appreciative brethren.

At this time I desire to express my appreciation to the Masters of the several lodges who have assisted in this great work and especially to W. Brother Frederick J. Sexsmith for his splendid work in investigating these cases. I have received several complimentary letters from the Masters regarding Brother Sexsmith's work. One brother writes "The manner in which he met the brethren and took care of each applicant for relief is recommended by the brethren very highly. He seemed to put a new spirit of brightness in their lives as they had been looking on the dark side of things."

All applications, statements and correspondence pertaining to this matter are in the hands of the Finance Committee and they will report to you in due time for approval or disapproval of my action.

CORNER STONES

Upon invitation through the proper channels, the following Corner stones have been laid:

September 21st, 1931, I laid the Corner stone for the new \$125,000 High School at Tekamah and was accompanied by W. Brother Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator, who delivered a very fine address and W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Grand Marshal. A large number of brethren from Tekamah and neighboring lodges were present.

September 25th, 1931, being unable to attend the laying of the Corner stone for the Light Memorial Presbyterian Church at Sidney, I issued my proxy to M. W. Brother Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, who reported that he had complied with my official request. Brother Emil Torgensen, Kimball, gave a very fine address.

November 18th, 1931, assisted by R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Junior Warden, W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian and M. W. Charles A. Chappell, as Grand Orator, I laid the Corner stone of the New Masonic Temple at Beaver City, in the presence of a large concourse of brethren and friends. The brethren of Beaver City Lodge are to be congratulated because of the fact that the building will be erected and completed free from debt.

February 12th, 1932, assisted by W. Brother Edward L. Baker, as Grand Chaplain and W. Brother Archie M. Smith, Grand Marshal. I laid the Corner stone for the James M. Pile Hall at the State Teachers College at Wayne. Brother Hollis B. Simon of Mosaic Lodge No. 55 delivered the address.

March 29th, 1932, I laid the Corner stone for the new Congregational Church at McCook. On this occasion I was ably assisted by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Junior Warden, M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, as Grand Marshal, and a large representation of Masons of McCook Lodge No. 135 and neighboring lodges. The pleasure of this occasion was enhanced by the rendition of music by a very fine choir and the forty-eight piece High School Band.

May 4th, 1932, owing to my inability to be present at the laying of the Corner stone of the new unit of the State Teachers College at Chadron, I issued my proxy to R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden, who laid the cornerstone according to our ancient custom. He was assisted by M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, and the members of Samaritan Lodge No. 158. Brother Eddy C. Newland acted as Grand Orator.

May 26th, 1932, with the assistance of M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, V. W. George A. Beecher, Grand Chaplain, Rev. and Brother Charles E. Durden as Grand Orator, W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W. Archie M. Smith, Grand Marshal, W. Virgil R. Johnson, Grand Senior Deacon, W. William C. Ramsey, Grand Junior Deacon, W. John W. Disbrow, Grand Tyler, M. W. Orville A. Andrews, the Officers and members of Papillion Lodge No. 39 and visiting brethren, I laid the Cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Papillion. Rev and Brother Charles E. Durden as Grand Orator gave a very interesting and inspiring address. We were pleased, on this occasion, to have a large Knight Templar escort to the Grand Lodge, and the procession led by the Seventeenth Infantry Band from Fort Crook, which added much to the impressiveness of the occasion.

VISITATIONS

On June 17th, 1931, I accepted an invitation to speak before the Hiram Club, composed of a group of our Masonic brethren of Lincoln. M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson, and M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Masters were present on this occasion.

In response to an invitation, I attended on June 24th, a joint Picnic sponsored by the following lodges: Ionic No. 87, Niobrara, Garfield No. 95 of O'Neill, Siloam No. 147 of Stuart, Pythagoras No. 156 of Ewing, Atkinson No. 164 of Atkinson, Gilead No. 233 of Butte, Ornan No. 261 of Spencer, Diamond No. 291 of Orchard, Oak Leaf No. 312 of Lynch. The Brethren of these lodges, with their families gathered at Spencer Dam on the Niobrara River, an ideal picnic ground, and spent a very enjoyable afternoon. W. Brother Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator and M. W. Brother Robert E. Dickson, Past Grand Master, accompanied me, and after a splendid picnic dinner, each of the above brethren addressed the assembly.

September 18th, 1931, I accepted an invitation to visit and speak to the members of the Square and Compass Club of Omaha.

One of the greatest joys that can come to a Grand Master is the reception by his home lodge. Wherever I have visited in my official capacity I have been impressed with the expressions of good will and brotherhood. None, however, surpassed the kindly reception given by my home Lodge North Bend No. 119.

On the evening of September 24th a banquet and reception was given in my honor. I was happy to have present on this occasion most of our Official Family, together with many brethren from neighboring lodges. In spite of a heavy rain that fell all day, one hundred thirty-two brethren representing twenty-one lodges were present. To the Boys of No. 119, I express my deep appreciation for this and many other tokens of their esteem.

VISITS TO OTHER NEBRASKA BODIES

On invitation from Brother Alfred W. Beckman, Master of Kadosh, Valley of Lincoln, I attended the Scottish Rite Banquet held in Lincoln, November 13th, 1931.

On Thursday, November 19th, 1931, on invitation from Brother Earle R. Stiles, Venerable Master of Kadosh, Valley of Omaha, I attended the closing session and banquet of the 82nd Reunion of the Omaha Consistory at the Scottish Rite Temple.

On each of these occasions the Grand Master was enthusiastically welcomed and in return, I extended greetings of the Craft to the assembled brethren.

On Sunday, December 20th, 1931, I attended the Congregational Church in Fremont where the Junior Choir gave a Christmas Cantata. Inasmuch as this Choir was composed principally of Children of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home, I was pleased to be present on this occasion. The Children sang beautifully and delighted the audience with their rendition of the Cantata. Much praise is due their Director, Mrs. Lester Somers, for her untiring efforts in their behalf.

I have, on many occasions, visited the Homes at Fremont and Plattsmouth and on Christmas I particularly enjoyed a visit with the Children in the new Veazie Cottage and took pleasure in watching them get the thrills from their Christmas toys which had been so bountifully showered upon them by loving friends.

On July 28th, 1931, I accepted an invitation to visit Delta Lodge No. 230, St. Edward, where one of our pioneer brethren was presented with a Fifty Year button.

November 24th, 1931, I visited Fremont Lodge No. 15, where the Master Mason degree was conferred in an exemplary manner.

November 30th, 1931, I attended a meeting of Scribner Lodge No. 132 and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason degree.

December 2nd, 1931, I accepted an invitation to visit Lebanon Lodge No. 323. This is one of our younger lodges and is doing fine work.

December 9th, 1931, in company with M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews, P. G. M., I spent a very enjoyable evening with Auburn Lodge No. 124, where the Master Mason degree was conferred by the Past Masters of the lodge.

January 26th, 1932, I paid an official visit to Nebraska Lodge No. 1, where I witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason degree which was conferred in a very impressive manner.

February 22nd, 1932, I attended a meeting, commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Mason, in my home lodge. This was an open meeting and largely attended.

February 23rd, 1932, on invitation from Mosaic Lodge No. 55, Norfolk, I assisted in the conferring of the Master Mason degree. I was happy to have present on this occasion, M. W. Brother Charles E. Burnham, P. G. M., M. W. Brother Andrew H. Viele, P. G. M. and W. Brother Ensign W. Rix, retired Deputy Custodian.

February 25th, 1932, I paid an official visit to Liberty Lodge No. 300, Lincoln. Here, again, I was delighted to have present two Past Grand Masters, M. W. Brother Henry H. Wilson and M. W. Brother Orville A. Andrews.

March 10th, 1932, I paid an official visit to Occidental Lodge No. 215, Cedar Bluffs. Work was begun at 3 P. M. and four brethren were raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons during the afternoon and evening.

March 19th, 1932, in company with W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, I visited officially at Canopy Lodge No. 209, Elmwood, Nebraska.

March 24th, 1932, I spent a very enjoyable evening with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 57, at Syracuse. At this meeting I was accompanied by M. W. Orville A. Andrews, P. G. M.

March 25th, 1932, I visited Pomegranate Lodge No. 110, at Ashland, and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason degree. I was happy to have present on this occasion, M. W. Orville A. Andrews, P. G. M., W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W. Brother Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator, W. Brother Jonathan A. Frye and W. Stanley P. Bostwick, Deputy Custodians.

April 29, 1932, I visited Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192 and was pleased to have present on this occasion W. Brother Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, who addressed the brethren.

May 24th, 1932, I paid an official visit to Hooper Lodge No. 72.

May 24th, 1932, I visited with the brethren of Winnebago Lodge No. 309 and assisted in conferring the Master Mason degree.

On the evening of May 26th, 1932, in company with M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, W. Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian, W. John B. Lichtenwallner and W. Stanley P. Bostwick, Deputy Grand Custodians, I visited Bee Hive Lodge No. 184 Omaha and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason degree.

February 6th, 1932, on invitation of Brother Frank C. Patton, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, I attended the meeting of the Scottish Rite Educational Association in Lincoln.

On each of these occasions the attendance was, invariably, large. The courtesies paid to the Grand Master were all that could be desired. The "work" done by the lodges, without exception, was "substantially correct" and on each occasion I have endeavored to present to the brethren some message pertaining to Masonry.

Many invitations of a social character have been most courteously extended but owing to the heavy demands upon my time, I regret that I was unable to accept.

CONFERENCE OF GRAND MASTERS

Tuesday, May 10th, 1932, in company with E. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden and M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, I attended the Conference of Grand Masters in Washington, D. C.

The morning session was occupied with a discussion of problems of Masonic Homes, cost and methods of operation, led by M. W. Robert B. Gaylord, Grand Master of California. M. W. Charles S. Percival, Grand Master of Iowa, dealt with "Outside Relief—cost and methods of operation." The discussions which followed brought out the fact that, in the case of adults, it is more satisfactory to both applicant and the Grand Lodge, to give assistance in their own homes wherever possible, rather than in Masonic Homes.

The afternoon was given over to a discussion of Non-ritualistic Education in Lodges.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL
ASSOCIATION

On Wednesday, May 11th, we attended the Annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association held in the Temple at Alexandria. Edward Huwaldt, Chairman of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial in Nebraska, joined us in attending this meeting.

DEDICATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC
NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Thursday, May 12th, will go down in Masonic History and in the lives of those in attendance at the Dedication of the George Washington Masonic Memorial, as an occasion of unusual importance.

The two hundred year old city of Alexandria, Virginia was in gala attire. The massive temple on Shooters Hill, overlooking the city and commanding a broad view of the Potomac and the city of Washington, was the scene of perhaps the most elaborate ceremony that Masonry has ever known.

The big Parade, which began in the city of Alexandria at 9:30 A. M. and was participated in by 18,000 Masons, while thousands of spectators lined the way, started the ceremonies.

Punctually, at 12:30, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Virginia was opened by M. W. Harry K. Green, Grand Master, and M. W. Colonel Louis A. Watres of Scranton, Pennsylvania, President of the Memorial Association, presided over the dedication ceremonies; while M. W. Charles H. Callahan, Past Grand Master of Virginia, performed the dedication.

It was Brother Callahan who conceived the idea of a National Masonic Memorial to George Washington, the man and Mason. It was he who laid the cornerstone of the Temple in 1923, and it was fitting that this Brother should dedicate the beautiful edifice.

President Hoover and his charming wife arrived at 1:00 o'clock. With their arrival there was a blare of trumpets and the Marine Band immediately struck up the strains of "The Presidents" march. The boom of cannon sounded simultaneously, as a battery of the 16th Field Artillery, which participated in the parade and was stationed behind the Memorial, started firing the presidential salute of 21 guns. This was answered from the direction of the Potomac by guns aboard the historic frigate "Constitution" anchored in the river at the foot of Kings Street and five Coast Guard vessels anchored nearby. During the ceremonies, President and Mrs. Hoover occupied a place of honor upon the platform.

In spite of the rain that fell nearly all day, it was a magnificent and inspiring spectacle and one long to be remembered.

The Temple is not yet completed. It is estimated that it will require \$650,000 to complete this magnificent Memorial, which will stand through the ages, a monument, not only to George Washington, but a monument to the loyalty of the Masons of the United States.

It has been the unvarying policy of the Board of Directors in charge of the building activities, that no debt be incurred in the building. The Grand Lodges of the country virtually pledged one dollar per member toward the erection of the Memorial. Many Grand Jurisdictions have fulfilled that pledge and some 30 Jurisdictions have contributed from 100 to 200 per cent. Nebraska, I am sorry to say, is not in this list and I urge the Master of every lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, whose lodge has not made its quota of \$1.00 per member, to make every effort to accomplish this end during the coming year, that the loyalty of Nebraska Masons may be recorded.

MASONIC EDUCATORS

On Friday, May 13th, I was invited to attend a conference of Masonic Educators, to be held in the new Temple. I was very happy to meet here, some of the most notable Masonic Educators of our Country, men who are constantly studying ways and means of educating our brethren along Masonic lines and who are doing a splendid work along lines of Masonic Research.

TRIAL COMMISSIONS

In my opinion one of the best pieces of legislation ever enacted by this Grand Lodge was the adoption of Trial by Commission.

As an agency for dispensing justice, it so far excels trial by the lodge that I wonder why we sanctioned the old form so long. By having a commission of disinterested Master Masons, selected from lodges other than that of which the accused is a member, to hear, try, and decide the case, we avoid a great deal of dissension among the brethren that formerly arose from a Masonic Trial. Again, the new system avoids the possibility of friends of the accused packing the lodge room on the night of trial, who, in their desire to express their interest in a brother in trouble, lose sight of their obligation to preserve the reputation of the fraternity unsullied.

At this time, I want to express my sincere thanks to each one of our brethren, who have accepted the great responsibility of membership on the various Trial Commissions I have been called upon to appoint.

There have been delivered to me charges and specifications in 20 cases. In each case a Commission was either appointed or reappointed.

Twelve of the twenty trials have been held. Eight are in the hands of Commissions. Of the twelve completed, six resulted in expulsion and six in indefinite suspension.

While I believe we should not be hasty in making any changes in the present law until thoroughly convinced of the necessity, I am of the opinion that the following amendments should be made at this time.

That the "Trial Commission" shall consist of not less than three nor more than five disinterested Master Masons, instead of five as it stands at present. Five are unnecessary in most cases and a needless expense. Also that provision be made whereby the Grand Master shall be notified of the results of the trial as soon as concluded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of what I have said elsewhere in my report regarding "Lodge Finances", I recommend:

1st. That each lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction be instructed to file with the Grand Secretary, a full and complete statement of their assets and liabilities as of June 1st, 1932, certified by the Master of the Lodge; same to be in the hands of the Grand Secretary not later than September 1st, 1932.

2nd. That the Grand Master appoint a Committee of five to analyze the reports above mentioned with a view to assisting constituent lodges to place themselves upon a sound financial basis and in a position to discharge their obligations to their members and the Grand Lodge, and report, with recommendations at the next Annual Communication.

3rd. In view of the unusual economic conditions existing in this Jurisdiction and over the entire country, the relief agencies of this Grand Body deserve the special commendation of the brethren whom they represent. The Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, and the Board of Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, have functioned with their usual efficiency and effectiveness in the face of difficult problems. However, during the past four years, relief work has doubled, and there is a probability of still greater increase. The time is approaching when we must determine the limits beyond which the fraternity cannot go in providing relief. It is not too soon for us to carefully consider this subject and whether any changes in organization or methods should be made in order that the greatest possible relief may be extended, taking into account our financial resources.

I therefore recommend that a committee of five be appointed, one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, one, a member of the Committee on Relief and Care of

Orphans, one, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, and two, who shall be members of the Grand Lodge, not in any way connected with the relief activities; which committee shall make a comprehensive study of the entire subject of the relief activities of the Grand Lodge, to report at the next Annual Communication, with such recommendations and suggestions as their investigation shall warrant.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

In common with many jurisdictions, Masonry in Nebraska has, this year, suffered a slight loss in membership. As I view this situation it is not alarming. I would remind you that our strength lies not in numbers but in quality. If we are to keep this Fraternity what we believe it to be—a group of law-abiding, square-dealing, God-fearing citizens, men with a desire for knowledge and of being serviceable to our fellow creatures, we must of necessity, pay more attention to the selection of those who present themselves for membership in the Order.

With the slowing up of the work of conferring degrees this year, it has given us an opportunity for self-examination; for time to delve beneath the monitor and ceremonies and inquire into the more important phases of the Institution. In my contact with the brethren over the Jurisdiction I find an ever-increasing desire to know more of the deeper things of Masonry. Accordingly, where opportunity presented, I have endeavored to talk to the brethren on the moral and Spiritual phase of our work.

The history of Freemasonry is written in deeds, not in words. When the outer world comes to recognize a Mason by his deeds, by his daily walk, and conversation instead of by watch-charms and emblems upon his person, then and then only will Masonry have accomplished its purpose. Let us therefore, strive to make the fundamental principles laid down upon the trestle-board of Masonry the dominant star of our attainment.

CONCLUSION

In behalf of the Masons of Nebraska, I want to express our thanks and appreciation to our brethren, the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home Board and our brethren and the ladies of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home Board for the splendid work they are doing at these Homes. Unless you have been privileged to sit at their council tables and view the progress they are making, as has been my pleasure for the past two years, you cannot possibly appreciate the responsibilities that rest upon these tireless workers. Nor would I forget our efficient Superintendents, Matrons and their Assistants, who are constantly caring for our charges in these Homes.

To all those who have so ably assisted me during the year, I extend my sincere appreciation. It is impossible to thank each one personally. Whenever I have called upon our brethren, they have been, not only willing, but anxious to serve.

To my associate Grand Officers, with whom it is always a real joy to work, I express my pleasure and appreciation.

I cannot express, in words, my gratitude and obligation to our genial and thoroughly efficient Grand Secretary, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Smith, and our Grand Custodian W. Brother Lute M. Savage. It has been necessary for me to call upon them constantly and through it all, they have been gracious and anxious to cooperate.

And now, brethren, the record of the year is before you for your consideration. I trust that whatever may be done at this Annual Communication will be for the best interests of our beloved Fraternity and may we continue to serve her with fidelity and zeal.

Fraternally submitted,

John R. Tapster.

Grand Master.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS' JEWELS TO:

M. W. Charles E. Burnham.
M. W. Harry A. Cheney.
M. W. James R. Cain, Jr.
M. W. Andrew H. Viele.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Brethren:

One year ago, this Grand Lodge decided to express their appreciation for services rendered, and instructed our Most Worshipful Grand Secretary to secure a suitable testimonial for presentation to several Past Grand Masters.

What the helmsman is to the ship, Past Grand Masters are to the Grand Lodge. To you, we representatives of this great ship of Masonry look for guidance and inspiration. Some one has said that Freemasonry is a structure built upon its spirit. And, as I read the history of Freemasonry in Nebraska as written in the annual proceedings into which you brethren have built so firm a foundation, I am reminded of those lines of an unknown poet:

“Great souls will set their standard high,
And trailing on through storm and night,
They raise the Nation with their aim for light,
more light.”

Brethren, we are looking to you for light, more light. From you we learn the great lessons of the Craft. You brethren have been active in Masonry for more than a quarter of a century. You have been teaching, and not only have you been teaching the great truths of Masonry, but you have been instrumental in the development of that wonderful Masonic Home at Plattsmouth where more than four hundred worthy Masons and their dependents have found a haven of rest in their declining days; and of the Home out at Fremont where two hundred children of Masonic parents have received a foundation with which to fight the battles of life.

Your efforts in this Grand Lodge are reflected in the work of 292 Lodges and in the lives of 42,000 Masons.

I believe that Madeline Bridges must have had men such as you in mind when she wrote "Life's Mirror." When she said:

"There are loyal hearts that are inspired,
There are souls that are kind and true.
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.

Give love and love to your life will flow.
The strength in your utmost need have faith,
And the glory of hearts will show their faith,
In your work and deed."

My Brethren, we know that you have been loved, we know that you have given your best efforts in the upbuilding of this Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, and so this morning we bestow a token of our respect, while it has been delayed, it represents the respect and the appreciation, yes, and the admiration of 42,000 Master Masons. As the humble representative of these 42,000 brethren, I take pride in presenting each of you with the Jewel of a Past Grand Master, not for its intrinsic worth, but as a symbolic token of that growing love and appreciation for your services, years of service to the Fraternity and to humanity.

We trust the Great Architect in his all wise providence will grant you many, many years of service among us, that our constant prayers will give you that peace of heart and mind which passeth all understanding.

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:

While the past year has presented problems, many of which were entirely new; with the cooperation of the Grand Officers, and the Officers of the Subordinate Lodges, the morale of the Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction, is excellent.

RETURNS

Owing to unusual conditions, largely due to bank failures, fifteen of our Lodges were unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues in full. M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master of Masons, after careful investigation, granted an extension of time in each case. Warrants, or orders on treasurer, for the amount due, have been sent in by each of these Lodges, and will be held until the date agreed upon, when they will be deposited in the regular way. The list is as follows:

WARRANTS ON HAND:	PAYABLE
Joppa.....Lodge No. 76, Bloomington.....	\$ 97.20
Composite.....Lodge No. 81, Rising City..June 1st, 1932 ...	90.00
Ord.....Lodge No. 103, Ord.....June 1st, 1932 ...	137.00
Elm Creek.....Lodge No. 133, Elm Creek...Sept. 1st, 1932....	67.20
Mason City.....Lodge No. 170, Mason City..June 15th, 1932....	25.00
Temple.....Lodge No. 175, Filley.....June 1st, 1932....	100.00
Gladstone.....Lodge No. 176, Ansley.....June 1st, 1932....	54.70
Highland.....Lodge No. 194, Cortland....June 15th, 1932....	124.40
Bloomfield.....Lodge No. 218, Bloomfield...Sept. 1st, 1932....	133.00
Golden Rule.....Lodge No. 236, Allen.....June 1st, 1932....	45.00
Huntley.....Lodge No. 270, Huntley.....Sept. 1st, 1932....	98.40
Swastika.....Lodge No. 280, Sargent.....	67.60
Winnebago.....Lodge No. 309, Winnebago.....	45.00
Oak Leaf.....Lodge No. 312, Lynch.....Sept. 1st, 1932....	46.00
Mid-West.....Lodge No. 317, Hastings.....June 1st, 1932....	100.00
	Total .....\$1,230.50

GRIEVANCES

There has been but one case appealed this year. This is a case that was tried by the Lodge, before the adoption of the Trial Commission. All papers in the case have been delivered to the Committee on Grievances.

VISITATIONS

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master of Masons, requested me to accompany him on the following visitations: to the biennial meeting of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, held at Toronto, Ontario, September 9th and 10, 1931; to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Missouri, September 29th, 1931; to the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Kansas, February 17th, 1932; to the Conference of Grand Masters, Conference of Grand Secretaries, meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and the dedication of the Memorial, during the week of May 9th to 13th, 1932.

In company with practically all of the Grand Officers, it was my very great pleasure on September 24th, 1931, to attend a reception tendered M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master of Masons of Nebraska, by his Home Lodge, North Bend Lodge No. 119. The capacity of the lodge room was taxed to the limit, and it was a very enjoyable and inspirational occasion.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master of Masons, carrying out the suggestion of the Grand Lodge last year, that the M. W. Grand Masters of the adjoining Jurisdictions be personally invited to attend our Seventy-fifth Annual Communication, being unable to visit the Grand Lodge of Illinois, appointed me his personal representative, and on October 13th, 1931, I attended the Annual Communication held in Chicago, and extended an invitation to their M. W. Grand Master, to be the guest of our Grand Lodge, and the principal speaker at the unveiling of the monument commemorating the establishment of Freemasonry in Nebraska, on June 7th, 1932.

CONFERENCES OF SECRETARIES OF SUBORDINATE LODGES

Complying with the suggestions of the Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1931, it was my very great privilege to conduct four Conferences of Lodge Secretaries. The Conferences were held at Alliance, North Platte, Crete, and Norfolk. The attendance at three of the Conferences was exceptionally good. The fourth Conference held at Norfolk occurred during a sleet storm, with almost impassable roads, and for that reason the attendance was very small. However, all who attended were Lodge Secretaries, and it was a very worth while occasion.

On account of stress of other duties, it seemed inadvisable to hold a Conference in Omaha. It is my plan to hold this Conference early in the Fall, when it is hoped that a large number of Secretaries will gather in Omaha for that occasion.

If the Grand Lodge again approves the plan of holding these Conferences, I hope to hold at least four of these meetings throughout the State at various points during the coming year.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

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

RETURNS

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

Lodge No. 59 reports carrying no insurance. All other Lodges report carrying insurance on buildings, if owned, or personal property.

Lodge No. 198 does not report whether or not it has any delinquent dues.

The following Lodges report having no delinquent dues; Nos. 11, 51, 82, 106, 130, 135, 165, and 285, a total of eight: three less than last year. Of these eight, the following had no delinquent dues for 1930: Nos. 11, 82, and 165. (Second report).

The number of delinquent members is reported to be 7,811, as compared to 6,060 for the previous year.

The amount delinquent is \$70,656.83, as compared with \$56,569.19, (second report) for 1930, \$40,153.25, (first report) for 1930, \$39,553.26 for 1929, and \$36,801.29 for 1928.

The average for each delinquent is \$9.05, which is twenty-eight cents less than last year.

The following Lodges report no suspended members on hand: Nos: 264, 275, 287, 308, 315, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322, and 323.

Total number of Chartered Lodges	292
Number initiated during the year	808
Number passed during the year	852
Number raised during the year	918
Number affiliated during the year	327
Number reinstated during the year	170
Number gained by other causes	1
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Total gross increase	1416
Number demitted during the year	397
Number deceased during the year	545
Number suspended during the year	1137
Number expelled during the year.....	2
Number lost by other causes	3
Total Loss	2084
Net Loss for the year ending December 31st, 1931.....	668
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31st, 1930.....	42,027
Number of Master Masons on hand December 31st, 1931.....	41,359



Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT, LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK

Debit.

Received from 42,013 members, net at \$2.00 each	\$ 84,026.00
Received from premium surety bonds on Treasurers and Secretaries of Lodges	690.00
Received from supplies sold to Lodges	1,536.64
Received from 808 initiations at \$5.00, (3 prior to 1922)....	4,040.00
Received from 805 initiations at \$5.00	4,025.00
Received from 6 affiliations at \$10.00 each	60.00
Received from interest on daily balances to April 30th, inclusive	60.95
<hr/>	
Total received from Lodges and interest	\$ 94,438.59

Credit.

Paid The Nebraska Masonic Home	\$ 31,509.75
Transferred to the Relief Fund	6,705.95
Transferred to the Building and Improvement Fund	12,545.75
Transferred to the Maintenance Fund	12,545.75
Transferred to the Supply Account	1,536.64
Transferred to the General Fund	28,364.25
<hr/>	
Total cash transferred and paid out	\$ 93,208.09
Due from Lodges, (per list in report)	1,230.50
<hr/>	
..	\$ 94,438.59

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Debit.

National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln, Nebraska.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 5,117.54
Interest on daily balances	42.64
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 5,160.18

Cash Credit.

December 31st, 1931, cash transferred to Live Stock National Bank	\$ 5,160.18
<hr/>	
Total	\$ 5,160.18

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Debit.

May 9th, 1931, cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank.....	\$ 31,343.30
Interest on daily balances, Live Stock National Bank.....	242.87
Unexpended balance, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions	65.14
Unexpended balance, Educational Committee	245.03
Unexpended balance, Grand Custodian	164.79
Unexpended balance, Board of Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts	26.20
Special dispensations	80.00
Over payment for Distinguished Guests	3.20
To balance pay-roll account	1.02
Dues from members of Dorie Lodge No. 118, extinct	15.00
Return premium insurance policy Dorie Lodge No. 118, extinct	5.08
Fifty percent dividend, State Bank of Omaha	257.85
General fund transferred from National Bank of Commerce..	5,160.18
Received from special account, Live Stock National Bank...	28,303.30
<hr/>	

Total cash on hand and received during the year.....\$ 65,912.96

GRAND LODGE GENERAL FUND

Cash Credit.

Pay-roll session 1931	\$ 4,978.40
Dispensation fee returned, Fairbury Lodge No. 35.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Tyre Lodge No. 85.....	10.00
Dispensation fee returned, Bloomfield Lodge No. 218	10.00
Entered Apprentice fee paid twice, Relief Lodge No. 219....	10.00
Entered Apprentice fee paid twice, Perkins Lodge No. 308...	10.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Reporting and transcribing Grand Lodge proceedings	65.00
Printing Grand Lodge proceedings, advance copies, etc.....	1,161.50
Audit Grand Lodge books	72.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests, session 1931	186.15
Stenographer for Finance Committee, session 1931.....	8.00
Grand Tyler, session 1931	15.00
Grand Organist, session 1931	10.00
Cleaning library books and shelves	20.00
Bond for Grand Secretary	75.00
Bonds for Treasurers and Secretaries of subordinate Lodges..	517.50
Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, 1931	210.14
Grand Secretary's traveling expense	600.00
Expense, Washington Memorial Committee	50.45
Expense, Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	800.00
Expense, Committee on Masonic Education	567.08
Transferred to George Washington Masonic National Memor- ial fund	2,322.80
Transferred to Permanent Reserve Fund	3,205.37
Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus	1,200.00
Grand Secretary's clerk hire	2,390.00
Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary	3,600.00
Expense, Grand Custodian	2,000.00
Lute M. Savage, Grand Custodian	3,000.00
Expense, Grand Master	2,300.00
Expense, Grand Officers attending Grand Lodge functions...	600.00
State Bank of Omaha	432.92
Transferred to Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts account Rent, July 1st, 1931 to June 30th, 1932.....	82.77 1,000.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau	300.00
Insurance on stock and fixtures	96.00
Jewels for Past Grand Masters Thummel, Wemple, Wilson, and Bullard	400.00
Jewel for Past Grand Master John R. Tapster	100.00
300 copies, list of regular lodges	114.34
Expenses, John R. Tapster, Grand Master, and Orville A. An- drews, Past Grand Master, attending the 200th anniver- sary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania	260.00

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, relief advanced...		121.65
Furniture and Fixtures:		
Electric fan	\$28.50	
Mat for rug in Grand Master's office	14.40	42.90
Unappropriated Expense:		
Premium Workmens Compensation insurance,		
1931-1932	\$ 27.83	
Entertainment of Francis E. White, 1931 session..	47.85	
Printing 1,000 copies Trial Code	65.00	
Expense, Trial Commissions	114.18	
History of Nebraska	50.00	
Emblems for funerals of M.'W.'Brothers Thum-		
mel and Whiting, and R.'W.'Brother J. Dean		
Ringer	43.66	
Repairing Grand Master's apron	8.45	356.97
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund:		
Postage	\$307.16	
Incidental items, not regular office expense....	229.73	
Stationery and blanks	534.91	
Janitor	67.50	
Incidentals	64.66	
Telephone and calls, (less received from Grand		
Chapter and Grand Commandery)	212.35	
Telegrams	83.69	1,500.00
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank		30,801.02
Total		\$ 65,912.96

TRIAL BALANCE

May 17th, 1932.

Inventory		\$340,505.94
Stock in the Nebraska Masonic Home	\$151,600.00	
Stock in the Nebraska-Eastern Star Home.....	1,000.00	
Amount due from Lodges	1,230.50	
Furniture and fixtures	5,216.58	
Contingent fund, Grand Secretary	400.00	
State Bank of Omaha	257.84	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	30,801.02	
Stock, Masonic-Eastern Star Home.....	150,000.00	
		<hr/>
	\$340,505.94	\$340,505.94

INVENTORY

Assets.

Stock in the Nebraska Masonic Home	\$151,600.00
Stock in the Nebraska Eastern Star Home	1,000.00
Amount due from Lodges	1,230.50
Furniture and fixtures	5,216.58
Contingent fund, Grand Secretary	400.00

State Bank of Omaha	257.84	
Cash, Live Stock National Bank	30,801.02	
Stock, Masonic Eastern Star Home	150,000.00	340,505.94
		<hr/>
Net assets as shown by ledger		\$340,505.94

GENERAL RELIEF FUND

Cash Debit.

May 9th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 8,973.69
Interest on daily balances	71.19
Interest on bonds	460.00
Portland General Electric bonds sold, cost	2,977.50
Dominion of Canada bonds sold, cost	9,500.00
Received from Live Stock National Bank, special account....	6,705.95
	<hr/>
	\$ 28,688.33

CASH CREDIT

Portland General Electric bonds purchased, cost \$992.50.....	\$ 2,977.50
Acerued interest on above bonds	3.00
Paid Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans	7,000.00
Relief through Hartington Lodge No. 155.....	400.00
Relief through Crofton Lodge No. 273.....	3,000.00
Relief through Ionic Lodge No. 87.....	3,700.00
Relief through Creighton Lodge No. 100	3,375.00
Relief through Diamond Lodge No. 291.....	2,300.00
Relief through Pythagoras Lodge No. 156	1,300.00
Relief through Ornan Lodge No. 261	2,550.00
Relief through Garfield Lodge No. 95	150.00
Expense of special investigator of Grand Master	65.75
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce	1,867.08
	<hr/>
	\$ 28,688.33

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

May 17th, 1932.

Cash Debit.

May 10th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 451.22
Interest on bonds	811.25
Dominion of Canada 5% bond sold, cost (loan No. 10)	900.00
Profit on above bond	65.00
Transferred from General Fund	3,205.37
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,432.84

Cash Credit.

\$3,000.00 Portland General Electric bonds purchased, cost \$992.50 each	2,977.50
\$1,000.00 Dominion of Canada, 5% bond purchased, loan No. 10, cost	900.00
Accrued interest on above bonds	19.40
\$1,000.00 Dominion of Canada 4% bond purchased, cost.....	950.00
Cash on hand, United States National Bank	585.94

\$ 5,432.84

Bonds on hand.

Loan No. 7—\$17,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, cost \$950.00 each, Nos. M61074 to M61090, inclusive	\$ 16,150.00
Loan No. 8—\$1,000.00 par value Province of Alberta, 4½% bond, No. 1512, cost	985.00
Loan No. 9—\$3,000.00 par value, Portland General Electric 4% bonds, due January 1st, 1933, Nos. M2046 to M2048, inclusive, cost \$992.50 each	2,977.50
Loan No. 11—\$1,000.00 par value, Dominion of Canada 4% bond, cost \$950.00, No. 61065	950.00

Total cost of bonds on hand	\$ 21,062.50
Cash on hand	585.94

Total assets May 17th, 1932	\$ 21,648.44
Total assets last year	17,586.22

Increase for the year	\$ 4,062.22
Increase comes from transfer	3,205.37
Interest on bonds	811.25
Profit on bond sold, loan No. 10	65.00

Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	\$ 4,081.62
	19.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,062.22

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

May 17th, 1932

Cash Debit.

May 9th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 2,608.12
Supplies sold to Lodges, 1931	1,536.64
Interest on daily balances	27.43

\$ 4,172.19

Cash Credit.

Paid for postage	\$	100.00	
Paid for supplies		2,612.00	
Paid for express on supplies		4.64	
Cash on hand, Live Stock National Bank		1,455.55	

\$ 4,172.19

May 9th, 1931, supplies on hand	\$2,272.57		
May 9th, 1931, cash on hand	2,608.12	4,880.69	

May 17th, 1932, supplies on hand	3,580.93		
May 17th, 1932, cash on hand	1,455.55	5,036.48	

Profit on supplies for the year,\$ 155.79

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Cash Debit.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$	2,099.71	
Interest on bonds, etc		3,531.36	
Unexpended balance building fund returned by Masonic- Eastern Star Home		194.82	
Donation by a Past Grand Commander		5.00	
Special account Live Stock National Bank		12,545.75	

Total cash on hand and received during the year.....\$ 18,376.64

Cash Credit.

Bonds purchased	\$	11,577.50	
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		22.67	
Premium on Valentine School bond		12.05	
Cash on hand Omaha National Bank		6,764.42	

\$ 18,376.64

TRIAL BALANCE

May 17th, 1932.

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$	6,764.42	
Bonds at cost		89,627.50	
	\$	96,391.92	\$ 96,391.92

INVENTORY

Cash, Omaha National Bank	\$	6,764.42	
Bonds at cost		89,627.50	
	\$	96,391.92	\$ 96,391.92

BONDS, BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M153350.....	\$ 1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154868.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154869.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154870.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154871.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154872.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154695.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154696.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154697.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154698.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154699.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154700.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154701.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154702.....	1,000.00
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bond, No. M154703.....	1,000.00
Federal Land Bank bond, No. M390413.....	1,000.00
\$55,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds, Nos. M61009 to M61063, inclusive, cost \$950.00 each.....	52,250.00
\$7,000.00 par value Canadian National Railway 4½% bonds, Nos. M40555 to M40561, inclusive, cost \$980.00 each....	6,860.00
\$2,000.00 par value Province of Alberta 4½% bonds, Nos. 1513-1514, cost \$985.00 each	1,970.00
\$1,000.00 par value Province of Saskatchewan 4½% bond, No. BN1685, cost	970.00
\$2,000.00 par value Portland General Electric 4% bonds due January 1st, 1933, Nos. M2041-M2042, cost \$992.50 each..	1,985.00
\$1,000.00 par value Valentine School District 6% bond due July 1st, 1932, No. 24, cost (premium \$12.05 charged to profit and loss)	1,000.00
\$1,000.00 par value Portland General Electric 4% bond due January 1st, 1933, No. M2043, cost	992.50
\$8,000.00 par value Dominion of Canada 4% bonds Nos. M61066 to M61073, inclusive, cost \$950.00 each.....	7,600.00
Total cost of bonds on hand	\$ 89,627.50

MAINTENANCE FUND, FREMONT HOMES

Cash Debit.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 13,131.90
Interest on bonds and daily balances	619.99
Special account Live Stock National Bank	12,545.75
Total	\$ 26,297.64

Cash Credit.

Paid for maintenance Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children	\$ 12,000.00
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank	154.36
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce	14,143.28
	<hr/>
	\$ 26,297.64

BONDS ON HAND, MAINTENANCE FUND

\$3,000.00 Province of New Brunswick bonds, 4¾%, cost \$995.00 each	2,985.00
\$6,000.00 Canadian National Railway bonds, 4½%, cost \$980.00 each	5,880.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of all bonds	\$ 8,865.00

SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS ACCOUNT

May 17th, 1932.

Cash Debit.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 145.27
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 145.27

Cash Credit.

Annuity paid Dr. David C. Hilton	\$ 125.00
Cash on hand, National Bank of Commerce	20.27
	<hr/>
	\$ 145.27

Trial Balance.

Surplus account	\$ 20.27	
Cash, National Bank of Commerce	\$ 20.27	
Gifts account		2,500.00
Bills receivable	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,520.27	\$ 2,520.27

Farm Loan on Hand:

Josef Zimola, 40 acres Saunders County.....\$ 2,500.00
 Interest on this loan payable annually May 20th. Interest for this year will appear in next year's statement.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL FUNDS

General Fund, cash Live Stock National Bank	\$ 30,801.02
General Relief Fund, cash National Bank of Commerce	1,867.08
Permanent Reserve Fund, Cash	585.94
Permanent Reserve Fund, bonds	21,062.50
Building and Improvement Fund, cash	6,764.42
Building and Improvement Fund, bonds	89,627.50
Maintenance Fund, cash National Bank of Commerce	14,143.28
Maintenance Fund, cash Omaha National Bank	154.36

Maintenance Fund, bonds	8,865.00
Supply Account, cash	1,455.55
Service Annuities and Gifts, cash	20.27
Service Annuities and Gifts, mortgage	2,500.00
Orphans Educational Fund, cash	865.69
Orphans Educational Fund, securities	171,937.50
Orphans Educational Fund, Sandoe Farm	6,154.71
War Relief Fund, cash	1,535.22
War Relief Fund, bonds	41,160.00
Childrens Home Endowment Fund, cash	453.92
Childrens Home Endowment Fund, securities	37,992.50
Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund	400.00
Due from Lodges	1,230.50
<hr/>	
Total	\$439,576.96

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME
IN CHARGE OF THE ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND

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

The following report for the year ending May 17th, 1932, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

Securities on hand last year	\$165,245.00
Securities purchased during the year	7,492.50

Securities purchased during year, Nos. 351, 352, and 354. No.

353 is an extension of Nos. 299 and 320.

Total securities on hand and purchased	\$172,737.50
Partial payment on two farm mortgages	800.00

Total Securities on Hand May 17th, 1932

\$171,937.50

UNPAID INTEREST

Loan No. 297, Michael Foley, interest \$162.50 due May 1st, 1932.

Loan No. 348, William McFarland, balance due \$100.00 on interest due February 1st, 1932.

Total past due interest, excepting mortgages that are in process of foreclosure, \$262.50.

FORECLOSURES

Loan No. 309, Ingebord E. Paulsen, \$6,000.00, reported as delinquent last year. It has been found necessary to foreclose this mortgage.

Loan No. 315, Luther L. Oliver, \$4,500.00. This loan was reported delinquent last year. The borrower took voluntary bankruptcy, and for this reason it was necessary to foreclose.

Both of the above named foreclosures are being handled by able counsel, who will no doubt bring these matters to a speedy conclusion.

SANDOE LAND

Loan No. 298. This farm is located in the grasshopper district. For that reason, there was no crop or income from this land whatever during the last year. The farm has been again rented to the same tenant, with the hope for better results the coming year.

LIST OF SECURITIES ON HAND

Mortgages and Bonds Owned by The Orphans Educational Fund,
May 17th, 1932.

No.	Borrower	Property Located In	Amount
288	Chris Hoeck	160 acres Dixon County	\$ 5,000.00
289	Tony Copple	80 acres Thurston County	6,000.00
297	Michael Foley	99 acres Washington County	6,500.00
305	Lena Kayl	80 acres Dixon County	3,600.00
306	Ernest J. Smith	67 acres Dakota County	4,500.00
307	Ernest J. Smith	127.75 acres Dakota County	6,500.00
308	Adolph Weiler	80 acres Otoe County	5,800.00
309	I. E. Paulsen	154 acres Antelope County	6,000.00
310	Earl W. Cummings	124½ acres Nemaha County	4,000.00
311	Charles B. Compton	60.40 acres Douglas County	2,800.00
312	Otto H. Puls	80 acres Cass County	6,000.00
313	Anna M. Grunke	76 acres Nemaha County	2,300.00
314	Roy E. Johnson	35 acres Dixon County	2,000.00
315	Luther L. Oliver	160 acres Valley County	4,500.00
317	George J. Adams	160 acres Boone County	4,000.00
318	One bond Lincoln Joint Stock	Land Bank, at par	1,000.00
319	Six bonds Lincoln Joint Stock	Land Bank, at par	6,000.00
321	Lizzie Otte	160 acres Sherman County	5,000.00
325	Eight Federal Land Bank Bonds,	at par	8,000.00
326	14 Republic of Cuba bonds,	at par	14,000.00
327	Harry F. DeBolt	56 acres Douglas County	1,200.00
328	Canadian National Railway bonds,	4½%	3,000.00
338	William H. Heise	80 acres Douglas County	5,000.00
339	Robert Stevens	40 acres Colfax County	3,000.00
340	One Province of New Brunswick bond	4¾%, cost	995.00
342	Five Dominion of Canada bonds	4%, cost \$950.00 each	4,750.00
345	Max Siert	160 acres Douglas County	10,000.00
346	Five City of Winnipeg bonds,	4½%, cost	5,000.00
347	Henry Kortum	206 acres Merrick County	4,000.00
348	William McFarland	160 acres Boone County	7,000.00
349	Carl Christensen	160 acres Howard County	4,000.00
350	Gustave Sasse	160 acres Madison County	4,000.00
351	Wallace P. Dixon	80 acres Burt County	4,500.00
352	Portland General Electric, 4% bond,	due January 1st, 1933, par value \$1,000.00	992.50
353	August Pehrson	200 acres Cedar County	9,000.00

354—Cornelius Colbenson ...149.39 acres Dixon County 2,000.00

Total securities on hand	\$171,937.50
Sandoe farm	6,154.71
Advance cost Oliver foreclosure	94.25
Advance cost Paulsen foreclosure	36.40
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank	865.69

Total assets May 17th, 1932\$179,088.55

Total assets May 11th, 1931 171,642.51

Net Increase as shown by the ledger\$ 7,446.04

CASH

May 17th, 1932.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$	303.66	
Interest collected		8,097.26	
Payments on two farm loans		800.00	
Securities purchased	\$	7,492.50	
Accrued interest on mortgage purchased		1.22	
Expense Oliver foreclosure, loan No. 315.....		94.25	
Expense Paulsen foreclosure, loan No. 309.....		36.40	
Insurance and repairs, Sandoe farm		60.86	
Service on 5 loans, (formerly Peters Trust Com- pany)		50.00	
Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans for Educational work		600.00	
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank.....		865.69	
	\$	9,200.92	\$ 9,200.92

TRIAL BALANCE

May 17th, 1932

Bills receivable	\$171,937.50	
Cash, Omaha National Bank	865.69	
Sandoe farm	6,154.71	
Oliver foreclosure, loan No. 315.....	94.25	
Paulsen foreclosure, loan No. 309.....	36.40	
Inventory or surplus account		\$179,088.55
	\$179,088.55	\$179,088.55

INVENTORY

Bills receivable	\$171,937.50
Cash	865.69
Sandoe farm	6,154.71
Oliver foreclosure, loan No. 315	94.25
Paulsen foreclosure, loan No. 309	36.40
Total assets May 17th, 1932.....	\$179,088.55

Total assets May 11th, 1931 171,642.51

Net gain for the year\$ 7,446.04

LEWIS E. SMITH,
Secretary Board of Trustees,
The Nebraska Masonic Home.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME
IN CHARGE OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND

May 17th, 1932.

Cash Debit.

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand\$ 758.52
Interest on bonds 1,776.70
Payment on note 500.00

Total\$ 3,035.22

Cash Credit.

Mortgage purchased\$ 1,500.00
Cash on hand, Omaha National Bank 1,535.22

Total\$ 3,035.22

TRIAL BALANCE

May 17th, 1932.

Cash, Omaha National Bank\$ 1,535.22
\$4,000.00 par value, Lincoln Joint Stock Land
Bank bonds, cost 4,000.00
\$35,000.00 par value, Dominion of Canada, 4%
bonds, cost \$950.00 each 33,250.00
\$3,000.00 par value, Province of Saskatchewan
bonds, cost \$970.00 each 2,910.00
John H. Martig, et al 1,000.00
Inventory 42,695.22

\$ 42,695.22 \$ 42,695.22

INVENTORY

Cash, Omaha National Bank\$ 1,535.22
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank bonds 4,000.00
Dominion of Canada bonds 33,250.00
Province of Saskatchewan bonds 2,910.00
John H. Martig, et al 1,000.00 42,695.22

\$ 42,695.22 \$ 42,695.22

Net assets May 17th, 1932, \$42,695.22

Net assets May 11th, 1931, 40,918.52

Net gain for the year, \$ 1,776.70

WAR RELIEF FUND BONDS

4 Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds, Nos. M136992, M136995 inclusive, cost	\$ 4,000.00
35 Dominion of Canada Bonds, Nos. M61091, M61125 inclusive, cost	33,250.00
3 Province of Saskatchewan Bonds, Nos. BNO810, BNO812 inclusive, cost	2,910.00
John H. Martig, et al.....	1,000.00
Total bonds at cost	\$ 41,160.00

LEWIS E. SMITH,
Secretary, Board of Trustees,
The Nebraska Masonic Home.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME
IN CHARGE OF THE CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

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

The following report for the year ending May 17th, 1932, is fraternally submitted by the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home:

CASH DEBIT

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 611.35
Securities sold	8,780.00
Interest	1,867.14
Profit on bonds sold	118.77
Total	\$ 11,377.26

CASH CREDIT

Securities purchased	\$ 10,872.50
Accrued interest on securities purchased	50.84
Cash on hand United States National Bank	453.92
	\$ 11,377.26

TRIAL BALANCE

Securities on hand	\$ 37,992.50	
Cash on hand United States National Bank ...	453.92	
Bequests		4,826.40
Inventory or surplus account		33,620.02
	\$ 38,446.42	\$ 38,446.42

INVENTORY

Securities on hand	\$ 37,992.50	
Cash on hand	453.92	38,446.42

LIABILITIES

Bequest account	\$ 4,826.40
Net assets	\$ 33,620.02
Add the bequest account as it is only a book liability.....	4,826.40
<hr/>	
Total assets May 17th, 1932	\$ 38,446.42
Total assets May 11th, 1931	36,511.35
<hr/>	
Net gain for the year	\$ 1,935.07

CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

Bonds.

No. 7—Masonic Temple Craft of Omaha	5½%	\$ 10,000.00
No. 8—Dominion of Canada	4%	950.00
No. 19—Portland General Electric	4%	992.50
No. 20—Dominion of Canada	4%	950.00
<hr/>		\$ 12,892.50

Farm Loans.

No. 9 Anna Prochnow... 80 acres Douglas County....	5%	\$ 6,000.00	
No. 10 Frank L. Frink..160 acres Madison County....	5%	5,000.00	
No. 11 Josef Nelson.....160 acres Madison County....	5%	4,000.00	
No. 12 J. H. Teegarden.. 80 acres Nemaha County....	5%	2,000.00	
No. 14 J. S. Joyce	160 acres Knox County	5½%	1,300.00
No. 15 Mads Petersen....160 acres Washington County.	5½%	2,800.00	
No. 17 Guiseppe Franco.. 80 acres Saunders County....	5½%	4,000.00	
<hr/>		\$ 25,100.00	

Bonds	\$ 12,892.50
Farm mortgages	25,100.00
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Total

LEWIS E. SMITH,

Secretary, Board of Trustees,
The Nebraska Masonic Home.

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 692, PROCEEDINGS 1931

Certificate	Date Received		Master Mason's		
No.	Brother	Degree	Lodge	Number	
321—	John F. Lippincott.....	Oct. 13, 1879..	Jewel	No. 149	
322—	Henry A. Thompson.....	Mar. 18, 1874..	Geo. W. Lininger	No. 268	
323—	Irving C. Wood.....	July 3, 1878..	Geo. W. Lininger	No. 268	
324—	William G. Hastings.....	June 4, 1881..	Blue Valley	No. 64	

325—Charles Hendy.....	July	9, 1881..	Platte Valley	No. 32
326—Platte J. Gilman.....	July	2, 1881..	Platte Valley	No. 32
327—James P. Carr.....	June	27, 1881..	Thistle	No. 61
328—William J. Dobbs.....	May	21, 1881..	Covert	No. 11
329—Gilford J. Railsback....	April	15, 1881..	Pomegranate	No. 110
330—Henry C. Kiester.....	June	18, 1881..	Delta	No. 230
331—John R. Jones.....	May	14, 1881..	Falls City	No. 9
332—Mark E. Mallroy.....	Sept.	27, 1881..	Tecumseh	No. 17
333—Levi C. Ashbrook.....	Sept.	15, 1881..	Crescent	No. 143
334—Gilbert B. Hotchkiss....	Aug.	4, 1881..	Osceola	No. 65
335—Everett C. Sawyer.....	Aug.	9, 1881..	Covert	No. 11
336—James V. Behtol.....	Dec.	18, 1880..	Hastings	No. 50
337—Mark Levy.....	Dec.	27, 1879..	Hastings	No. 50
338—John F. Kutz.....	Sept.	21, 1881..	Thistle	No. 61
339—J. Wesley Stinman.....	Oct.	1, 1881..	Parian	No. 207
340—John H. Jefferson.....	Oct.	22, 1881..	Lone Tree	No. 36
341—Albertus N. Dodson.....	Oct.	28, 1881..	Crete	No. 37
342—Adam Grass.....	Dec.	28, 1878..	Hastings	No. 50
343—William P. Elmer.....	Oct.	22, 1881..	Endeavor	No. 262
344—Montreville C. Shumate...	Oct.	4, 1881..	Covert	No. 11
345—Jacob B. Leedom.....	July	12, 1881..	Cement	No. 211
346—James Muir.....	Febr.	2, 1872..	Republican	No. 98
347—Levin L. Hensley.....	Febr.	14, 1882..	Lone Tree	No. 36
348—William H. Stevens.....	July	17, 1880..	Tekamah	No. 31
349—Benjamin F. Leachman...	Febr.	13, 1882..	Falls City	No. 9
350—Emil F. Seeberger.....	April	19, 1881..	Platte Valley	No. 32
351—William L. Park.....	Nov.	12, 1881..	Platte Valley	No. 32
352—William F. Buchanan....	Jan.	27, 1880..	Hastings	No. 50
353—Samuel M. Wallace.....	April	26, 1881..	Clay Centre	No. 139
354—Charles High.....	June	18, 1881..	Potter	No. 313
355—Wilson H. Potts.....	Febr.	20, 1878..	Emmet Crawford	No. 148
356—Morris H. Evans.....	July	9, 1881..	Magnolia	No. 220
357—Thomas L. Jones.....	May	4, 1872..	Beaver City	No. 93
358—Charles W. Beeley.....	Febr.	15, 1881..	Beaver City	No. 93
359—James H. Overman.....	May	—, 1873..	Stella	No. 105
360—John W. Dunaway.....	May	3, 1882..	James A. Tulleys	No. 267
361—Clarence M. Newton.....	Dec.	7, 1877..	Platte Valley	No. 32
362—Cadet Taylor.....	May	5, 1882..	St. Johns	No. 25
363—Jacob A. Pence.....	May	4, 1883..	Aurora	No. 68
364—William McCormack.....	Jan.	20, 1882..	Geo. W. Lininger	No. 268

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LODGES FOR THE GEORGE WASHINGTON
 MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
 RECEIVED SINCE LIST WAS PUBLISHED
 IN GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS
 1931

May 20, 1932. Cash on hand in United States National Bank
 Savings Department\$ 532.90

Receipt No.	Lodge	Amount
391—	Silver No. 266	\$ 4.00
392—	Jewel No. 149	5.00
393—	Covert No. 11	10.50
394—	Mt. Hermon No. 231	1.00
395—	Square No. 151	4.00
396—	Culbertson No. 174	5.00
397—	Hiram No. 52	7.00
398—	Craftsmen No. 314	60.00
399—	Liberty No. 300	96.00
400—	Stella No. 105	37.00
401—	Wisner No. 114	1.00
402—	Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. payment	2,322.80
403—	Rob Morris No. 46	38.00
404—	Garfield No. 95	2.00
405—	Lebanon No. 323	31.00
406—	St. Johns No. 25	2.00
407—	East Lincoln No. 210	47.00
408—	Acacia No. 34	32.00
409—	United States National Bank, interest	4.12
410—	Litchfield No. 278	8.00
411—	Minden No. 127	7.00
412—	Faith No. 181	65.00
413—	Lincoln No. 19	5.00
414—	Lincoln No. 19	14.00
415—	Minatare No. 295	30.00
416—	Falls City No. 9	1.00
417—	Diamond No. 291	6.00
418—	Golden Rule No. 236	5.00
419—	Harmony No. 321	2.00
420—	Pomegranate No. 110	61.00
421—	Robert Burns No. 173	9.00
422—	Siloam No. 147	6.00
423—	Frank Welch No. 75	18.00
424—	Beemer No. 253	1.00
425—	Lincoln No. 19	3.00
426—	Wauweta No. 217	1.00
427—	Zeredatha No. 160	13.00
428—	McCook No. 135	36.00

429—Geneva No. 79	28.00
430—Jordan No. 27	2.00
431—Lebanon No. 323	2.00
432—Fairfield No. 84	15.00
433—Cambridge No. 150	41.00
434—Fremont No. 15	11.00
435—Silver No. 266	1.00
436—United States National Bank, interest	3.21
437—Mitchell No. 263	113.00
438—Rob Morris No. 46	7.00
439—Kimball No. 294	73.00
440—Lincoln No. 19	20.30
441—Diamond No. 291	1.00
442—Siloam No. 147	18.50
443—Crete No. 37.....	18.00
444—Tyre No. 85	2.00
445—Geneva No. 79	3.00
446—Becmer No. 253	3.00
Cash on hand U. S. National Savings Dept.	95.33
	<hr/>
Total Cash on hand and received	\$3,895.33

CASH ON HAND AND RECEIVED DURING YEAR

CASH DEBIT

May 11th, 1931, cash on hand	\$ 532.90
Received during the year, receipts Nos. 391 to 446, inclusive...	3,362.43
	<hr/>
	\$3,895.33

CASH CREDIT

Cash sent to J. Claude Keiper, Secretary	\$3,800.00
May 18th, 1932, cash on hand, United States National Bank Savings Department	95.33
	<hr/>
	\$3,895.33

ROLL OF HONOR

Lodges Reporting No Delinquent Dues For the Year 1931.

Covert Lodge No. 11, Omaha.
Fidelity Lodge No. 51, David City.
Saint Paul Lodge No. 82, Saint Paul.
Porter Lodge No. 106, Loup City.
Tuscan Lodge No. 130, Surprise.
McCook Lodge No. 135, McCook.
Barneston Lodge No. 165, Barneston.
Camp Clarke Lodge No. 285, Bridgeport.

REPORT OF GRAND CUSTODIAN

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

Another Masonic year draws near its close and again comes the call to make report of the activities of this office.

The year has been marked with the finest cooperation of the Craft and a sincere desire in practically every Lodge to practice the things that are preached.

Grateful appreciation is expressed for the support and counsel of every Grand Lodge officer and the courtesy and cooperation of every Lodge Officer who has been called upon to assist in the work of the year, as well as the brother in the ranks.

Judging from a personal contact with a large part of the membership over the Grand Jurisdiction, I would say that the conditions through which we are passing have brought the brethren to understand each other better, and have proved beyond doubt that Masonry functions best when the emergency comes, and that the conferring of degrees in large numbers is not the only mark of progress, nor always the best.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Regular two day schools have been conducted in the following numbered Lodges, all of which have been well attended by the officers and Brethren.

Nos. 2, 10, 13, 17, 30, 31, 36, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48, 51, 52, 56, 62, 67, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 79, 89, 91, 92, 98, 99, 102, 105, 112, 113, 114, 117, 120, 125, 134, 138, 143, 144, 145, 147, 149, 151, 155, 159, 163, 166, 168, 169, 179, 181, 185, 187, 188, 191, 194, 198, 199, 200, 202, 205, 208, 211, 212, 215, 218, 220, 223, 226, 234, 236, 239, 246, 247, 248, 250, 252, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 267, 269, 273, 274, 277, 278, 280, 283, 284, 291, 292, 293, 296, 297, 298, 299, 308, 315, 316, 319, 320, 321. A total of One Hundred and six.

CENTRAL SCHOOLS

Two day Central Schools have been conducted in the following numbered Lodges:

Nos. 35, 46, 65, 75, 82, 135, 158, 164, 204, 240, 265, 276, twelve in all.

The increased proficiency of the officers and brethren in the various Lodges makes it possible to cover the work in two days and still leave an hour or two for the Grand Master or other Grand Lodge officer to address the brethren.

This increased proficiency is very largely due to the efforts of the Deputy Custodians and certified brethren and the loyalty and hard work of the officers and individual brethren of the constituent Lodges.

Too much credit cannot be given them for their labors—Wages are most certainly due them.

Am sure that the Craft will join me in expressing great appreciation to M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master; R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Senior Warden; V. W. George Allen Beecher, Grand Chaplain; W. Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator; and others for their splendid addresses at these Schools.

DEPUTY CUSTODIANS

The hearty support that has marked their activities in the past has continued and increased during the year; and I wish the Craft to know that support of these brethren is strength to the Lodge and from the results obtained through their work, extended by the certified brethren and displayed in the work of the degree, the true principles of our profession will continue to the benefit of all.

The letter of the work is important—the PRACTICE of the principles explained in the letter of the work is PARAMOUNT.

Three new appointments have been made during the year:

W. Ward B. Schrack, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, Kearney, June 29, 1931.

W. Henning C. Johnson, Merna Lodge No. 171, Merna, February 23, 1932.

W. Carroll C. Raymer, Atkinson Lodge No. 164, Atkinson, February 23, 1932.

These appointments were approved by M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master and these brethren are doing splendid work in their districts.

CERTIFIED LODGES

The following lodges have been examined and certified during the year:

- Nebraska Lodge No. 1.
- Capitol Lodge No. 3.
- Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
- Covert Lodge No. 11.
- Fremont Lodge No. 15.
- Lincoln Lodge No. 19.
- Saint Johns Lodge No. 25.
- Beatrice Lodge No. 26.
- Platte Valley Lodge No. 32.
- Ashlar Lodge No. 33.
- Crete Lodge No. 37.
- Oliver Lodge No. 38.
- Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.
- Lancaster Lodge No. 54.
- Wahoo Lodge No. 59.
- Osceola Lodge No. 65.
- Hooper Lodge No. 72.
- Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
- Saint Paul Lodge No. 82.
- Utica Lodge No. 96.
- Euclid Lodge No. 97.
- Pomegranate Lodge No. 110.
- Harlan Lodge No. 116.
- Superior Lodge No. 121.
- Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.

Jachin Lodge No. 146.
 Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.
 Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 Trestle Board Lodge No. 162.
 Atkinson Lodge No. 164.
 Mason City Lodge No. 170.
 Merna Lodge No. 171.
 Culbertson Lodge No. 174.
 Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.
 Israel Lodge No. 187.
 Meridian Lodge No. 188.
 Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201.
 Canopy Lodge No. 209.
 East Lincoln Lodge No. 210.
 North Star Lodge No. 227.
 Nehawka Lodge No. 246.
 Gothenburg Lodge No. 249.
 Anselmo Lodge No. 258.
 Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.
 Silver Lodge No. 266.
 Antelope Lodge No. 276.
 Omaha Lodge No. 288.
 Lotus Lodge No. 289.
 John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.
 Minatare Lodge No. 295.
 Right Angle Lodge No. 303.
 Newman Grove Lodge No. 305.
 Victory Lodge No. 310.
 Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
 Grand Island Lodge No. 318.
 Lebanon Lodge No. 323.

Eight other lodges have been certified within the three year period which brings the number to sixty-four.

Twelve of the above named are new certifications this year, and another year should bring a number more.

CERTIFIED BRETHREN

The following forty-eight names have been added to the list of certified brethren during the year:

Charles H. Fueston, Omadi Lodge No. 5.
 Leonard F. Terryberry, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
 Robert M. Painter, Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6.
 Leonard C. Barnes, Beatrice Lodge No. 26.
 Robert C. Fergusson, Oliver Lodge No. 38.
 Joseph C. Tye, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.
 Clarence O. DeBruler, Rob Morris Lodge No. 46.
 William F. Flickinger, Evening Star Lodge No. 49.
 Arthur Scism, Edgar Lodge No. 67.

- Douglas M. Boyd, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
 Albert D. Greenlee, Frank Welch Lodge No. 75.
 Lamont L. Stephens, Porter Lodge No. 106.
 Forrest Raikes, Pomegranate Lodge No. 110.
 John W. Starr, Harlan Lodge No. 116.
 Carl M. Ketler, McCook Lodge No. 135.
 Leslie R. Rudd, Clay Centre Lodge No. 139.
 Keith J. Lenington, Samaritan Lodge No. 158.
 Carroll C. Raymer, Atkinson Lodge No. 164.
 William Dickerson, Mason City Lodge No. 170.
 John H. Jacobsen, Merna Lodge No. 171.
 Lester J. Corlett, Merna Lodge No. 171.
 Milo A. Hurley, Merna Lodge No. 171.
 Clyde J. Keith, Culbertson Lodge No. 174.
 Earl H. Buzzell, Culbertson Lodge No. 174.
 Frank M. Johnson, Meridian Lodge No. 188.
 Richard H. Tolhurst, Canopy Lodge No. 209.
 Anthony Kaymark, Canopy Lodge No. 209.
 Roy E. Olmsted, Wauneta Lodge No. 217.
 Fred W. Olmsted, Wauneta Lodge No. 217.
 Leland H. Peterson, Wauneta Lodge No. 217.
 Harry G. Ferguson, Wauneta Lodge No. 217.
 D. Wayne McCallum, Wauneta Lodge No. 217.
 James R. Brown, North Star Lodge No. 227.
 Floyd E. Umberger, North Star Lodge No. 227.
 Raymond L. Robinson, North Star Lodge No. 227.
 Henry Butherus, Bartley Lodge No. 228.
 Cassius M. Pfrimmer, Bartley Lodge No. 228.
 Merle M. Runyan, Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148.
 Theodore A. Schmidt, Anselmo Lodge No. 258.
 Howard E. Bradstreet, Ornan Lodge No. 261.
 Frank J. Hiersche, Robert W. Furnas Lodge No. 265.
 E. Delmar Long, James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267.
 Dale R. Sheppard, Lotus Lodge No. 289.
 Frank B. Elftman, Lotus Lodge No. 239.
 Roy H. Knapp, Diamond Lodge No. 291.
 Chester A. Ellis, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
 Elmer L. Farmer, Craftsmen Lodge No. 314.
 Ross H. Cunningham, Grand Island Lodge No. 318.

Making a total of two hundred and four certificates issued to individual brethren for the year.

GRAND LODGE CEREMONIES AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

At the direction of Most Worshipful John R. Tapster, Grand Master I have attended and assisted in the following ceremonies:

Funeral of R.'W.'.J. Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master at Omaha, August 25, 1931.

Laying Corner Stone, Presbyterian Church, Sidney, September 25, 1931.

Laying Corner Stone, High School Bldg., Tekamah, September 21, 1931.

Laying Corner Stone, Masonic Temple, Beaver City, November 18, 1931.

Laying Corner Stone, Congregational Church, McCook, March 29, 1932.

Laying Corner Stone, Normal School Bldg., Chadron, May 4, 1932.

Laying Corner Stone, Masonic Temple, Papillion, May 26, 1932.

Presentation Past Grand Masters Jewel, M. W. George H. Thummel.

Presentation Past Grand Masters Jewel, M. W. Henry H. Wilson.

Installation ceremonies of nine Lodges.

Special visitations have been made in twenty-two Lodges for the purpose of checking records and other reasons at the direction of the Grand Master.

A folder containing reminders for short talks has been prepared and with the approval of the Grand Master, sent out to each of the Lodges. A booklet containing reminders for the use of the Master was sent to each of them, with the approval of the Grand Master.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Taking into consideration the economic conditions, I believe the Craft to be in good condition and that the interest, as well as the letter of the work, has been improved.

As reported last year there are several Lodges that are limited in jurisdiction and material, this condition has not improved and there is nothing in sight to cause any improvement.

I would suggest that considerable of the time of this office be applied to those Lodges where assistance is needed to bring about adjustments that will strengthen the Fraternity and safeguard the interests of the constituent Lodges.

Sincere and heartfelt thanks are extended to every Brother of the Craft from the Most Worshipful Grand Master to the youngest Entered Apprentice Mason in the ranks, for the splendid assistance given me in the work during the year. I consider it the finest year for Masonry in Nebraska during my activity in the work.

Fraternally Submitted,

LUTE M. SAVAGE,

Grand Custodian.

The address of the Grand Master, and the reports of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Custodian, and the Trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home, in charge of the Orphans Educational Fund and of the War Relief Fund, were referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, for segregation and reference to the proper Committees.

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

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, June 8th, 1932.

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.

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 John R. Tapster, 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 last paragraph of the Chapter on "Masonic Home."

The Chapter on "Funeral Service."

The Chapter on "By-laws Approved."

The Chapter on "Extension of time for Examinations."

The Chapter on "Quitclaim Deed."

The Chapter on "Removal of Cornerstone."

The Chapter on "Consolidation of Lodges."

The Chapter on "Recommendations" regarding amendments to Sections 64a and 66 of our Law.

The Chapter on "Recommendation" regarding "Lodge Finances."

The Chapter on "Decisions."

The Chapter on "Preservation of the Ritual."

The Chapter on "Trial Commissions."

To the Committee on Finance:

The last two paragraphs of the Chapter on "Committee on Masonic Education."

The Chapter on "Conference of Secretaries."

The Chapter on "Lodge Finances."

The Chapter on "Emergency Relief."

To the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans:

The Chapter on "Masonic Home," with the exception of the last paragraph.

To the Committee on Masonic Education:

The Chapter on "Committee on Masonic Education," with the exception of the last two paragraphs.

To the Committee on Charters and Dispensations:

The Chapter on "Preservation of Charters," for their consideration, and after they reach a conclusion, that they refer their findings to the Committee on Jurisprudence for final report to the Grand Lodge.

- The Chapter on "Special Dispensations."
- The Chapter on "Request for Lodge U. D."
- The Chapter on "Removal of Lodges."
- To the Committee on Applications for Reinstatement:
 - The Chapter on "Reinstatements."
- To the Committee on Grievances:
 - The Chapter on "Discipline."
- To the Committee on Foreign Correspondence:
 - The Chapter on "Representatives near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska."
 - The Chapter on "Grand Representatives."
- To the Committee on "George Washington Masonic National Memorial:
 - The Chapter on "George Washington Memorial Meetings."
 - The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Dedication of George Washington Masonic National Memorial."
- To the Temple Building Advisory Committee:
 - The Chapter on "Approval of Plans and Permission to Build."
- To the Grand Lodge:
 - The Chapter on "Promulgation of the Work."
 - The Chapter on "Conditions," for its careful consideration.
- To the Incoming Grand Master:
 - The last paragraph of the Chapter on "Pennsylvania's 200th Anniversary of Masonry."
 - The first two paragraphs of the Chapter on "Central Schools."
- To the Masters and Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:
 - The Chapter on "Masonic Relief Association."
 - We call their special attention to the Chapter on "Lodge Finances."

It is clearly apparent to anyone after reading the earnest and impressive address of our Grand Master, that his duties the past year have taken an unusual toll of time and energy. He has labored unceasingly and with a most conscientious devotion to the responsibilities of his office, and has pushed almost entirely aside his own personal business affairs in his ardent desire to further the best interests of Freemasonry throughout the state.

His visitation to so many of our Subordinate Lodges located in every part of the state, has been of itself, a gigantic task. His efforts in this particular are to be commended, as we know of nothing more stimulating and inspiring to our membership at this particular time than a visit by our Grand Master, and the words of wise counsel, encouragement, and Masonic knowledge he is so capable of leaving with them.

One of his early official acts was one of sorrow, when he was called upon to conduct a Grand Lodge funeral for R. W. Brother J. Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master. R. W. Brother Ringer was a capable and willing assistant, and his untimely death was a severe loss to this Grand Lodge and necessitated the assuming of many additional burdens by our Grand Master.

In addition to a number of visitations to neighboring Grand Lodges, for which he is to be commended, our Grand Master, as your representative, was privileged to attend at least two outstanding Masonic events, namely, Pennsylvania's 200th Anniversary of Masonry and the dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial. From his report of these events we are assured our representative was afforded every courtesy his official position demanded, and by his charming personality and dignified bearing brought credit to the Masons of Nebraska.

One of the pleasant tasks of his administration must have been the honor of presenting Past Grand Masters' Jewels to the four oldest Past Grand Masters. We commend the establishment of this custom and also commend our Grand Master upon the very dignified and impressive manner in which these jewels were presented.

Throughout his report are many instances of his sincere desire for a more practical exemplification of our Masonic teachings. In this connection your committee calls to your attention the ready response made by our Grand Master to the call of distress from the drought and grasshopper ridden districts of the state, thereby putting into practical operation the tenets of Masonic charity and relief.

The reverential spirit and fraternal affection that pervades his report, his sincere interest in the practical affairs of subordinate lodges, his truly Masonic spirit manifested by his genial and cordial personality as he came in personal contact with the members of the Craft throughout the state, are seeds sown by him that will continue to bear fruit in future years.

REVIEW OF REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY

The report of our Grand Secretary is an excellent demonstration of the efficient manner in which this officer keeps the records of our Grand Lodge. The report gives us only a slight idea of the immense amount of work necessary for the proper care of the business pertaining to his office, and we urge a careful study of it by each member of this Grand Body.

Always easily accessible, ready and willing to render any assistance possible, our Grand Secretary, with a fund of knowledge gained through many years of practical experience in Masonic affairs, continues to render valuable service to the officers of many of our subordinate Lodges, who are grateful for his wise counsel and unbiased opinions.

We commend the courteous and solicitous treatment always accorded all members of the Craft by himself and the personnel of his office.

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

To the Committee on Finance:

All matters in the Financial Report.

To the Committee on Returns:

The Chapter on "Returns."

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GRAND CUSTODIAN

This report indicates that our Grand Custodian's work during the past year has been productive of excellent results. He has stimulated a renewed interest among many of the lodges for more perfect ritualistic work and a more determined effort to practice the principles of Masonry. Recommendations for newly appointed Deputy Custodians appear to have been wisely made.

We commend the action of the Grand Master in limiting the sessions of Central Schools to two days, as the Grand Custodian's report indicates that, on account of the advanced proficiency of many lodges, this time is ample, and more lodges are thereby given an opportunity of securing the benefits derived from a visit by the Grand Custodian.

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.

TELEGRAMS

The Grand Secretary read telegrams of greetings and good wishes from M. W. William B. Tate, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Saskatchewan, and from R. W. James A. Ovas, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Manitoba.

WILL OF BROTHER JAMES G. BRENIZER

The Grand Secretary presented, and read, certain provisions of the will of Brother James G. Brenizer, formerly a member of Emmet Crawford Lodge No. 148, A. F. & A. M., Broken Bow, Nebraska. According to the provisions of the will, the Grand Lodge has until the Annual Communication in 1933, to accept the conditions thereof. The Grand Secretary offered the following resolution, which was seconded and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTION

That a committee consisting of three, or five, as is deemed best in the judgment of the incoming Grand Master, be appointed, to carefully go into all the conditions of the will; to consult with the widow of Brother Brenizer, and to report its findings and recommendations at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary presented communications from Mount Moriah Lodge No. 57, Syracuse, and from Union Lodge No. 287, Palmyra, requesting that the Grand Lodge consider the conferring of the Past Masters Degree, on Masters-elect of the Lodges. Upon motion, which was seconded and carried, the communications were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, for consideration.

RECEPTION OF PAST GRAND MASTERS

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

Henry H. Wilson	(30th) ..	1895
Charles E. Burnham	(39th) ..	1904
Harry A. Cheney	(45th) ..	1910
James R. Cain, Jr.	(47th) ..	1912
Andrew H. Viele	(51st) ..	1916
Frederic L. Temple	(52nd) ..	1917
Ambrose C. Epperson	(53rd) ..	1918
John J. Tooley	(54th) ..	1919
Joseph B. Fradenburg	(55th) ..	1920
Lewis E. Smith	(56th) ..	1921
Charles A. Chappell	(58th) ..	1923
Robert R. Dickson	(59th) ..	1924
John Wright	(60th) ..	1925
Edwin D. Crites	(61st) ..	1926
Frank H. Woodland	(63rd) ..	1928
Ira C. Freet	(64th) ..	1929
Orville A. Andrews	(65th) ..	1930

WELCOME BY MOST WORSHIPFUL JOHN R. TAPSTER,
GRAND MASTER

Most Worshipful Sirs:

It is needless for me to tell you how happy I am to receive you into this the 75th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. You Brethren are the hub around which Masonry in Nebraska runs; we owe you what we have in Nebraska today, and I assure you that it is a great pleasure to welcome you into this meeting today and to extend to you the greetings of these brethren.

M. W. Andrew H. Viele, Past Grand Master, gave the
RESPONSE

I deem it not only a privilege but an honor to speak for this grand army of Past Grand Masters. My only regret is that I have not the command of language to adequately express to you thoughts and feelings that throb in our breasts as we are received into this Grand Communication. We come not, Sir, as master builders, but as craftsmen, uniting our efforts with these other loyal craftsmen, bringing up material to enter into a foundation for a superstructure, not of brick and stone, but if you please, Sir, a temple in which to store that material which we as Masons, and those who may come after us, may use in our efforts in making wiser, better, and consequently happier men.

It affords us immense pleasure to be received under these conditions, but as we glance down the lines of this grand army of men, for a mental vision, there are broken wings, our hearts are somewhat saddened when we view the vacant chairs, but if that were all, if there were nothing more than vacant chairs then indeed would our hopes be

vain. We believe, however, that in this institution of ours, as we learned in the Master Masons' degree, that when that body is raised from the dead level to a rising perpendicular, that we are raised into immortality; and though all our efforts may be vain, although our resistance may not be all that we can give, yet the strong grip of the lion of the Tribe of Judah shall prevail, and we shall be raised to a glorious immortality.

In this belief, Sir, we believe that our departed brethren are still alive. I can think of no words that will more adequately convey that meaning than in referring to that part of the little poem of Eugene Field when he said:

"The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Sturdy and staunch they stand,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face."

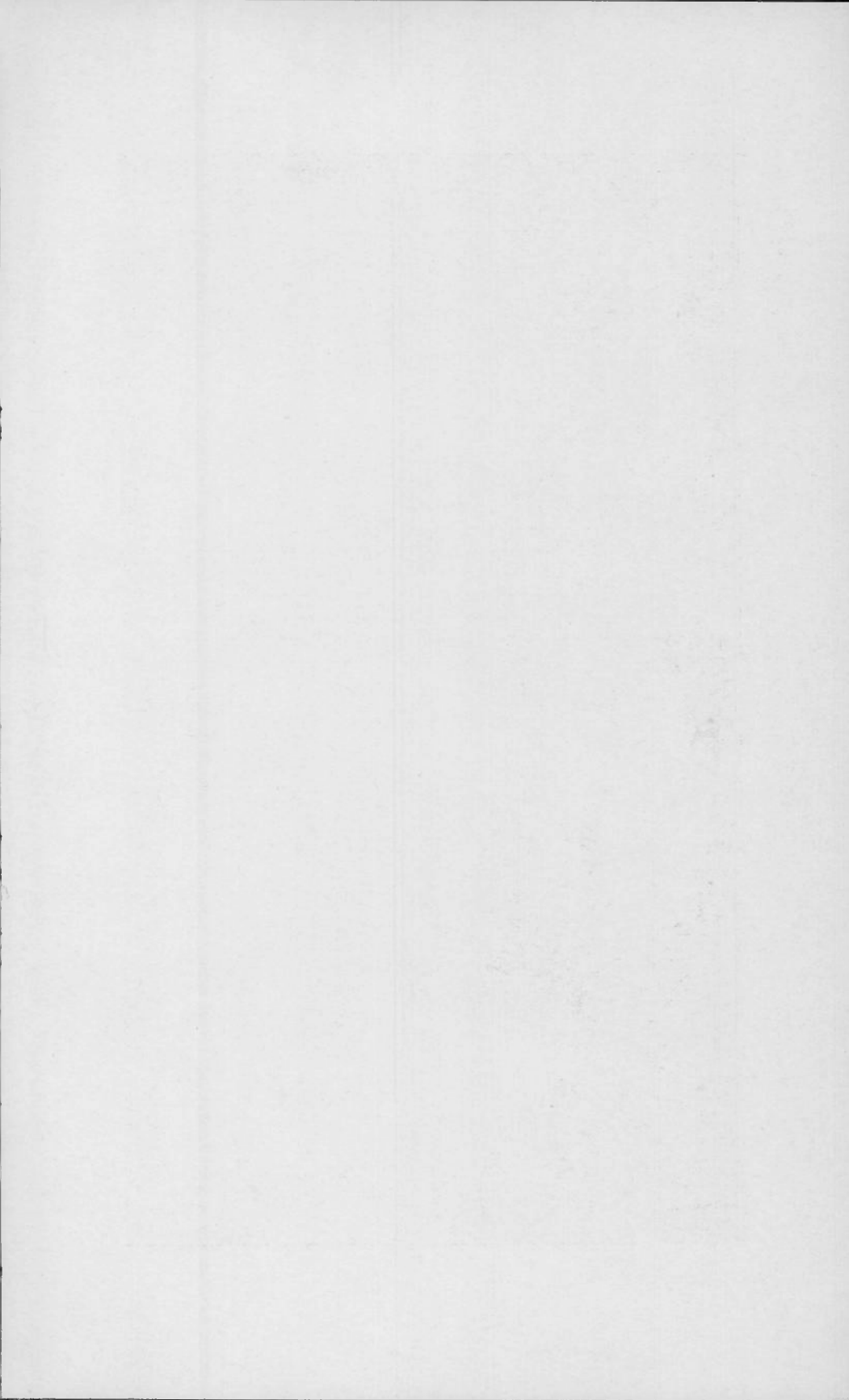
So, Sir, we believe that though absent from our mortal vision our brethren are still staunch and stand firm over on the other side awaiting our arrival. I believe, Sir, that there is nothing that can convey this to us more adequately than the teaching taught us in the Third Degree, and I certainly believe, and I believe that I speak the sentiments of these Past Grand Masters when I say, like the poet of old:

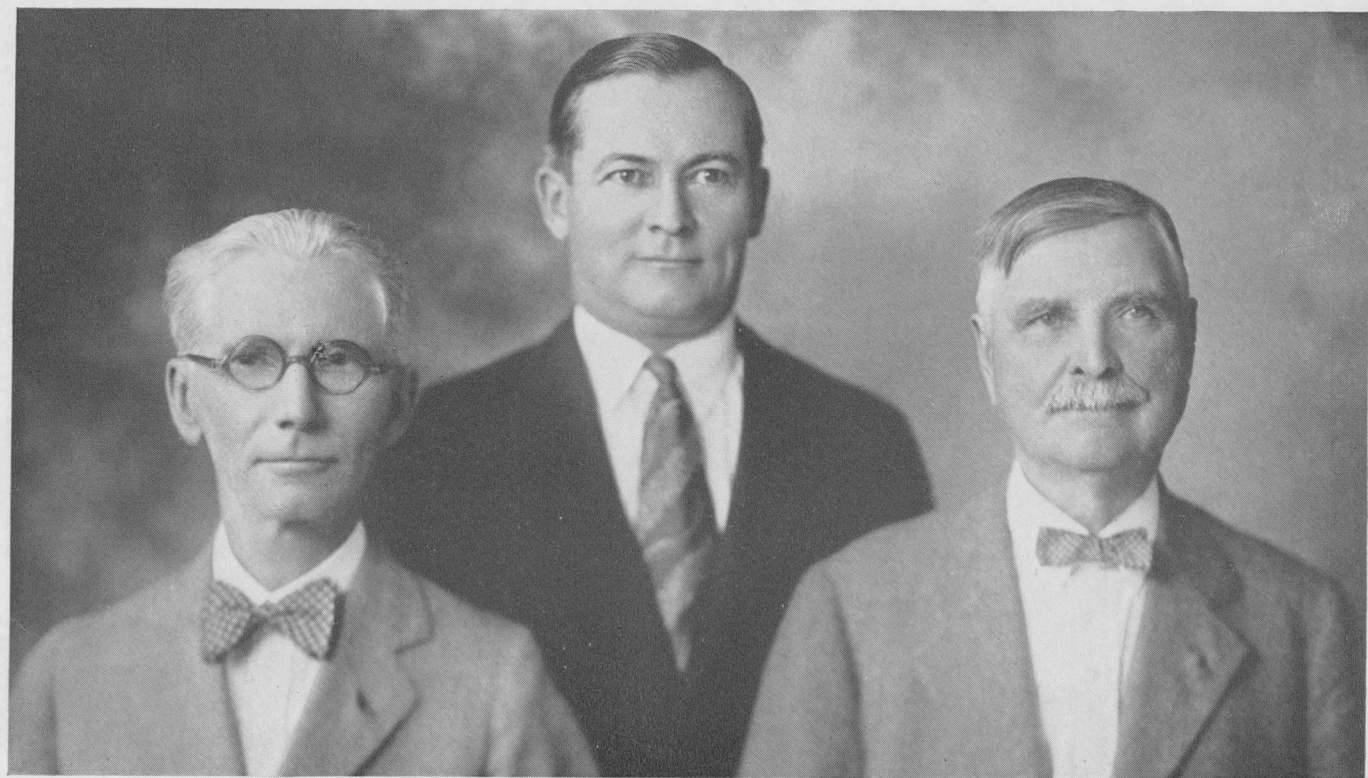
"There is a land where the rainbow never fades,
Where the Stars will spread out before us,
Like the Islands that slumber on their way."

The forms of our dear ones who have vanished will remain in our presence forever. With this thought in our minds, and believing as we do, it is for us, not only the Past Grand Masters, but every Mason who has ever taken the oath or who will take the oath, to grasp the working tools that may slip from these, our brethren's nerveless hands and carry on to a successful conclusion the things that they have endeavored to implant in the breasts of men. I thank you.

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

W. H. Harold H. Thom, 1, presented amendments to Section 54, Chapter 8, and Section 47, Chapter 8 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge. Under the law, it would be necessary for these amendments to lie over unless unanimous consent to consider them was granted at this session of the Grand Lodge. W. H. Brother Thom requested that unanimous consent be granted, and suggested that the amendments be read at this time, but not be called up for consideration until Thursday morning, June 9th, in order that the brethren might have ample time to consider them. Unanimous consent having been granted, M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, announced, that the proposed amendments to the law would be considered on Thursday morning, June 9th.





RECEPTION OF R. W. FRANCIS E. WHITE, GRAND
SECRETARY, EMERITUS

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master: Grand Junior Deacon you will retire and present Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, for introduction.

M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., Past Grand Master: It ought to be, and I think is the ardent desire of every Mason to obey the orders and pleasure of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and you have suggested that I bring in and introduce to this Grand Lodge the distinguished Free Mason who stands on my right. If I may be pardoned for making a suggestion, I think we should reverse the proceedings, bring in the Grand Lodge and introduce it to this good Brother who stands here.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, this Brother attended the 14th Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge. You are feeling pretty good today in celebrating our 75th, but he was on the job on the 14th; sixty-one years ago he attended his first Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge in this City, and he has for more than two-thirds of the years since been present at our Annual Communications. For more than a quarter of a century he served with zeal and fidelity as our Grand Secretary. I think we could almost nominate him the "Nestor" of Freemasonry in Nebraska. He in the old days was the tightest Scotchman you ever saw as regards the finances of this Grand Lodge; why, you could scarcely buy a pencil without the action of the Grand Lodge. That is the reason why we are such a fine and prosperous institution today.

But, seriously, Grand Master, I am very happy indeed, and I know you are, as is every brother in this place this morning, to have with us our fine distinguished Brother White. Every Mason in Nebraska who knows anything about Masonry at all ought to know who and what Frank White is. If they don't know what Frank White has had to do with Masonry in Nebraska certainly they do not know Nebraska at all. And, as I say, I am more than proud and happy,—he came all the way from Los Angeles to be here this morning, not to introduce him, not to present him, just to exhibit him to you at this time.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master: Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I now introduce and present to you our Right Worshipful Grand Secretary Emeritus, Francis E. White. My heart is too full to say anything else, I am going to let Frank say it.

R. W. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus, made the following remarks:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers, Members, and Honored Guests:

I am indeed glad to be again with so many distinguished Freemasons, those who are caring for and guiding the Craft in the Grand Jurisdiction, representatives of more than 41,000 of my brothers, and to you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I am grateful for your words of welcome, courteous greeting, and for the complimentary remarks about me personally and officially. M. W. Grand Master, the craftsmen ex-

pected from you a year of service and devotion to duty. From the expressions of appreciation, in conversation with many of the brethren, I feel certain that you faithfully, efficiently, and fully met the expectations of your brethren.

And to you, M. W. James R. Cain, Jr., who so nicely introduced me in my own home and to my own brethren, may I say that I appreciate your kindly reference to me, and to my many years of service and association as a member of this Grand Lodge. I recall with pleasure our association in 1912, you a Grand Master, and I a Grand Secretary. I was a member of the Grand Lodge in 1881, when your father was Grand Master. I remember with what pride he installed you as Grand Master in 1912. When your father retired, his name was added to the list of honored Past Grand Masters, and you my brother, and friend of many years, are following in his footsteps.

The commendation and honors so freely given me during the past called for the best I had to give, and I assure you that these and the kindnesses shown to me will always remain as a pleasant memory until I pass behind the veil that separates the present from the Great Beyond.

In obedience to your first order given as Grand Master, Most Worshipful Sir, I have traveled 1,810 miles through the desert, over mountains, and across plains to join in celebrating nearly seventy-five years of success as a Grand Lodge. Years that have brought a satisfying increase in membership, and a fair measure of all of the material things of this life. Surely we have reason to rejoice and be glad. Seventy-five years ago the hardy pioneer following the plodding ox, holding the plow to break the prairie sod for part of a home in a new and untried country, could not by any stretch of imagination see as fair a picture of success and prosperity as was seen by me as I came through our state a few days ago. I shall not attempt to describe it; you know what it is, for you and your forbears helped to make it. Neither did the founders of this Grand Lodge in 1857 picture to themselves a Grand Lodge that within seventy-five years would consist of 292 lodges with over 41,000 members, our Masonic Homes, Masonic temples, and deeds of charity.

My brethren, you know what has been accomplished for Freemasonry in the last 75 years, for it is largely the result of devotion to duty by our members, and to the carrying out of the principles of our Fraternity.

And while we are enjoying the success that has come during the past, let us resolve to transmit Freemasonry to our successors as pure and undefiled as it came to us from our predecessors, so that generations yet unborn may be benefited by the good influence of a fraternal society that is deserving of and entitled to our best services and endeavors.

While rejoicing with you on this important occasion, there is a feeling of sadness as I recall the deaths during the year of M. W. Samuel S. Whiting, Grand Master in 1915, R. W. J. Dean Ringer, our Deputy Grand Master, and M. W. George Hamilton Thummel, our Senior Past Grand Master, and my warm personal friend for more than sixty years. I could not be present at the funeral obsequies of these brethren. May

I now offer my sprig of acacia, and tribute of respect to their memory by reciting a short poem of Lord Tennyson that partly expresses my feelings at this moment:

“Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

“Oh well for the fisherman’s boy
That he shouts with his sister at play!
Oh well for the sailor lad
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

“And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the bill;
But oh for the touch of a vanish’d hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

“Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.”

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS

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

Brother Edwin B. Johnston, 33.....Grand Master.
Brother Ralph O. Canaday, 285.....Deputy Grand Master.
Brother Archie M. Smith, 203.....Grand Senior Warden.
Brother Virgil R. Johnson, 26.....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 C. Ray Gates, 318.....Grand Orator.
Brother Lute M. Savage, 3.....Grand Custodian.
Brother William C. Ramsey, 268....Grand Marshal.
Brother Chancellor A. Phillips, 150..Grand Senior Deacon.
Brother William A. Robertson, 6....Grand Junior Deacon.
Brother John W. Disbrow, 11.....Grand Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE GRAND LODGE

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

Committee on Fraternal Dead: Brothers Robert J. Jones, 288; Joseph C. Tye, 46; Harry O. Hartwell, 281.

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

Committee on Masonic Education: Brothers Chancellor A. Phillips, 150; William A. Robbins, 314; Frank E. Clark, 78; Edward L. Baker, 15; Jonathan A. Frye, 1.

Committee on Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts: Brothers Charles A. Eyre, 268, (1933); Fred R. Haggart, 82, (1934); Luther M. Kuhns, 3, (1935); Harold M. Smith, 92, (1936); Frank Wilcox, 1, (1937).

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

Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans: Brothers Charles E. Burnham, 166, (1933); Benjamin F. Pitman, 158, (1934); Millard M. Robertson, 3, (1935); John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, (1936); Edwin C. Yont, 162, (1937).

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

RECEPTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

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

M. E. Arthur C. Stem, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Nebraska.

R. E. William B. Wanner, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Nebraska.

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

W. Brother Emmanuel D. Lundak, Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska.

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

W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children.

W. Brother Emmett I. Ellis, President of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons Association.

In the absence of Brother Edward Huwaldt, Chairman of the Committee on George Washington Masonic National Memorial, M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary presented the report, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL

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

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial, although not completed in the interior, was dedicated May 12th, 1932. Elaborate preparations for the dedication had been made by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Virginia. Nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States and several foreign countries were represented at and took part in the dedication. President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover occupied a place on the platform while the program was taking place. On account of a

heavy downpour of rain during the entire day of dedication, some outdoor plans had to be abandoned and the meeting was conducted in the auditorium of the Memorial.

Your Committee on the George Washington Masonic National Memorial reports that our jurisdiction remitted \$3,800.00 to the Association during the past year. The Nebraska jurisdiction now has a credit of \$24,205.00 with the Association. On the basis of \$1.00 per member, Nebraska is lacking in its quota \$17,822.00.

The expense of your George Washington Masonic National Memorial Committee for the past year is \$50.45, all of which was paid by our Grand Lodge and no deductions were made from contributions. Each dollar contributed has been remitted to the Memorial Association in Washington, D. C., or is in the hands of our Grand Secretary for later remittance. Every remitting lodge was issued a receipt by our Grand Secretary for each contribution sent in. A complete list of contributions will appear in the proceedings when published.

Although the Memorial has now been dedicated it will require nearly \$500,000.00 to complete the interior. Up to the present time only one room, the auditorium, has been completed. It is, therefore, the plan of the Association that the several jurisdictions continue soliciting contributions until the Memorial is completed. 107 Lodges in Nebraska have received 100% Certificates for contributing \$1.00 per member to the Memorial Fund. 185 Lodges have not completed their contributions of \$1.00 per member. These Lodges were urged several times during the past year to complete their quotas.

W. John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, 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 Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:

We, your Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, beg leave to submit the following report:—

The Genius of Free Masonry has ever inspired the hearts and lives of its votaries with the highest ideals of Brotherhood, not merely in theory or tenet to be taught and believed in, but expressing itself especially and largely in a loving service to distressed worthy Brethren, their Widows and Orphans.

Works of Charity, quietly and unostentatiously administered, have always characterized our Fraternity. But it is during more recent years especially that Masonry has demonstrated to the world the sincerity of its professions of Brotherly Love, in the magnificent Homes for the aged Masons and in its Orphanages, Infirmarys, and Hospitals.

Of the forty nine Grand Jurisdictions in our Country, all but twelve, the smaller Grand Lodges, have provided Homes for their aged Brethren. Nine of them have separate Homes for the care of Orphans of Masons.

It may be interesting information to our Brethren to quote a statement, on the subject of Masonic Charities, made by an Official at the recent Dedication of the Washington Memorial at Washington, D. C. This Brother had compiled statistics on the subject and stated, that in the English speaking Lodges of the World, Masonic Charities amounted to \$50,000.00 each day. It may be interesting to the Brethren to know that the Charitable Budget of our own Grand Jurisdiction is more than \$125,000.00 annually.

Our Grand Lodge apportions its works of Charity among three distinct activities;—The Nebraska Masonic Home for aged Masons at Plattsmouth, the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont, and the Grand Lodge Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.

THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME has now a total of 99 residents in the Home and adjacent Infirmary. It is about full to capacity and there is a considerable waiting list. Brother James M. Robertson, a resident of Plattsmouth, is President of the Home, and ever present with his wise counsel and direction. W. Brother William F. Evers is the capable and very efficient Superintendent. Additional grounds have recently been purchased to complete the beautiful Park surrounding the Home, which affords a most beautiful and home-like outlook for the residents. Here are afforded care and comforts, pleasures and conveniences for these aged Folks that they might not otherwise have been privileged to enjoy.

Our Committee made their Annual Pilgrimage to the Home on Sunday, June 5th, were cordially received by those in charge, and had an interesting visit with all the residents.

The following lines were composed by a Resident of the Home, brother Ernstine King, Lincoln Lodge No. 19. The poem is in the form of an acrostic—the first letters of each line, forming the words, MASONIC HOME:—

Missouri's dark and turgid tide
As she winds her way to the sea,
Seems to bear a message full of pride
Of the Home that is sheltering me.
None of the sordid wants of earth
In its portals, well tiled, pass the gate;
Contentment rules, of care a dearth.

Harmony and good will await,
On all who dwell within its halls,
Masonic Brotherhood and ties
Endure within its mystic walls, and waves of
discord never rise.

The MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN at Fremont is under the joint management of our Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star. W. Brother Edwin C. Yont is the efficient President. The distinctive feature of this Home is that it is divorced from all possible semblance of an institution. There are five separate modern Cottages, in which a total of 56 Children are wonderfully cared for. They attend the excellent Public Schools of Fremont and are regularly at Divine Services on the Sabbath Day.

The 60 acre plot of ground has a beautiful Park on the South edge used for picnic purposes and which Lodges and Chapters frequent on many occasions in their visits to the Home.

The "Inner Circle", consisting of several acres of ground, is surrounded by a gravel driveway, on the outer edge of which are located the five Cottages, about an equal distance apart.

The Cottage formerly used as a "Baby Cottage", is now occupied as an Administration Building by Mrs. Amy S. Carver, the efficient and capable Superintendent. In the Senior Girls House there are now 13 Girls, ages 12 to 17. Miss Francis Lolling is their Matron. In the Senior Boys House, there are 14 Boys, ages 13 to 18. Mrs. Sylvia Chaloupka is their Matron. In the Junior Boys House there are 12 Boys, ages 6 to 13. Mrs. Flora Elliot is their Matron. In the new Veazie Baby Cottage there are 16 Children. One Boy 3 years old, and fifteen Girls ages 6 to 13. Mrs. Elena Brown is their Matron.

The new Veazie Cottage, made possible by the munificent bequest of deceased Brother Charles Veazie of Fremont, was constructed this past year and has been occupied by the smaller Children since last December. The Board had consulted Superintendents and Matrons of various childrens Homes, had studied plans of similar homes in other Grand Jurisdictions, had consulted Specialists in Pediatrics, and then selecting the best features in all of them, had them developed by a skilled Architect. This Cottage is rightly considered by all who have visited the Home as ideal, in every minutest detail, for the right care of our younger Children.

EDUCATIONAL FUND

At the last session of our Grand Lodge, our Committee on Relief were allotted this fund, amounting to \$600.00, to enable us to assist Boys and Girls in the Fremont Home, who had graduated from the Fremont High School, and who desired to better equip themselves for their life's work, by taking further educational courses.

The Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star joined us with a fund of the same amount for this purpose. The entire control of the fund is in the hands of our Committee on Relief. The Boys and Girls who are to receive assistance, are supposed to have made creditable progress in their studies and are designated and selected by the Board of Directors of the Fremont Home. We have in this way assisted six Boys and Girls during this past year. All of them have secured some work while attending Colleges and Normal Schools, and we have paid for their Registration fees, text books, and clothing. We still have a balance of \$290.00 in our part of this fund. It is a very commendable work and should be continued.

WORK OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE

We have had during the past year a total of 57 cases which include 125 individuals—28 Masons, 40 Widows of Masons, and 57 Children. The majority of these would be eligible for admission to our Homes, but with some financial assistance from their Lodges and our Committee

are enabled to remain in their own localities, among old friends and neighbors. Fifteen of these cases are Widows of Masons with an average of three to four younger Children. They are making a fine effort to have their families remain in their own homes, caring for the little ones with an ideal Mother Love, and making all possible sacrifices to this end. These are instances that deserve our best attention and liberal assistance.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS

Balance June 1st, 1931	\$	757.83	
Grand Lodge Warrants:—			
1931, June	\$1,621.65		
September	1,500.00		
December	1,500.00		
1932, April	2,500.00	7,121.65	
Refunds and receipts from Lodges and individuals:—			
Grand Secretary	\$	4.46	
Ord Lodge No. 103.....	15.00		
Parian Lodge No. 207.....	25.00		
Cambridge Lodge No. 150.....	50.00		
Ionic Lodge No. 87.....	35.00		
Capitol Lodge No. 3.....	25.00		
Friend Lodge No. 73.....	42.50		
Springfield Lodge No. 112.....	10.00		
Bridgeport Lodge No. 285.....	15.00		
George Dole	15.00		
First State Bank, Beaver City	55.00		
Three Checks cancelled	25.00		
Check not presented for payment.....	60.00	376.96	
Total Receipts			\$8,256.44

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DISBURSEMENTS

Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow and Son	\$	60.00
Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Widow and Daughter	90.00	
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, Widow and four Sons	120.00	
Euclid Lodge No. 97, Widow and two Children	130.00	
Atkinson Lodge No. 184, Four Orphans	216.00	
Arcana Lodge No. 195, Widow and three Children	180.00	
Crofton Lodge No. 273, Widow and four Children.....	210.00	
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Brother and Wife	240.00	
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Brother and Wife	180.00	
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow	180.00	
Lone Tree Lodge No. 36, Widow	120.00	
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Brother	240.00	
Widow of a Mason	300.00	

Hastings Lodge No. 50, Brother	90.00
Fremont Lodge No. 15, Three Sisters	260.00
Pythagoras Lodge No. 156, Widow and four Children.....	150.00
Right Angle Lodge No. 303, Brother	150.00
Cambridge Lodge No. 150, Widow and two Children.....	120.00
Scotts Bluff Lodge No. 201, Brother and Wife	120.00
Kenesaw Lodge No. 144, Brother	120.00
Oakland Lodge No. 91, Widow	240.00
Springfield Lodge No. 112, two Children	40.00
Solomon Lodge No. 10, Brother	150.00
Aid to one of the Girls, Masonic Eastern Star Home.....	114.00
Seneca Lodge No. 284, Widow	100.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow	15.00
Hiram Lodge No. 52, Brother	60.00
Hastings Lodge No. 50, Widow	120.00
Ord Lodge No. 103, Widow and four Children.....	165.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Brother	122.50
Friend Lodge No. 73, Widow	225.00
Rob Morris Lodge No. 46, Widow	60.00
Aid to Girl from the Masonic Eastern Star Home.....	451.56
Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Widow and four Children	120.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Brother	50.00
Mizpah Lodge No. 302, Widow and Daughter	60.00
Ionic Lodge No. 87, Brother and Family	50.00
Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, Brother and Wife.....	200.00
Jordan Lodge No. 27, Brother and Wife	15.00
Minnekadusa Lodge No. 192, Brother and Wife	65.00
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Brother and Wife	87.50
Cable Lodge No. 225, Brother	75.00
Fairfield Lodge No. 84, Brother	60.00
Nebraska Lodge No. 1, Widow and two Children	55.00
Omaha Lodge No. 288, Widow and Son	67.05
Ornan Lodge No. 261, Brother	60.00
Mullen Lodge No. 282, Brother	145.00
Fremont Lodge No. 15, Brother	45.00
Wisner Lodge No. 144, Brother	15.00
Union Lodge No. 287, Brother	10.00
John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290, Brother and Wife.....	25.00
Long Pine Lodge No. 136, Brother	25.00
Bridgeport Lodge No. 285, Brother	15.00
Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, Brother and Wife	22.50
Reimbursement to Grand Commandery	60.00
Mizpah Lodge No. 302, Brother and Wife	107.50
Capitol Lodge No. 3, Widow	12.50

Total Disbursements\$6,586.11

Total Receipts	\$8,256.44
Total Disbursements	6,586.11
	<hr/>
Balance	\$1,670.33

W. Chancellor A. Phillips, 150, presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Education, which was adopted, in part, with reference of different paragraphs to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

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

Prior to 1921, Masonic education was largely an individual matter with the members, and, even from 1924 to the present, it has been 'largely experimental and limited in scope' using the words of Brother Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master in his annual address page 654 of the proceedings of 1931.

Since 1921, this Grand Lodge has been interested in adopting some definite program to promote Masonic education among its membership. At least two plans have been tried under the direction of this Grand Lodge. The printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the years 1922, 1923, and 1924 record the fact that considerable time was consumed in discussions to determine whether or not we should become a member of the Masonic Service Association, continue as members, withdraw from membership, and whether or not we should re-join after having withdrawn. The Masonic Service Association had friends in this Grand Lodge and there were those opposed to participation in its services. This Grand Lodge withdrew from membership in June 1922 and rejoined in 1923, appropriating \$1,950.00 for membership and \$2,975.00 for promotion of the work in this Grand Jurisdiction.

No marked impressions were left as a result of our participation in the use of the program outlined by the Masonic Service Association, except, perhaps, to call to our attention the need for educational work in Nebraska and the work which was then being done in some of the other Grand Jurisdictions. We again withdrew from membership in the Masonic Service Association in 1924 and authorized the Grand Master to appoint a committee on Masonic Education.

Pursuant to a resolution by Past Grand Master Thummel, presented at the annual communication in 1924, a committee on Masonic education was appointed soon after the close of the 1924 Annual Communication. Brother Charles M. Shepherd, one of the committee of five, was selected by the committee as chairman and given authority to conduct the work of the committee. \$1,500.00 was appropriated for the use of this committee. It is evident that the work met with general approval because at the annual communication in 1925 (Page 721 Proceedings) Past Grand Master Robert Dickson recommended "that the work be not only continued but that it be enlarged and extended". This recommendation was made after a report on the work of the committee by Brother Shepherd.

Even the reports of the work made by Brother Shepherd are orations themselves. His reports indicate that he gave a great deal of time to the work, not alone in the preparation of his lectures but also in the presentation to the individual lodges and Masonic groups. He developed several lectures of a progressive or continuous character. His work proved to be very popular and was, of course, a marked success. Brother Shepherd did not live to complete his plans. The influence of his work still lingers and we may only conjecture as to what the development of his plans for Masonic education might have created for us and for future generations. After the death of Brother Shepherd, no committee on Masonic education was appointed until following the annual communication of 1929. The proceedings of 1930 and 1931 contain the reports of the committees appointed. It is noted that the work of the committee for those years was devoted largely to providing speakers upon request of subordinate lodges.

The present committee, appointed soon after the Annual Communication of 1931, held its first meeting in Lincoln July 24th, 1931, called by M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master. Guided by the wise counsel of M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master and Brother Orville A. Andrews, Junior Past Grand Master, the committee resolved to undertake some kind of work in addition to that of providing speakers, but to proceed slowly and not to undertake too many activities at one time.

We obtained some information and many samples of literature in use in other Grand Jurisdictions through the kindness of those in charge of like work. The work in the Grand Jurisdictions consulted seemed too elaborate and expensive for our use at present, tho the literature seemed to be interesting and instructive and the program of action in each case was projected into each subordinate lodge.

The work of providing speakers for ordinary and special occasions has been continued with but a slight change in the matter of the expenses incident thereto. The subordinate lodge and this Grand Lodge share equally the per diem, when charged, and the travel expense of the speaker. The subordinate lodge provides all entertainment for the speaker while in the jurisdiction of the subordinate lodge. In this connection, we have hopes of some day being able to report a speakers bureau of such proportions as to permit of the classification of the subjects for talks, addresses, and orations that may be available and thus provide you with an address upon any subject you may wish. This has already been attempted but very little progress has been made in the matter owing to the fact that your committee has not yet discovered the proper method of securing the names of the brethren resident in this Grand Jurisdiction able and willing to do this work. We should have a speakers bureau equipped to work about as does the department under the direction of our Grand Custodian. Set a date, notify each lodge to be represented by its officers and as many of its members as can conveniently attend, and send a speaker.

We feel that an important feature of our work during the past year has been the publication of our "Masonic News and Educational Bulletin", providing a means of general communication through its columns. Three numbers have been issued and the fourth will make its appearance early in July. This Bulletin is edited by your committee, and is mailed to the Worshipful Master and Secretary of each of our subordinate lodges, at a cost of about 6½ cents per copy per issue. The name of the Bulletin indicates its purpose—that of providing Masonic news and aiding in the promotion of Masonic education. With two copies sent to each subordinate lodge, it should be made available to the membership of the lodge, or such items as may be deemed to be of interest should be read in open lodge at convenient times. We plan to have something, in each issue, concerning the 'Homes' at Plattsmouth and Fremont, and from the offices of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, to claim your attention.

To know Truth is presumed to be the desire of all Masons. We must first have the desire. The desire must then be supported by effort in searching for it. Education is certainly 'one of the principal working tools' of all possessed of the desire. Our Junior Past Grand Master says 'No amount of effort to educate will be effective until the desire for knowledge is possessed by the individual to be educated' which, in reality, means each and all of us. We have made no attempt to interest all Masons in an elaborate campaign of education in Masonry, but have begun with a selected few—the officers of the subordinate lodges. We have caused to be edited, published, and prepared to be mailed to each Worshipful Master elect, a pamphlet entitled 'A Trestle Board of Service'. Credit for this idea must be given to the Grand Jurisdiction of Texas. This work will be distributed within a few days after this Annual Communication. We trust that it may awaken thought directed to the needs and the general welfare of Masonry everywhere. We wish to request at this time that all Masters elect present watch for this book—A Trestle Board of Service.

The committee has not had direct charge or supervision of the funds appropriated for its use. All expenses, incident to the work of this committee have been paid by checks issued by the Grand Secretary after filing with him expense claims on forms provided by his office. We have not used the full amount appropriated as will likely be shown by the report of the Grand Secretary. Several of the speakers made no charge for travel expense or per diem. We believe that with the experience of the past year we may safely plan to spend a little more and reasonably hope for larger results. The possibilities for general good to Masonry thro the work of the Committee on Masonic Education are almost unlimited except for those limitations of available money and the ability and vision of those in charge of the work.

Presuming that you look to your committee for suggestions for the promotion of this work for the future, we recommend

1. The continuation and further development of the speakers bureau and the present plan of sharing the expense incident thereto.

2. That the publication of the Masonic News and Educational Bulletin be continued, and that it be enlarged as, and if, required.

3. That the committee on Masonic Education be continued, and that it be made a standing committee of this Grand Lodge with a membership of five to be appointed annually by the Grand Master, who shall designate its chairman.

4. That an appropriation of \$1,500.00 be made for its use to be expended under its direction, thro the office of the Grand Secretary.

5. That the Grand Secretary purchase five hundred sets of the Grand Lodge edition of 'Introduction to Freemasonry', for sale and distribution thro the office of the Grand Secretary, to the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction. The plan of distribution to be under the direction of the Committee on Masonic Education.

6. As further work for the Committee on Masonic Education, the development of some plan for a circulating library for the use and benefit of the membership of subordinate lodges, particularly those lodges located in the smaller towns and villages of this Grand Jurisdiction.

7. The development of a system of 'study clubs' for officers and members of the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction.

W. Harold H. Thom, 1, called attention to the following amendment to the law, which was presented at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and moved that the amendment be adopted.

AMENDMENT

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

The undersigned, duly accredited representatives of their respective lodges, to the seventy-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska, request amendment of the By-laws relative to reinstatement of a member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that Section 213, paragraph one, be amended by striking out, in the third line, the words "three years" and substituting in lieu thereof, the words "one year" so that it shall read, when so amended, as follows:

"Whenever a brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, shall pay or cause the same to be paid, within one year from the date of such suspension, etc.*****"

That Section 213, paragraph two, be amended by striking out, at the end of the second line, the words "Three years" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "one year" so that it shall read, when so amended, as follows:

"If the dues for which the brother shall have been suspended shall not be paid within **one year** from the date of such suspension, reinstatement shall not be had except on unanimous vote of the subordinate lodge and approval by the Grand Master, etc.*****

After discussion, the final consideration was postponed until the afternoon session.

M. W. Joseph B. Fradenburg, Past Grand Master, moved that consideration of the amendments to the law presented at the last Annual Communication by M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, found on pages 728 and 729, Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1931, amending Section 9, Chapter 111, by-laws of the Grand Lodge; and creating a new section to be known as Section 13½, Chapter 111, by-laws of the Grand Lodge, be laid over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Motion unanimously adopted.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ADVISORY TO THE
GRAND MASTER ON REINSTATEMENTS

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

Your Committee advisory to the Grand Master on Applications for Reinstatement respectfully reports that during the past year fourteen applications for reinstatement have been considered. Of these thirteen have been recommended for reinstatement. One is now pending on request for additional information.

Five of these applicants were suspended for a period of four years; three for six years; one for seven years; two for seventeen years; one for eighteen years; one for twenty-eight years; and one for thirty-six years. Four of these brethren were between thirty and forty years of age; two between forty and fifty; three between fifty and sixty; three between sixty and seventy; one seventy-two, and one eighty-four years of age.

It may be of interest to know that in case of two applicants the Most Worshipful Grand Master approved of their reinstatement after their respective lodges had been amply indemnified against the possibility of the applicants becoming a charge upon the Fraternity.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE
To the M. W. The Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

Applications for recognition on the part of other Grand Jurisdictions made during the past year or former years, and remaining undisposed of

are the following: The National Grand Lodge of Roumania, The Grand Lodge of Spain (formerly the Provincial Grand Lodge for Catalonia and the Balearics), the Grand Lodge of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and the Grand Lodge of the State of Parahyba (Brazil).

We recommend that these applications be laid over for final disposition at some later annual communication.

Our reasons for the recommendation are that we are not satisfied in some instances that our standards of recognition are fully complied with by the applicant; in other instances the recent organization of the applicant, and unsettled fraternal and political conditions in the locality in which the applicant exists, suggests that more time should be allowed it, in which to establish itself, and the exercise of caution on our part.

M. W. Henry H. Wilson, 19, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on the Promotion of the World's Peace.

"As a preface to this report I want to say that it has been the purpose of this committee to bring into our proceedings from year to year those things that seem to be of capital importance, touching the development of World Peace and we, therefore, submit the following report:"

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION OF WORLD'S PEACE

The last twelve months have been perhaps the most important, in world affairs, of any like period since the Peace of Versailles. We have seen a nation that had solemnly and publicly renounced war as an instrument of public policy and pledged itself to settle all international controversies by peaceable means, in total disregard of these pledges, make aggressive war upon a neighbor.

We have seen a great nation, in violation of its most solemn public pledges, mobilize its army and overrun the territory of a helpless neighbor that was appealing to the world's peace organization for protection.

The League of Nations appealed to Japan to keep her pledges and submit her controversies with China to peaceable means of settlement. For a time she turned a deaf ear to this appeal and continued her invasion of China. Japan was condemned by the almost unanimous voice of the world. Japan seems finally to have awakened to the realization that she was, in forfeiting the good opinion of the world, paying too high a price for all she gained. The adverse public opinion of the world finally brought Japan to agree to pursue the peaceful course to which she had pledged herself.

The Sino-Japanese situation was the occasion for the announcement of a new international doctrine by America.

On January 7th, 1932, our Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, announced that America would not recognize as legitimate or valid any treaty or acquisition of territory procured by force of arms contrary to the provisions of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact. This doctrine has since been approved and adopted by both the Council and the Assembly

of the League of Nations and may therefore be said to be now a part of international law. It would seem that this doctrine will greatly promote disarmament.

Nations will not likely continue to spend vast sums of money to construct navies and maintain armies, if treaties and territories procured by their use will not be recognized by the modern world.

If America succeeds in writing this new doctrine into modern international law, this may become known as the Stimson Doctrine and in future centuries be as important as the Monroe Doctrine has been in the past. In future generations January 7th, 1932, may be as important a date as December 2nd, 1823, the date on which President Monroe announced the Doctrine which bears his name.

The world court is the natural and legitimate instrumentality for the peaceful settlement of international controversies to which the modern world is now pledged.

Now that America has announced that we will not recognize, as valid, results obtained by armed force, it may be hoped that we will now adopt the natural and most promising means of such peaceful settlement.

May we not hope that having now written a new chapter in international law, we will soon adhere to the permanent court of International Justice, which would seem to be a legitimate result of our newly proclaimed Stimson Doctrine.

W. John R. Webster, 3, made the following additional report:

M. W. Bro. WILSON:

I most heartily agree with the conclusions in your report with reference to World Peace; but I am opposed to the United States becoming a member of the World Court. This Court is composed of representatives from many nations, a large majority of which are small in territory and in population, with long standing hates and prejudices, but each has a vote.

To enforce its decrees the World Court must have sufficient power to compel any nation or group of nations to abide by the verdict of the Court. Japan's invasion of China is an illustration of the helplessness of this Court, and, in this instance, although the United States was not a member of the World Court, the powers composing that body expected the United States to put the necessary pressure on Japan to enforce Japan's compliance with their dictates. Japan, with her dense population and small natural resources, must have more territory, and the world is evidently powerless to prevent her from acquiring same.

The last few years have proved that the United States will stand the brunt of the costs of the Great War, and it naturally follows that the powers will expect us to stand the costs of enforcing the decrees of the World Court, especially if we are a member. Let us keep ourselves

free from foreign political entanglements, and, when a crisis arises, be free to use our own judgment as to whether it is necessary for us to do the police work of the world.

However, distance is not measured by actual physical miles, but by the time it takes to travel or communicate across those miles. The world is getting smaller every day and, therefore, nations must learn to live in harmony and peace with one another, not because of any moral reasons but because their actual existence demands it. When the United States of America was first founded, it was the general belief that because of the different interests and ideas of the various states, they would never be able to live under one government peacefully; but that is now an accomplished fact. Therefore, it is my sincere belief that some day the nations of the world will learn to live peacefully together under some form of organization, maybe a World Court, just as these United States have learned to do; but some kind of powerful, impartial police force must stand ready to enforce the laws of that organization, and that can only be accomplished when we put into power efficient, high-minded men who will put the good of mankind ahead of national and racial prejudices. That day is not here, nor even in the near future.

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

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, June 8th, 1932.

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.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

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

Your Committee on Grievances is happy to report that its labors have been lightened in a remarkable degree this year, due, undoubtedly, to the Trial by Commission, since, in the twelve cases decided by Trial Commissions, not one has been appealed to the Grand Lodge. This is a happy omen and bespeaks the fairness with which such trials have been conducted.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers has referred to this Committee, the chapter on "Discipline", shown on page 19 of the address of the Grand Master. This chapter contains two items.

The first item refers to an order of the Grand Master, whereby he set aside a ballot taken on a petition, by a subordinate Lodge, which, at time of taking such ballot, did not have the regular number of brethren present. His action is in accord with the Masonic law, and requires no

action by this Grand Lodge to ratify or approve it. Such an occurrence as this one lends force to the suggestion made in the Grand Master's paragraph of "Decisions", that, "at all schools of instruction, Officers of the Lodge be required to pass an examination on questions of law pertaining to this Grand Jurisdiction".

The second item in the Chapter on "Discipline", is one in which by proxy from the Grand Master, and after due investigation, our Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Edwin B. Johnston, removed from office and arrested the jewel of a Master of a subordinate Lodge. The evidence in this case, which has been submitted to the Grievance Committee, bears out the necessity for, and wisdom of taking such action. The conduct of the Master would be a Masonic offense for any Master Mason, under any circumstances, but, intemperance on the part of a Master of a Lodge, when called upon to perform the duties of his office, is of far greater effect in disgracing the Institution, and subjecting it to the contempt of Brethren who may not have had opportunity to become well grounded in their knowledge of the high standard which Masonry demands.

Your Committee believes that the Master of this Lodge should be further disciplined, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the action of the Grand Master, through our Grand Senior Warden, in arresting the jewel of the Master of Seneca Lodge No. 284 of Seneca, Nebraska, be approved, and that the incoming Grand Master be instructed to order this offending Brother brought to trial for his conduct, which not only was a specific Masonic offense, but which tended in extreme measure, to impair the good name of the Fraternity".

Your Committee has carefully considered the appeal filed by Brother _____ from a sentence of expulsion passed by James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267, of Overton, Nebraska. The petitioner was a banker, and the sentence of the Lodge charges him with defrauding the Lodge, as well as the individual members thereof, by appropriation and diversion of funds in such manner, and to such an extent, that both the Lodge and its individual members were defrauded thereby; that such action also tended to impair the good name and reputation of the Fraternity.

Evidence before the Committee shows, on admission of the petitioner, that he was tried in District Court for violation of the Banking Laws of the State, that he was sentenced by the Court on three counts, under indictments as brought, and that he is now under stay of sentence, pending a re-hearing of the case by the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska, on writ of error.

By testimony of the members of James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267, who have appeared before the Committee, one of the counts on which this petitioner was convicted and sentenced, is the specific charge under which the Lodge brought him to trial, viz., appropriation and diversion of the deposits of the bank in such manner as to defraud its depositors. Your Committee is of the opinion that the Lodge was justified in its action, and offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the action of James A. Tulleys Lodge No. 267, A. F. & A. M., in expelling Brother _____ be affirmed, and that the appeal of the petitioner be denied".

W. Merle M. Runyan, 148, presented the report of the Committee on Unfinished Business.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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

Your committee on unfinished business beg leave to report that we have examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, for 1931, and having checked the deliberations of that session find the following unfinished business:

1. In 1931 the Grand Master recommended that inasmuch as a considerable burden was placed upon Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6 in holding emergent communications for the burial of deceased Masonic brothers from the Plattsmouth Home, the Grand Master be authorized to issue a dispensation each year, authorizing the officials of the Home to hold emergent communications for the burial of the Masonic brethren who died at the Home, and the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to devise a plan to meet the requirements of the situation for consideration at this session of the Grand Lodge. (Pgs. 666 and 747).

2. At the 1930 session of the Grand Lodge a proposed amendment to Section 9 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge relating to a committee on Masonic Education was presented and laid over until the annual Communication of 1931. At the 1931 communication, upon motion of M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, the matter was laid over until the 1932 Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. (Pg. 759).

3. At the 1930 session of the Grand Lodge, M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, presented an amendment to Section 5 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge relating to mileage and per diem. This amendment was laid over until the Annual Communication of 1931. We do not find that this matter was acted on at the 1931 Communication of the Grand Lodge. (Pg. 718).

4. The Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions at the Annual Communication of 1931 recommended that each lodge be directed to amend its by-laws to provide for a Committee on Membership. If there was an amendment proposed or adopted to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge to provide for this situation, we have not found it. (Pg. 721).

5. The Special Committee on Finance presented a report with reference to the handling of the finances of the Grand Lodge, which report was laid over until the 1932 Annual Communication. One of the recommendations of the report is that Section 9 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge be amended to include a Standing Advisory Committee on Funds and Investments. (Pgs. 724, 728).

6. W. Arthur C. Thompson, 11, presented a proposed amendment to the law seeking to amend Section 213, which section refers to the time within which a brother may be reinstated who has been suspended for non-payment of dues. This amendment was seconded by five members of the Grand Lodge and was laid over for consideration at the Annual Communication of 1932. (Pg. 745).

7. As was pointed out in paragraph 2 hereof, a proposed amendment to Section 9 of the by-laws relating to the committees of the Grand Lodge, the amendment having for its purpose the inclusion of a Committee on Masonic Education, has been pending since the Annual Communication of 1930 (Pg. 718), and as pointed out in paragraph 5 hereof the report of the Special Committee on Finance at the 1931 Annual Communication suggested an amendment of this same section of the law to include a Standing Advisory Committee on Funds and Investments. (Pg. 728).

In addition to the above matters the committee finds that on July 3rd, 1929 Brother James G. Brenizer of Broken Bow, died, leaving a last will and testament which was admitted to probate in the County Court of Custer County, Nebraska, on August 4th, 1931. One of the provisions of this will is a bequest to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska of the sum of \$100,000 for the building of a home for aged, old, and decrepit men and women, and children of both sexes. This bequest is contingent on its acceptance by the Grand Lodge on or before the second Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge after the will was offered for probate. While the Grand Lodge has until the Annual Communication of 1933 to decide whether or not to accept this bequest, yet the committee calls the matter to the attention of the present Communication for such action, if any, as it may desire to take.

Item No. 1 will be reported upon by a special committee later in the session.

Item No. 2 is receiving the consideration of the Committee on Masonic Education.

Item No. 3 was presented. M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, stated that inasmuch as this amendment to the law had been presented at the 1929 session, and under the law was laid over, and at the 1930 session, upon motion, the matter was laid over until the next Annual Communication, for action; and that at the 1931 Annual Communication, no action whatever was taken upon this proposed amendment to the law; the Grand Master therefore ruled that the proposed amendment lost its standing, and if there was any action desired at this time, it would have to be re-submitted to the Grand Lodge.

Item No. 4 was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the request that the matter receive prompt attention.

Item No. 5, had upon motion of M. W. Joseph B. Fradenburg, Past Grand Master, been laid over until the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1933.

Item No. 6 was under consideration of the Grand Lodge, and would be disposed of later in the session.

The last paragraph of the report had already by this Grand Lodge been referred to a special committee for investigation.

The report, with the suggestions and action of the Grand Lodge heretofore recorded, was then adopted.

W. Robert J. Jones, 288, presented the report of the Committee on Fraternal Dead, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DEAD

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

As we enter this sacred service depressed and sad at the thought that 545 brethren have heard the call of the "Master Builder" within the last year, while meditating on the sad reality, conscious that this calamity is the common lot of all men, our thoughts instinctively turn to the philosophy which lights up the world like a sunrise, renewing our Faith and Hope in Divine Providence, to make our future something different, something better.

Under the spell of such meditation we comprehend the mission of Masonry, pointing to things that are eternal, and giving us confidence in the vast unknown Human Brotherhood.

Not otherwise may we know the worth and meaning of our individual lives, so brief at their longest—

INVOCATION

Oh Masonry Sublime! beloved of all that know
 The matchless beauty of thy sovereign charms;
 Through all their years of journeyings below,
 Thy sons have sheltered in thy loving arms;
 Still hold and keep them firmly by the hand
 Till ends their journey to the better land.

As by the chisel and the mallet's blow,
 The fairest forms in beauteous marble live;
 So, from our hearts may evermore outflow
 Those comely graces it is thine to give;—
 That finds a flower on every thorny rod,
 And leadeth on to manhood and to God.

Broad o'er the earth let thy proud arches span;
 High as to heaven, thy shining turrets rise—
 Stretch forth thy hand and lift poor fallen man
 From error's ways, and teach him to be wise;
 So shall the world in thee, above the night,
 Hail the glad dawn of Universal Light.

John Whiting Storrs.

We view Masonry more than an institution, more than a tradition, more than a society, as a living temple noble and stately, each mason not only a builder but himself a living stone. Slowly but surely

erecting a living temple, each adding a column, an arch, or a spire, through his allotted span of life, and having placed the capstone each rests from his labors in that profound sleep that on this earth knows no awakening.

Thus masonry rests its faith and hope—

For beyond the grave there lie
Brighter mansions in the sky!
Where, enthroned, the Deity
Gives man immortality.

It is with profound sorrow that we record the death of two of our beloved Past Grand Masters and our Deputy Grand Master.

M. W. George Hamilton Thummel, M. W. Samuel S. Whiting, and R. W. John Dean Ringer.

M. W. Past Grand Master George Hamilton Thummel was born at Prairieville, Illinois, January 31st, 1848. Died at Omaha, Nebraska, February 5th, 1932.

He was a man of rare judgment, whose counsel was always timely and good. Naturally cool and deliberate, acting from mature judgment rather than from the impulse of the moment.

M. W. Samuel S. Whiting was born October 23rd, 1850, at Bath, New York. Died August 11th, 1931 at Lincoln, Nebraska.

An ardent worker in the Quarry, positive in his convictions, and striving at all times to make life brighter for everyone with whom he came in contact. Who could measure the influence much less estimate the worth of such a Masonic character.

R. W. John Dean Ringer, Deputy Grand Master, was born March 1, 1878 at Lincoln, Nebraska. Died August 28, 1931 at Omaha Nebraska.

By his Christian faith and character he demonstrated in all his walks of life that Freemasonry is the realization of God and the practice of brotherhood. What more can be said of any man?

Alas! alas! doth Hope deceive us?
Shall friendship—love—shall all those ties
That bind a moment, and then leave us,
Be found again where nothing dies?
Oh! if no other boon were given,
To keep our hearts from wrong and stain,
Who would not try to win a heaven
Where all we love shall live again?
Thomas Moore.

We have received notice of the death of the following distinguished brethren:

M. W. David I. Mills.....	Past Grand Master	.....Arkansas
M. W. William M. Kent.....	Past Grand Master	.....Arkansas
M. W. Kamp Williams.....	Past Grand Master	.....Arkansas
M. W. Frank G. Miriek.....	Past Grand Master	.....Colorado
M. W. Hugh Stirling.....	Past Grand Master	....Connecticut

M. W.	Frank B. Massey.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Delaware
M. W.	Marcus Endel.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Florida
M. W.	Amos N. Alberson.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Iowa
M. W.	Charles N. Mikels.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Indiana
M. W.	Chester E. Allen.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Illinois
M. W.	Frank C. Gerard.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Kentucky
M. W.	Thomas Stevenson Pettit...	Past Grand Master	.....	Kentucky
M. W.	George W. Bolton.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Louisiana
	W. James F. McGregor.....	Grand Tyler	.....	Michigan
M. W.	Thomas Blewett Franklin..	Past Grand Master	.....	Mississippi
M. W.	Samuel Raymond Freet...	Past Grand Master	.....	Missouri
M. W.	Herbert Montague.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Michigan
M. W.	William Preston Roberts...	Past Grand Master	.....	Minnesota
R. W.	James William Henderson..	Junior Grand Warden...	.....	Mississippi
R. W.	Charles Boardman Davis...	Grand Secretary 1917-1931...	.....	Maine
M. W.	Charles A. Beemer.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Nevada
M. W.	Robert Judson Kenworthy..	Grand Secretary and Past Grand	.....
		Master	.....	New York
M. W.	John William Parker.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Oklahoma
M. W.	William Alvin Belt.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Ohio
M. W.	Henry Marcellus Hagelberger	Past Grand Master	.....	Ohio
M. W.	David Patterson Mason....	Past Grand Master	.....	Oregon
M. W.	Francis Eugene Harrison...	Past Grand Master..	.....	South Carolina
	W. John Robert Willecockson...	Junior Grand Deacon..	.....	South Dakota
M. W.	Ivan W. Goodner.....	Past Grand Master....	.....	South Dakota
M. W.	James Bowman.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Virginia
M. W.	Frederick Herbert Babbitt..	Past Grand Master	.....	Vermont
V. W.	Rev. Alfred Clare Wilson..	Grand Chaplain	.....	Vermont
M. W.	Stephen James Chadwick..	Past Grand Master	.....	Washington
M. W.	Adrian Collins Nadenbousch..	Past Grand Master and Grand	.....
		Treasurer	.....	West Virginia
M. W.	Lewis Edwin Reed.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Wisconsin
M. W.	Alexander Everett Matheson	Past Grand Master	.....	Wisconsin
M. W.	Samuel Corson.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Wyoming
M. W.	Frank Alan Holliday.....	Past Grand Master	.....	Wyoming

W. Raymond C. Cook, 6, presented the report of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, which was adopted. Except portion referring to Preservation of charters which was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS
To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:**

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations, to whom has been referred the Chapter relative to "Preservation of Charters," beg leave to make the following report:

We concur with the recommendation of the Grand Master, and recommend that the charter of each constituent Lodge be sent to the

Grand Secretary for preservation, and that photostatic copies on matte stock, (dull finish) be made of each charter, and forwarded to the Lodges.

We further recommend that Section 72 of the law, be revised to conform with this change.

We approve the action of the Grand Master in all matters pertaining to the Chapter on "Special Dispensations".

We have carefully considered all the evidence and records pertaining to the requests for a Lodge U. D. in Omaha, to be known as "Gate City Lodge", and we heartily approve the action of the Grand Master, and respectfully recommend that the request be not granted.

We have carefully considered the Chapter on "Removal of Lodges", and approve the action of the Grand Master in these matters.

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

REPORT OF BOARD OF MASONIC SERVICE, ANNUITIES,
AND GIFTS

To The Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Immediately after the close of the last annual Communication of the Grand Lodge your Board met, and, acting under its By-Laws, elected Luther M. Kuhns, President; Frank Wilcox, Secretary; Lewis E. Smith, Financial Secretary, and Harold Smith, Trust Officer. The By-Laws make the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary the disbursing officers.

On behalf of your Board I wish to report progress. There is prospect of a brother Mason depositing with the Board, \$2,000.00 for an annuity as soon as details can be worked out.

Of the appropriation made for the closing Masonic year, none has been used. A full financial statement of this Board will be found in the report of the Grand Secretary.

We recommend that the Committee on Finance appropriate \$150.00 from the General Fund for the expenses of this Board during this fiscal year, and that a sum of \$100.00 be appropriated as a reserve to meet necessary obligations in connection with investments that may come to this Board. This recommendation is essentially the same as made a year ago. Any unused portion will be returned to the Grand Secretary, and will be shown in the Grand Lodge financial statement. (See Proceedings 1931, pages 719, 766).

W. Harold A. Osborne, 19, presented the report of the Temple Buildings Advisory Committee, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE TEMPLE BUILDINGS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska:

The following recommendation was made to this Grand Body at the 74th Annual Communication by Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Orville A. Andrews and approved:

"To assist in carrying out the provisions of Section 89C, I recommend that a Committee of three advisory to the Grand Master be appointed by him to which all matters pertaining to requests for approval of Temple building projects shall be referred; and such committee shall secure such information as may be deemed advisable and report to the Grand Master its recommendations."

Several matters have been referred to this Committee and all of them have been investigated and reports made personally to the Grand Master.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, made the following remarks:

This is a little unusual for the Grand Lodge to have the Grand Oration in the afternoon, but I am sure that you will be pleased with the change, and it is my great pleasure at this time to introduce to you a brother who has been studying Masonry for a number of years, a real Masonic student, a Christian gentleman. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Worshipful Brother Edward L. Baker, the Grand Orator, who will address you at this time.

ORATION

Edward L. Baker, Grand Orator

THE POWER OF IDEAS

When the Supreme Architect of the Universe said, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let him have dominion," He gave the expression to the crowning idea of His creation. And not until the fulfillment of that idea did He declare that the fruits of His labors were very good.

To man, then, comes the honor and responsibility of taking the fruit of God's creative idea and giving it life and functional power.

History is the report of this stewardship. It reveals a great deal of bungling, much of fault and frailty, but always an on-going and upward march toward an unseen, though very real, goal.

National and organized groups, as well as individuals, have arisen, flourished, waned, and passed, but always new and better hands have been stretched forth to elasp the torch of progress and bear it to new heights of achievement.

What is this timeless and imperishable torch that links the long-reaching generations of the past to the throbbing now, and beckons to the pregnant future?

IT IS THE POWER OF IDEAS!

The narrative of most, if not all, human progress, growth and betterment might well read, "I have an idea!" Thus have the great leaders of the race summoned the human family to new paths and greater heights.

Abraham, the Patriarch, went forth, not knowing whither, but inspired by the idea that he was to be the founder of a great nation.

The idea that the world was round took possession of Christopher Columbus. The discovery of the new world followed.

Galileo became one of the fathers of experimental science because the power of his ideas drove him relentlessly, even to the torment of the Inquisition.

Pope, priests, men, nor devils could cope with the powerful ideas that hurled Martin Luther into the Reformation.

The idea that great human scourges, like smallpox, yellow fever, and cancer could be conquered has made heroic characters out of scores and hundreds of men and women in every civilized land.

From Tubal-cain to Edison the storehouse of Nature has been made to yield ten-thousand comforts and luxuries for the children of men because of the motivating power of ideas.

Pythagoras, Aristotle, Plato, Kant, Descartes, Fichte, Locke, Hegel, Spencer, and untold hundreds of lesser philosophers were driven to the thinking and tasks that have so greatly enriched the world by the impelling power of ideas. Socrates, perhaps the greatest of them all called himself, "A midwife of ideas."

The esthetic beauties of life as expressed in music, art, and literature first existed as ideas in gifted and receptive brains and hearts.

Horse-power is something to conjure with; electricity to marvel at; science to stand in awe of, but ideas command us to honor and reverence, for by their power we exercise our dominion, and make, or mar, the satisfaction and happiness of human existence.

A virgin continent awaited the coming of Pilgrim Fathers whose ideas of God, human rights and freedom gave the world one of its greatest pictures of sacrificial devotion, and "Brought forth a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

We are here today sons of the Fathers and Mothers whose ideas nurtured that ideal, and conquered every obstacle that threatened the progress of the nation so born.

Even as we meet, another of the critical periods in that nation's history is becoming more acute every hour. Today's need is great. It must be met. It will be met! The forces that purge and purify our ideas are at work. Solution and release only await the completion of that purifying process.

Legislation, Commissions, Boards, Conferences and plans may all help, but only with the power of holy and consecrated ideas can we hope to lift the crushing weight of materialism, selfishness, fear and distress now upon us. Victor Hugo once said, "There is one thing mightier than the tread of marching armies, and that is the power of an idea whose hour has come."

The United States of America is surely the outgrowth of such an idea. Reduced to its component parts we discover this major idea is composed of the indispensable ideas of faith in God and man, industry, thrift, honesty, brotherhood, and fair play. Let us remove the partial eclipse into which these controlling ideas have passed, and it seems reasonably certain that the sun of peace and prosperity will again appear in brilliance and beauty.

But there are many, infatuated, perhaps, by modern machinery and conveniences; by hundred-million dollar corporations; mighty combinations of graft and greed; far-flung complications of government, to whom these homely ideas seem laughable relics of an archaic age remembered only by those few simple souls who still believe in fairies, and dream of the long-gone days of knights and chivalry. To be up to date the ancient landmarks must be destroyed. The conventionalities and moralities that safeguarded the advancing and conquering generations consigned to the scrap heap; and self-expression and liberty find outlet only in unbridled license.

Reproved by her country aunt for sprawling on the sofa and told that it wasn't ladylike, a small English girl retorted: "Ladylike! Really, aunt, in our set it's considered very middle-class to be ladylike!"

A few days ago I was meeting with a study class of young men. All were high school graduates. One had just finished his freshman year in one of Nebraska's leading colleges. The study was on the topic of "Ambition." In the course of the discussion I asked the question: "What as representative young men, do you believe is the controlling ambition of today's youth?" Immediately and without hesitancy the college student replied: "To make as much money as possible, as quick as possible, and do as little work as possible."

Do you here catch any reflection of the practices and ideas of the last few years?

The immortal Samuel Johnson once sorrowfully said concerning an acquaintance, "That fellow seems to me to possess but one idea, and that is a wrong one."

Without this business and economic debacle it is doubtful if the realization of how deeply we had plunged into cynical selfishness could have dawned upon us. Our eyes are being opened and we are beginning to see. Some poet has said:

"Things that hurt and things that mar
Shape the man for perfect praise;
Shock and strain and ruin
Are friendlier than the smiling days."

In an article entitled "Romantic Love," which recently appeared in the North American Review, the writer said: "In its mental and emotional aspects, this so-called machine age is primarily an age of leveling down. Instead of striving to reach up, it is the easy fashion to deny that there is anything above which might be worth striving to reach up to."

Clearly the lines are drawn for us as Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. If this sneering disbelief in sincerity and rectitude; this "survival of the fittest" and "devil-take-the-hindmost" philosophy represents the fact and truth of human existence, and inculcates the necessary ideas and ideals of a modern world, then the institution of Masonry is as much out of place today as a bow and arrow would have been at the battles of the Argonne.

Van Wyck Brooks in his new book, "The Life of Emerson," recalls the statement made by that great and good man: "Countries have been great by ideas. Europe is little compared with Asia and Africa. Yet Asia and Africa are its ox and ass. Europe the least of all the continents, has almost monopolized for twenty centuries the genius and power of them all. Greece was the least part of Europe, Attica, a little part of that—one-tenth of the size of Massachusetts. Yet that district still rules the intellect of men. Judea was a petty country. Yet these two, Greece and Judea, furnished the mind and heart by which the rest of the world is sustained."

Every movement and every ideal of Masonry is designed to increase our knowledge concerning, and practice of, the powerful ideas these two little countries of venerable antiquity gave the world. God, Neighbor, and Self. Home, Country, and Every Moral Virtue. We love their sound, and though familiarity may have dulled, a little, their dynamic meaning, each of us know full well that these are the things that give heart and soul to Masonry. Hiram Abiff, the widow's son, represents every lofty standard of industry, honor, and integrity known to man. Shall these be abandoned? Or shall we take new courage and consecration that these ideas may have a new birth and take their rightful place in controlling and directing every department and current of our lives and the life of the world?

Let us paraphrase a line in one of America's great poems:

"Speeches are made by fools like me,

But only God can make a—Nation"—Such a nation as,

waiting the fullness of time, was conceived, born, and dedicated to those principles that are the primal characteristics of our United States. A nation that has been made great by its idea of God can not hope to retain its greatness by substituting the idea of gold and greed.

A Brazilian President tersely and accurately defined the almost unbelievable difference in growth and development between North and South America by saying: "South America was settled by those in search of GOLD. North America by those in search of GOD." This has been repeated almost to repletion, but because of the power of ideas it represents, it needs shouting from the house tops today until every haughty minion of selfish greed is awed into humble repentance; and every branch of government and every servant therein, compelled to realize that, "This nation under God shall have another new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

There is a doleful chorus arising over the land today that makes you shudder at its notes of ironical hopelessness and despair. In words like these the chant is heard, "This is a modern world, those things went out with the horse and buggy." "Your ideals are all very fine, but what can you do about it?" "What's the use?" "It can't be done!"

Again the answer lies in the power of ideas. The late Edward Bok in his book, "Twice Thirty," has one chapter entitled, "It Can't Be

Done." Here he says, "I am unable to give credit to the man who wrote this bit of wise doggerel:"

If you think you are beaten, you are;
 If you think you dare not, you don't.
 If you'd like to win, but you think you can't,
 It's almost sure that you won't.
 If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
 For out of the world we find
 Success begins with a fellow's will—
 It's all in the state of mind—
 Life's battles don't always go
 To the stronger or faster man;
 But sooner or later the man who wins
 Is the man who thinks he can.

Perhaps even Emerson never uttered greater wisdom or truth than when he said: "Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles." The principles of America were worth the sacrifice of suffering and blood with which they were established. If we permit them to be destroyed they will stand through all eternity a tragic monument to our unworthiness. The partnership which won them for us is the same combination that will maintain them. Lyman Abbott once gave a beautiful and expressive illustration of that relationship:

I pluck an acorn from the greensward, and hold it to my ear; and this is what it says to me: "By and by the birds will come and nest in me. By and by I will furnish shade for the cattle. By and by I will provide warmth for the home in the pleasant fire. By and by I will be shelter from the storm to those who have gone under the roof. By and by I will be the strong ribs of the great vessel, and the tempest will beat against me in vain while I carry men across the Atlantic." Oh, foolish little acorn, wilt thou be all this? Hark, and the acorn answers, "Yes, God and I."

Now is the time for every Mason to give new answer to the question, "In Whom Do You Put Your Trust?" And having answered it in sincerity and truth, go forth to the call of today's need with serene confidence and courage. Remembering that inspiring lesson of the rose, taught by the florist to the man who came into his shop and displayed a delicate little wild rose, exclaiming: "Look, what God has made." Producing a perfect American Beauty rose, the florist said: "Look, what God and man together have made." God and man together have done a marvelous work in building America. Together man and God will be drawn closer by present conditions and by them be prepared for the utilization of yet larger and finer ideas. So may we rejoice in that stalwart truth that stands as unchanged today as in that long-gone morning when man emerged in pristine freshness from his maker's hands:

"Not gold, but only men can make
 A people great and strong;
 Men who, for truth and honor's sake,
 Stand fast and suffer long.
 Brave men who work while others sleep,
 Who dare while others fly—
 They build a nation's pillars deep
 And lift them to the sky."——Emerson.

W. Earl M. Bolen, 130, presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS

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

Your Committee on Returns submits the following report:

We have carefully read the correspondence between the Grand Secretary and Masters or Secretaries of the subordinate Lodges. We find that some of our Lodges were slow in sending in their returns and in answering correspondence, and suggest that in future more care be observed in taking care of these matters which are so important to the records in the office of the Grand Secretary.

We note that owing to unusual conditions, largely due to bank failures, fifteen of our Lodges were unable to pay their Grand Lodge dues in full. We approve the action of M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master of Masons, in granting an extension of time to each of these Lodges.

The amount of work for the Grand Secretary in checking up and straightening out the returns from the Lodges is enormous and we herewith commend the Grand Secretary and his office force for its completeness and arrangement for examination by your Committee.

W. Albert E. Hansen, 302, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

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

Your Committee on Credentials reports that all Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are represented at this Annual Communication except the following: Nos. 4, 27, 40, 63, 76, 77, 87, 96, 98, 101, 139, 140, 149, 156, 159, 167, 179, 191, 235, 251, 252, 253, 255, 257, 259, 264, 270, 276, 284, 285, 289, 292, 293, and 318.

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

The following Lodges have not been represented in the past two Annual Communications: Nos. 4, 76, 77, 101, 253, 264, 292, and 293.

GRAND OFFICERS

M. W.	John R. Tapster	Grand Master
		Deputy Grand Master
R. W.	Edwin B. Johnston	Grand Senior Warden
R. W.	Ralph O. Canaday	Grand Junior Warden
M. W.	Lewis E. Smith	Grand Secretary
V. W.	George Allen Beecher	Grand Chaplain
	W. Edward L. Baker	Grand Orator
	W. Lute M. Savage	Grand Custodian
	W. Archie M. Smith	Grand Marshal
	W. Virgil R. Johnson	Grand Senior Deacon
	W. William C. Ramsey	Grand Junior Deacon
	W. John W. Disbrow	Grand Tyler

Past Grand Masters: Henry H. Wilson; Charles E. Burnham; Harry A. Cheney; James R. Cain, Jr.; Andrew H. Viele; Frederic L. Temple; Ambrose C. Epperson; John J. Tooley; Joseph B. Fradenburg; Lewis E. Smith; Charles A. Chappell; Robert R. Dickson; John Wright; Edwin D. Crites; Frank H. Woodland; Ira C. Freet; and Orville A. Andrews. Francis E. White, Grand Secretary Emeritus.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
NebraskaNo. 1	Harold H. Thom.	*Frank Wilcox.	George W. Pratt
Western Star. " 2	Wilson Erwin. . . . .	.....	.....
Capitol " 3	George E. Mansell. . . . .	.....	Fred B. Dale
Nemaha Valley " 4	.....	.....	.....
Omadi " 5	S. Hal Bridenbaugh.	*Charles H. Fueston. . . . .	.....
Plattsmouth " 6	Harrison L. Gayer.	*William F. Evers.	*William A. Robertsor
Falls City " 9	.....	Harold Freese.	*William B. Wanner
Solomon " 10	J. Howard Beales. . . . .	.....	.....
Covert " 11	Nels Christensen.	W. Clark Forcade.	Stuart H. Kelley
Orient " 13	*John C. Shepherd.	*John A. Hall. . . . .	.....
Peru " 14	Oscar D. Mardis.	*Spencer W. Hacker. . . . .	.....
Fremont " 15	Charles A. Walling.	*Charles A. Walling.	*Charles A. Walling
Tecumseh " 17	David Dunlap. . . . .	.....	*Harry S. Villars
Lincoln " 19	*Perry J. Morton.	*Lorne N. Wilson.	*Perry J. Morton
Washington " 21	Henry C. Jensen.	*Albert H. Miller.	Clarence O. Dawson
Pawnee " 23	Paul P. Kirkpatrick. . . . .	.....	.....
Saint Johns. " 25	Byron S. Peterson.	*Jacob L. Kaley.	Frank E. Manske
Beatrice " 26	Leonard C. Barnes.	*Leonard C. Barnes. . . . .	.....
Jordan " 27	.....	.....	.....
Hope " 29	*Elden E. Larimore. . . . .	.....	.....
Blue River " 30	Ray Smiley. . . . .	.....	.....
Tekamah " 31	Richard B. Cutler.	Harvey A. Loerch.	*Emmett I. Ellis
Platte Valley " 32	*Carl R. Greisen.	*Samuel Goozee.	Cary W. Dressler
Ashlar " 33	Ray Bottorf. . . . .	.....	.....
Acacia " 34	*Louis J. Michelson. . . . .	.....	.....
Fairbury " 35	Harry O. Barrett. . . . .	.....	Albert L. Blehn
Lone Tree " 36	Walter R. Raecke.	John O. Rawlings. . . . .	.....
Crete " 37	Thomas J. Aron. . . . .	.....	.....
Oliver " 38	Ralph M. Goodell. . . . .	.....	.....
Papillion " 39	Ralph J. Nickerson.	George K. Gramlich.	Guy L. Horn
Humboldt " 40	.....	.....	.....
Northern Light " 41	Donald W. Matheson.	George E. Spangler.	Roy Whalen
Juniata " 42	*Walter M. Burr. . . . .	.....	.....
Hebron " 43	Francis C. Cederholm. . . . .	.....	.....
Harvard " 44	Parker W. Aker. . . . .	.....	.....
Rob Morris. " 46	Clarence O. DeBruler.	Joseph C. Tye. . . . .	.....
Fairmont " 48	*Charles L. Cox.	*Charles L. Cox.	*Charles L. Cox
Evening Star. " 49	William F. Peter.	*John R. Easley.	*John R. Easley
Hastings " 50	Ralph E. Dominy.	Frank W. Young.	Harold H. Schultz
Fidelity " 51	Don D. Davis. . . . .	.....	.....
Hiram " 52	Harry C. McClellan.	Laurence Brown. . . . .	.....
Charity " 53	.....	Sylvester W. Frisbie. . . . .	.....
Lancaster " 54	George A. Kurk.	Albert D. Faulhaber.	Louis T. Bathen
Mosaic " 55	*Clarence G. McNamee.	Clarence G. McNamee.	*Clarence G. McNamee
York " 56	Emmett C. Marsh. . . . .	.....	.....
Mount Moriah. " 57	Roy E. Wood.	Francis R. Strong.	Clarence Beers
Wahoo " 59	*Lauren W. Walther.	*Lauren W. Walther.	*Ernest S. Schiefelbein
Melrose " 60	*Charles H. Gourley. . . . .	.....	.....
Thistle " 61	.....	Joseph L. Olsson.	Joseph E. Snyder
Keystone " 62	Frank C. Sims. . . . .	.....	.....
Riverton " 63	.....	.....	.....
Blue Valley " 64	Anton W. Fredrich. . . . .	.....	.....
Osceola " 65	.....	*I. Donald Huston.	Leon M. Merrick

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Edgar No. 67	*Clair S. Voorhees . . .	*Clair S. Voorhees . . .	*Clair S. Voorhees
Aurora " 68	Frank H. Little	Claude A. Rennau . . .	Mark E. Case
Sterling " 70	.....	.....	.....
Trowel " 71	Kenneth A. Scofield . .	.....	.....
Hooper " 72	Ernest M. Luther . . .	Roland W. Himebaugh .	*George C. Boschult
Friend " 73	*Charles H. Andrew . . .	Charles H. Andrew . . .	.....
Alexandria " 74	*William C. Beer	*Ben L. Terry	Ben F. Headrick
Frank Welch " 75	Raymond L. Rogers . . .	.....	.....
Joppa " 76	.....	.....	.....
Nelson " 77	.....	.....	.....
Albion " 78	*Frank E. Clark . . . .	.....	.....
Geneva " 79	Glen B. Shively	*Clement F. Hennessey	.....
Composite " 81	Pearl C. Hillegass . . .	.....	.....
Saint Paul " 82	Otto E. Nelson . . . . .	.....	Elmer G. Anderson
Corinthian " 83	Floyd F. Clough	Andrew Okeson	*F. Ray Dilts
Fairfield " 84	L. Ivan Shaw	*Harmie L. Trobough .	.....
Tyre " 85	*John M. Falwell . . . .	.....	.....
Doniphan " 86	*William G. Smith . . . .	.....	.....
Ionic " 87	.....	.....	.....
Star " 88	*Donald R. Ehlers . . . .	.....	.....
Cedar River " 89	H. Eldon Williams	Cecil Smith	Lloyd R. Meyers
Elk Creek " 90	*Albert J. Damm	Ralph D. Hall . . . . .	.....
Oakland " 91	*Nevin W. Hopkins	Andrew Olson	*John A. Backstrom
Hubbell " 92	James A. Redline . . . .	.....	.....
Beaver City " 93	Paul E. Versaw . . . . .	.....	.....
Bennett " 94	.....	*Henry F. May . . . . .	.....
Garfield " 95	*Lloyd G. Gillespie . . . .	.....	.....
Utica " 96	.....	.....	.....
Euclid " 97	George A. Morey	*Chris Rasmussen	*Richmond P. Hobson
Republican " 98	.....	.....	.....
Shelton " 99	.....	Otto V. Gumprecht . . .	Tom G. Tritt
Creighton " 100	*Ernest E. Jacobs . . . .	.....	*William E. Wilson
Ponca " 101	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo " 102	John C. Bull . . . . .	.....	Herbert L. Johnson
Ord " 103	George A. Satterfield . . .	James D. McCall	*John L. W. Nelson
Wymore " 104	Charles D. Rees	*Charles D. Rees	*Charles D. Rees
Stella " 105	*Alfred Shellenberg . . .	.....	.....
Porter " 106	Asa J. Farnham	*Lamont L. Stephens . . .	.....
Table Rock " 108	*Louis E. Fencil	*Harland G. Patteson . .	*Theodore C. Kubeck
Pomegranate " 110	Forrest Raikes	Howard F. Anderson . . .	.....
DeWitt " 111	.....	George W. Nicholas . . . .	.....
Springfield " 112	*John W. Allberry	*Ernest Nielsen	Ernest Nielsen
Globe " 113	Honor M. Ochsner	*Honor M. Ochsner	*Honor M. Ochsner
Wisner " 114	.....	Louie Purtzer . . . . .	.....
Harlan " 116	*Axel T. Danielson	*Charles E. Alter . . . . .	.....
Hardy " 117	*George B. McDowell . . .	.....	.....
North Bend " 119	William Pospisil	D. Wilson Black	Alex E. Legge
Wayne " 120	John C. Carhart	*James G. Mines	*George Fortner
Superior " 121	J. Floyd Davis	Joseph W. Boyd	*Joseph W. Boyd
Auburn " 124	William G. Rutledge	*William G. Rutledge . . .	*William G. Rutledge
Mount Nebo " 125	Roy W. Bruce . . . . .	.....	.....
Stromsburg " 126	Harry Lanham	Clark Snodgrass	Albin D. Anderson
Minden " 127	J. H. Tarkington . . . . .	.....	.....
Guide Rock " 128	*Dana L. Burr	*Dana L. Burr	*Dana L. Burr

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Blue Hill.... No. 129	Clayton B. Ranney..	.....	.....
Tuscan " 130	Roscoe Crumbliss..	.....	*Earl M. Bolen
Scribner " 132	Ward W. Maynard..	*John Brass.....	*Peter L. Bauer
Elm Creek.... " 133	*John L. Daul.....	*John L. Daul.....	John L. Daul
Solar " 134	.....	Anton F. Kuzelka..	.....
McCook " 135	.....	Rolland Scott.....	.....
Long Pine " 136	*Glen T. Smith.....	Glen T. Smith.....	Marion R. Mortensen
Upright " 137	*William Ulrich.....	*Ray C. Kramer.....	.....
Rawalt " 138	Miles E. Cadwallader	.....	.....
Clay Centre.. " 139	.....	.....	.....
Western " 140	.....	.....	.....
Crescent " 143	Thomas G. McBride..	*Harry P. Hansen..	.....
Kenesaw " 144	Carroll Parker.....	.....	.....
Bancroft " 145	Edward C. Britt....	*Gilman W. Harvey..	.....
Jachin " 146	Forrest G. Perry....	.....	.....
Siloam " 147	*LeRoy S. Bartlett..	.....	.....
Emmet Crawford " 148	Merle M. Runyan....	.....	.....
Jewel " 149	.....	.....	.....
Cambridge " 150	*Chancellor A. Phillips	.....	.....
Square " 151	Hubert Higgins.....	*George T. Helm....	.....
Parallel " 152	Chester R. Borden..	James B. Harden....	.....
Evergreen " 153	Denys J. Malone....	*Emmanuel D. Lundak	*Alfred B. Calvert
Lily " 154	.....	Garfield A. Siekles.	.....
Hartington .. " 155	.....	Philip H. Robinson..	.....
Pythagoras .. " 156	.....	.....	.....
Valley " 157	*Jesse I. Fisher....	.....	.....
Samaritan " 158	*Eddy C. Newland..	*Wesley W. Williams.	*Arthur C. Stem
Ogalalla " 159	.....	.....	.....
Zeredatha " 160	Ray A. Bothwell....	.....	Roscoe H. Vance
Mount Zion .. " 161	Henry Morris.....	William E. Norden..	.....
Trestle Board " 162	.....	*Edwin C. Yont....	.....
Unity " 163	.....	*Emmet A. Landon..	.....
Atkinson " 164	*Carroll C. Raymer..	*Carroll C. Raymer..	*Carroll C. Raymer
Barneston " 165	Frank H. Krotsch..	*George H. Hauer...*	*George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie " 166	Perry Allerton.....	*C. F. Johnson.....	.....
Elwood " 167	.....	.....	.....
Curtis " 168	Leon S. Wetzel....	.....	.....
Amity " 169	.....	.....	*Walt. H. Wolvington
Mason City .. " 170	James C. Nelson....	.....	.....
Merna " 171	.....	*Henning C. Johnson.	.....
Grafton " 172	*Robert E. Nolde..	.....	.....
Robert Burns " 173	.....	Variel E. Brown....	.....
Culbertson .. " 174	*George Hein.....	George Hein.....	*George Hein
Temple " 175	*Edward J. Kunc....	Edward J. Kunc....	.....
Gladstone " 176	Hubert Mills.....	.....	Bert Knapp
Hay Springs .. " 177	Albert E. Johansen.	*Albert E. Johansen.	*Albert E. Johansen
Prudence " 179	.....	.....	.....
Justice " 180	*Hugh J. McKay....	Hugh J. McKay....	.....
Faith " 181	Scott Stidham.....	.....	.....
Incense " 182	Merton D. Allen....	.....	.....
Alliance " 183	Jesse S. Brice.....	*Clifford E. Sward..	*Forest A. Lape
Bee Hive " 184	Earl C. Ringo.....	Daniel E. Ehlers....	.....
Boaz " 185	.....	.....	*Phil W. Harris
Israel " 187	Leland J. Smith....	.....	.....

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Meridian . . . No. 188		Gerald Inslee	
Granite " 189	*George W. Codner		
Amethyst " 190	Bert H. Smee		
Crystal " 191			
Minnekadusa . . . " 192		Art. P. Starkjohann	
Signet " 193	Merlin C. Phillips		
Highland " 194	John A. Bonebright		
Arcana " 195	T. Ross Magowan	Olin B. Waddill	
Level " 196	Arthur O. Hicks		
Morning Star . . . " 197	*George Husbands		
Purity " 198	*Alonzo Cunningham	Henry W. Curtis	
Gavel " 199		Harry W. Weddel	Samuel J. Frank
Blazing Star . . . " 200		Kenneth M. Parsons	
Scotts Bluff . . . " 201	Chester R. Barton	*Chester R. Barton	Edward F. Carter
Golden Sheaf . . . " 202	Anton B. Helms		
Roman Eagle . . . " 203			Marvin M. Freed
Plainview " 204		John Larson	
Golden Fleece . . . " 205	Charles Bergstrom	*Charles Bergstrom	George H. Mann
Napthali " 206	*Robert L. Upson	*Robert L. Upson	*Loran G. Graham
Parian " 207	James C. Overgard		*James R. Sterner
Gauge " 208	J. Ray Golden		
Canopy " 209	Orest P. Cook		
East Lincoln . . . " 210	David R. Anderson	*Lorenzen P. Ronne	
Cement " 211	*Arthur E. Hanke		
Compass&Square " 212	*Clarence W. George	Clarence W. George	*Clarence W. George
Plumbline " 214	Francis M. Swartwood		
Occidental " 215	*Glen Ostrand	William F. Hund	
Palisade " 216		Stanton A. Troutman	George A. Ross
Wauneta " 217	*C. Robert Carlson	*C. Robert Carlson	C. Robert Carlson
Bloomfield " 218	*Cornelius T. Heckt		
Relief " 219	*Jesse Lowther		
Magnolia " 220	*Detlef H. Dohrman		Albert L. Moir
Wood Lake " 221	Everet C. Turnquist	John Q. Kirkman	
Landmark " 222	*Earl D. French		
Eminence " 223			W. Edwin Cutts
Silver Cord " 224		Geo. A. Farnam, Jr	
Cable " 225	*John Finch		
Grace " 226	John Popple		
North Star " 227	*Leslie A. Thomas	*Morton P. Brunig	Albert E. Wolf
Bartley " 228		W. Lloyd Miller	
Comet " 229	Elmer J. Neff		
Delta " 230	*Edward C. Hall	*Edward C. Hall	*Harry W. Rich
Mount Hermon . . . " 231	Jens B. Miller	Frank Cook	W. Merle Fisher
John S. Bowen . . . " 232	Leonard E. Peterson		*Lillard S. Jensen
Gilead " 233	Given G. Reber		
Zion " 234		William D. King	
Fraternity " 235			
Golden Rule " 236	*Morris S. Zook	Morris S. Zook	
Cubit " 237	*Denver A. McPherson		
Friendship " 239	Claud M. Bolender	Ed. Klingenberg, Jr	
Pilot " 240	W. Burton Everett	Lawrence Young	*Edwin A. Loppnow
Geo. Armstrong " 241	George D. Hancock		Charles V. Brokaw
Tyrian " 243	Rob't E. Montgomery		
Hampton " 245	William H. McGuire		

*Proxy.

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Nehawka No. 246	Birgil E. Sumner	Carl A. Balfour	*Thomas Nelson
Corner-Stone " 247	*Alfred Lundstrom . . . . .	.....	.....
Laurel " 248	Henry H. Mohr . . . . .	.....	.....
Gothenburg " 249	*William F. Berger	William F. Berger	*William F. Berger
Geo. Washington " 250	.....	.....	*William G. Bulling
Wausa " 251	.....	.....	.....
Hildreth " 252	.....	.....	.....
Beemer " 253	.....	.....	.....
Bassett " 254	Hugh Miller . . . . .	.....	.....
Bradshaw " 255	.....	.....	.....
Hickman " 256	Clyde E. Lesoing . . . . .	.....	.....
Holbrook " 257	.....	.....	.....
Anselmo " 258	Theodore A. Schmidt . . . . .	.....	.....
Bee " 259	.....	.....	.....
Ornan " 261	*Theodore Theman	*William D. Spicknall	*Wm. D. Spicknall
Endeavor " 262	Scott L. Doan . . . . .	.....	.....
Mitchell " 263	William W. Dodd . . . . .	.....	.....
Franklin " 264	.....	.....	.....
Rob't W. Furnas " 265	*Jerome B. Badgley . . . . .	.....	.....
Silver " 266	John M. White	Ned Powers . . . . .	.....
James A. Tulleys " 267	Marvin L. Pullen	T. Glen Kirkpatrick . . . . .	.....
Geo. W. Lininger " 268	*William McCormack	*John S. Hedelund . . . . .	.....
Riverside " 269	*Frank McCormick . . . . .	.....	.....
Huntley " 270	.....	.....	.....
Oasis " 271	Harry A. Larson . . . . .	.....	.....
Lee P. Gillette " 272	Keith A. Stooker	Robert L. McKissick . . . . .	.....
Crofton " 273	John C. Rockwell . . . . .	.....	*John Mormann
Olive Branch " 274	*William H. Plummer . . . . .	.....	.....
Ramah " 275	Lloyd J. Scherich . . . . .	.....	Wade K. Harris
Antelope " 276	.....	.....	.....
Sioux " 277	*Jesse L. Gerlach . . . . .	.....	.....
Litchfield " 278	Alva Lang . . . . .	.....	.....
Wallace " 279	*William F. Bogle . . . . .	.....	.....
Swastika " 280	.....	Kenneth E. Moore . . . . .	.....
Florence " 281	Albert E. Bryan	Harry O. Hartwell . . . . .	.....
Mullen " 282	.....	Floyd W. Pool . . . . .	.....
Exeter " 283	Neils H. Nelson . . . . .	.....	.....
Seneca " 284	.....	.....	.....
Camp Clarke " 285	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh " 286	*George E. Thompson	*George E. Thompson . . . . .	.....
Union " 287	Robert Miller	George E. Stillwell	George F. Halnerson
Omaha " 288	Joe C. Martin . . . . .	.....	Marshall Field
Lotus " 289	.....	.....	.....
John J. Mercer " 290	Leslie M. Slight	*Earl W. Dean	Howard C. Jacobson
Diamond " 291	*John L. Harmon . . . . .	.....	.....
Wolbach " 292	.....	.....	.....
Monument " 293	.....	.....	.....
Kimball " 294	Merle A. Brady . . . . .	.....	.....
Minatare " 295	*John G. Logan	John G. Logan . . . . .	.....
Cowles " 296	*Stanley D. Long . . . . .	.....	.....
Cotner " 297	Edward R. Chriss	*James Z. Davis . . . . .	.....
Chester " 298	Paul C. Kettlehut . . . . .	.....	Samuel Moxham
Sutherland " 299	Harry V. Jones . . . . .	.....	.....
Liberty " 300	*Ralph S. Moseley	*Marcus L. Poteet	*James F. Thompson

*Proxy

LODGE	MASTER	SENIOR WARDEN	JUNIOR WARDEN
Bayard .....No. 301	*George E. Mason....	George E. Mason...	*George E. Mason
Mizpah " 302	Albert E. Hansen...	Earl A. Fitch.....	John F. Murray
Right Angle .. " 303	Henry M. Edwards..	.....	Harvey E. Morgan
Ruskin " 304	Harry W. Temple...	.....	.....
Newman Grove " 305	Oscar E. Carlson....	.....	.....
Golden Rod .. " 306	*Alonzo D. Miller....	*Austin F. Whitmire .	*Alonzo D. Miller
William E. Hill " 307	Fred Snook.....	.....	.....
Perkins " 308	*Lysle Hopkins.....	Lysle Hopkins. ....	.....
Winnebago ... " 309	*Clinton I. Lennon..	.....	Charles Rhynolds
Victory " 310	Victor J. Nielsen....	Fred R. Samson.....	Everett L. Smith
Polk " 311	.....	Herbert L. Wurtz..	.....
Oak Leaf " 312	*Caryl B. Campbell..	Caryl B. Campbell..	*Caryl B. Campbell
Potter " 313	Elmer H. Scyfang... .	.....	.....
Craftsmen ... " 314	Walter L. Davis....	Hubert R. Mann....	.....
Palmer " 315	*Lloyd I. Nitzel....	Lloyd I. Nitzel....	*W. Everett James
Alpha " 316	*Mell A. Schmied....	*Mell A. Schmied....	*Mell A. Schmied
Mid-West " 317	*Wm. J. Breckenridge	George S. Strayer... .	*Samuel W. Snell
Grand Island " 318	.....	.....	.....
Bladen " 319	.....	Owen E. Lovejoy....	.....
College View.. " 320	*John F. Meyer.....	John F. Meyer.....	.....
Harmony " 321	Frank M. Knox.....	.....	.....
Pioneer " 322	.....	*John F. Demel.....	.....
Lebanon " 323	John R. Armstrong..	.....	Sylvester L. Whitney

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAY-ROLL

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

Your Committee on Pay-Roll beg leave to report that the total amount due for mileage and per diem for this Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, is \$5,048.84.

The Grand Secretary called attention to the fact that there was a copy of one of the Omaha papers for every one attending Grand Lodge, containing an account of the unveiling of the Heller Monument.

W. Arthur G. Bloom, 11, presented the report of Special Committee on Funerals at the Nebraska Masonic Home.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FUNERALS AT THE NEBRASKA MASONIC HOME, PLATTSMOUTH

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

Your committee appointed to consider the Grand Master's recommendation relative to funerals at the Nebraska Masonic Home submits the following report:

We have carefully studied the procedure in regard to funerals followed at the Home during the past seven years, and find these facts:

Number of deaths of Masons during past seven years.....	45
(A) Burials away from Plattsmouth.....	31
(B) Burials at Plattsmouth conducted by Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6	11
(C) Burials at Plattsmouth conducted by other Lodges.....	2
(D) Burials at Plattsmouth with no Masonic service.....	1
Total	<u>45</u>

No complaint of any kind has ever been made by the Officers and Brethren of Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6 relative to the procedure now being followed, and they feel that no undue hardship has been inflicted upon them in being required to hold emergent communications to give Masonic burial to deceased Brethren from the Home, the average being less than two Masonic burials per year. The greatest number of such emergent communications held by Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6 in any one year was four, which was in the year 1931. We therefore, recommend that no further action be taken at this time.

If, however, in the future as the number of residents in the Home increases, the holding of emergent communications should become a burden upon Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6, and the Grand Lodge should decide to consider plans to remedy the situation, then your committee recommends the following plan:

The Grand Master to issue a dispensation, effective only for the term of his office, to the members of the Nebraska Masonic Home permitting them to have what would be known as a Masonic Home Club, with authority to meet regularly, also to hold emergent communications for giving Masonic burial to deceased brethren who die at the Home.

Such dispensation to be issued without petition and without payment of dispensation fee, to grant authority to such Masonic Home Club to elect and install officers, to open and close their meetings in regular Masonic form with no other powers than that of exemplifying degree work, and the giving of Masonic lectures in addition to holding emergent communications for giving Masonic burial to deceased brethren who die at the Home.

All such activities to be under the constant supervision of the Superintendent of the Nebraska Masonic Home.

This is the plan which has been in successful operation in the Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan, Illinois, for the past twenty-one years. Illinois is the only nearby Jurisdiction with conditions similar to those found in Nebraska, both Masonic Homes being located in small towns with only one lodge each to take care of such work.

Recommendation No. 1 was adopted.

Recommendation No. 2 was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The report of the Committee, as amended, was then adopted.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, requested the Grand Secretary to read the proposed amendments to Section

213 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, which were under consideration at the morning session; final action having been postponed until this time.

Section 213, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, of Chapter 29, were read, and after discussion, both of the proposed amendments were declared lost.

At 4:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION

Thursday, June 9th, 1932.

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

In the absence of W. Brother Edwin C. Yont, President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, the Grand Secretary read the report on the Veazie Memorial Cottage, which was adopted.

VEAZIE MEMORIAL COTTAGE

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

As President of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children of Fremont, Nebraska, I hereby make the following statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the construction of the Veazie Memorial Cottage that was completed and occupied November 22, 1931.

Receipts:

Charles Veazie estate	\$28,827.41
Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.	10,000.00
Grand Chapter, O. E. S.	10,000.00
Interest on bank deposits	190.54
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$49,017.95

Disbursements:

General contract—Rokahr and Radford	\$28,137.10
Heating and plumbing—Chris J. Larson.....	6,650.00
Electric wiring—Beemer and Beemer.....	1,001.35
Architect—J. C. Stitt	1,968.38
Grounds	588.06
Fremont Public Works—sewer, water extension, etc.	1,931.66
Contractors bond	552.31
Depository bonds	150.00
Fuel saver	53.70
Building permit	30.50
Bronze plate	86.00
Hardware	350.00

Pipe line	131.85	
Water outlets	6.00	
Special labor—Rokahr	50.00	
Balance hardware	63.40	
Linoleum	1,464.48	
Extra painting	35.00	
Oil burner	688.10	
Crossing plates	8.70	
Painting	396.85	
Window shades	86.00	
J. C. Stitt—special	35.00	
Department Utilities—meter	73.00	
Fruit shelves	9.70	
Lumber	18.43	
Drilling terrazzo stairs	20.83	
Pipe and switches	59.45	
Gas pipe connections	1.80	
Laundry room lumber	5.16	
Water heater	75.00	
Total cost building Veazie Memorial Home.....		\$44,728.31
Balance	\$	4,289.64
Transferred to Furnishings Fund by order of Grand Master, A. F. & A. M. and Worthy Grand Matron, O. E. S. ...		
		3,900.00
Balance		389.64
Returned to Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M.	194.82	
Returned to Grand Chapter, O. E. S.	194.82	389.64

Request having been made that some member of the Building Committee give a more detailed explanation of the Veazie Cottage. W. Brother John B. Lichtenwallner, 272, gave the following information.

I think that probably the president of the home, Brother Yont, should have been here, to give you the history of that home, because I am not so familiar with the early beginnings. But I would like to impress on you Brethren this one thing: I have been a Mason nearly 45 years, have been Master of the Lodge, have enjoyed the fellowship of Lodge meetings, and doing the work, but it is only in the last ten years, Brethren, that I really have come to learn to know what Masonry really stands for, and that is this wonderful work the Masons are doing at Plattsmouth, at Fremont, and the Grand Lodge Relief work. I made my report yesterday morning. Since I have been at Fremont the work has grown very large. There used to be just a couple of score of children there, we have had as high as sixty. We have a little tot there three years old. We have had them younger than that. There is an application

now that will come up before the board—a baby of three months. And the good matron of the baby home told us, “You cannot get them to me too young, I would be glad to take care of that baby”.

In this last year we have built the Veazie Cottage, and I want to say to you, brethren, that we consider that that cottage is the last word, if you will allow the expression, the last word in the construction of any kind of a building for the care of babies, and the younger children. The Board made a very close study of the subject. When we found that we were going to build this home we got in touch with the various homes in the State here, consulted with the superintendents and the matrons, and we got plans from other Grand Jurisdictions. Brother Grand Secretary sent to other Grand Jurisdictions for plans of ones that they were boasting of that they had built, which were the last word in the building of baby homes. We studied all of them, and we consulted with specialists in the care of children, in pediatrics, then adopted what we thought were the best features of all of them. The skilled architect whom we employed, developed them and there is the building.

I am sorry that the Grand Lodge has not gone out there this year to see the building and the other buildings that we built five years ago. It is an absolute fireproof building, so that we have no more worry about any fire injuring those little ones.

I might describe this building to you who have not seen it. It has two wings coming out from the central part of the building. On the first floor is a play room, windows, plenty of light, and air, and with their little desks where they can put their toys, with a little sun room at the end of that which one of the Chapters of the Star furnished for us very nicely. In the other wing on the first floor is a beautiful dining room, nicely furnished, not expensively, but very completely and wonderfully. Then in the upstairs wings we had a dormitory furnished with steel furniture. The kiddies sleep in those dormitories, which they keep cool, rather cold during the winter time; and in the mornings they jump up out of their beds and run out on covered floors into warm dressing rooms, where each child has a locker of its own; they dress, having all the conveniences, and the bath room, and come down to their breakfast.

It is a wonderful building, it is a wonderful work out there. The children attend the public schools; the Home grounds now are in the incorporated limits of the City, and our children give very good accounts of themselves in the grades. They are often honored in class organizations. One of our boys last year was the high honor student among the boys in all of the boys classes in Fremont. They attend divine services every Sunday, Sunday School and Church. The aim there, brethren, is to take these unfortunate children that are deprived of parents, and make an effort to substitute, if such a thing is possible, the motherlove that those children need, and to gradually build them up into upright righteous citizens. That is the work out there. I think that is all for the Veazie building. The building was made possible by the bequest by a Fremont brother in his will; he gave us the balance of

his estate, which amounted to something over \$25,000, and then the Grand Lodge last year, at your last session gave us \$10,000 and the Grand Chapter of the Star gave us \$10,000, so that the building furnished complete cost nearly \$45,000.

At the close of Brother Lichtenwallner's remarks, the brethren gave him a rising vote of thanks.

W. Harold H. Thom, 1, presented Section 54 of Chapter VIII of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, which was amended to read as follows:

AMENDMENT

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

The undersigned, duly accredited representatives of their respective lodges to the Seventy-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska, request amendment of the By-laws relative to the duties of the Master of a lodge, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that Section 54 be amended by striking out the entire section and substituting in lieu thereof a new section to be numbered 54 and to read as follows:

Sec. 54. CODES TO BE READ.—The Master of each lodge shall have this code of By-laws and also the Trial Code read in his lodge at least once during each year.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold H. Thom,

Master, Nebraska Lodge, No. 1.

Leslie M. Slight,

John J. Mercer Lodge No. 290.

George E. Mansell,

Master Capitol Lodge No. 3.

Joe C. Martin,

Master Omaha Lodge No. 288.

Earl C. Ringo,

Master Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.

After consideration, the proposed amendment to Section 54 was adopted.

W. Harold H. Thom, 1, called up for action, amendments to Sections Nos. 47 and 60, of Chapter VIII, by-laws of the Grand Lodge.

AMENDMENT

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

The undersigned, duly accredited representatives of their respective lodges, to the Seventy-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Nebraska, request amendment of the By-laws relative to the election and installation of officers of subordinate lodges, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, that Section 47 be amended by striking out, in the fifth line, the word "May" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "December," so that the amended sentence will read, when so amended, as follows:

"The first five shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote at the regular meeting on or next prior to December 31st of each year, etc.
* * * * *"

That Section 60, first paragraph, be amended by striking out all of the first sentence after the comma in the second line, and by changing the word "June", in the second line, to "January", so that the first sentence of said paragraph will read, when so amended, as follows:

"The officers shall be installed during the month of January".

Respectfully submitted,

Harold H. Thom,
Master, Nebraska Lodge, No. 1.

Leslie M. Slight,
Master John J. Mercer Lodge
No. 290.

George E. Mansell,
Master Capitol Lodge No. 3.

Joe C. Martin,
Master Omaha Lodge No. 288.

Earl C. Ringo,
Master Bee Hive Lodge No. 184.

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, moved that consideration and action upon the proposed amendment be laid over until the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Motion adopted.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, presented the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted.

REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence submits the following report:

A. The subjects from the Grand Master's address assigned to this Committee by the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, have been disposed of in order, as follows:

1. The last paragraph of the chapter headed "Masonic Home" being recommendation regarding plans for the home: We approve all the Grand Master has said upon this subject, but because of the present general and financial situation, we recommend that action be deferred until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

2. The chapter on "Funeral Service": We approve of the recommendation of the Grand Master.

3. The Chapter "By-laws Approved": We approve of the action of the Grand Master.

4. The chapter on "extension of Time for examinations": We approve of the action of the Grand Master.

5. The chapter on "Quitclaim Deeds": We approve of the action of the Grand Master, and recommend the adoption by the Grand Lodge of a formal resolution (to be prepared for that purpose by M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master) ratifying the conveyance.

6. The chapter on "Removal of Corner Stone": We approve of the action of the Grand Master.

7. The chapter on "Consolidation of Lodges": We approve of the recommendation of the Grand Master.

8. The chapter on "Recommendations" regarding amendments to Sections 64A and 66 of the Law: We approve of the recommendation as to section 64A.

We approve of the recommendation of the Grand Master as to Section 66.

9. The chapter on "Recommendations" regarding "Lodge Finances": We approve of the Grand Masters recommendations Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

10. The chapter on "Decisions": We approve Decision No. 1. We approve Decision No. 2.

11. The chapter on "Preservation of Ritual": We do not approve the recommendation of the Grand Master.

12. The chapter on "Trial Commissions": With respect to this recommendation of the Grand Master, we recommend that the Law be amended so as to provide that the Trial Commission shall consist of not less than three, nor more than five disinterested Master Masons.

We approve of the recommendation that the Law be amended so as to provide that the Grand Master shall be notified of the result of the Trial as soon as concluded, and in conformity therewith, we further recommend that that part of Section 171 of the Law, reading as follows: "The secretary of the Lodge shall at once forward copies of the findings and judgments to the accused, and the accuser and enter the same on the minutes of the Lodge at the stated communication next following their receipt, "be amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Lodge shall at once forward copies of the findings and judgment to the accused and the accuser and to the Grand Master, and enter the same on the minutes of the of the Lodge at the stated communication next following the receipt".

B. The chapter of the address of the Grand Master on "Preservation of Charters" was first referred to the Committee on "Charters and Dispensations", which Committee has referred its findings on the subject to the Committee on Jurisprudence for final report to the Grand Lodge, and upon this subject the following action is taken by this Committee:

That the recommendation as made by the Grand Master be not approved and that instead thereof it be provided that any lodge so desiring may have its Charter, or any portion thereof, retraced under supervision of the Grand Secretary at the expense of the Lodge; that any Lodge so desiring may have a photostatic copy of its Charter made under

supervision of the Grand Secretary, at the expense of the Lodge, this copy to be certified as a true copy by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary under seal of the Grand Lodge, and that this certified copy may be used in the Lodge in lieu of the original Charter, and that the Law be amended in harmony herewith.

C. There has been referred to this Committee by the Grand Master the matter of conflict in the provisions in Sections 115 and 125 of the Law. To obviate the difficulty we recommend that Section 125 as it now stands be amended so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Sec. 125—When objections are communicated to the Master by any Master Mason in good standing and not a member of the Lodge, or by another Lodge, to initiation, advancement, or admission; or when objections to advancement are communicated to the Master by a Master Mason in good standing belonging to said Lodge, after the obligation in the Entered Apprentice Degree, there must be a suspension of further proceedings. The objector shall acquaint the Master with the reasons for the objection, and if after consideration the Master decides that the objections are insufficient, the candidate or brother shall be permitted to advance unless within thirty days thereafter the objector shall appeal to the Grand Master and notify the Master that he has so appealed. The Grand Master shall at once notify the Master of the Lodge that such appeal has been taken, and no further proceedings shall be had until the decision of the Grand Master shall be given. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final. If the objection be withdrawn before it has been finally determined, such withdrawal shall be announced at a regular communication of the Lodge and if at, or prior, to the next regular communication held not less than thirty days thereafter no further objections be made, the candidate or Brother may take the degree or remaining degrees without further petition. If the objection be withdrawn after it has been finally determined, the petitioner or the Brother shall not be permitted to advance without petitioning anew, the new petition to be referred and regularly acted upon in the usual course".

D. There has been referred to this Committee paragraph 4 of the report of the "Committee on Unfinished Business":

"4. The Committee on Delinquent Dues and Suspensions, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1931, recommended that each Lodge be directed to amend its by-laws to provide for a Committee on Membership. If there was an amendment proposed or adopted to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge to provide for this situation, we have not found it".
(page 718)

The report of the Committee on "Delinquent Dues and Suspensions" at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1931 having been adopted, we now recommend:

That the Committee on codification of the Law be directed to present to this Grand Lodge at this Session a by-law directing the constituent Lodges to, by by-law, provide for a Committee on Membership,

said Committee to be composed of not less than three, nor more than seven, and the duties of such Committee shall be as follows:

(a) To assist the Secretary in the collection of dues.

(b) To make efforts to secure the reinstatement of brethren suspended for non-payment of dues.

(c) To make personal investigation of the cases of all brethren cited for suspension whenever possible.

(d) To use such influence as may be necessary to make such delinquent brethren see the value of maintaining their good standing.

(e) To make recommendation to the Lodge prior to time set for final action on suspensions.

E. By action of this Grand Lodge Recommendation No. 3 of the adopted report of the Committee on Masonic Education has been referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, said recommendation being that the Committee on Masonic Education be made a standing committee of this Grand Lodge, with a membership of five to be appointed annually by the Grand Master who shall designate its chairman.

We approve this recommendation, and recommend that the Committee on Codification of the Law submit to this Grand Lodge such amendments to the Law as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES

M. W. John R. Tapster, Grand Master, having requested the Grand Secretary to call the roll of Grand Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions, near our Grand Lodge, directing them to form a semi-circle around the Altar, welcomed them as follows:

My dear fellow Representatives: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I welcome you to this our 75th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Nebraska. As your titles indicate, you are the representatives of the various Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of Nebraska is in fraternal communication. I trust that each of you will send to your respective Lodges the hearty felicitations of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

If there is any outstanding incident occurring in our session of the Grand Lodge I trust that you will communicate it to your respective Grand Lodges.

As I said before it is with a great deal of pleasure that I welcome you to our communication.

W. Lamont L. Stephens, 106, Grand Representative of Mississippi, gave the

RESPONSE

Most Worshipful Grand Master, and Brethren:

On behalf of the Grand Representatives who stand before you, and on behalf of the Grand Jurisdictions they represent, I wish to thank you for this hearty reception and your kind words of greeting.

For half a century or so Grand Representatives had no current value in Nebraska, they were often dispensed with, and passed in and out of this Lodge unheralded and unsung; if any gave us a thought it was to wonder who and what we were. We are now called forth and given honors like "forgotten tin soldiers", we are dusted off and set in a row. The reason for this I do not know, but I am quite sure it is not the result of merit, at least so far as I am concerned. The duties of our office and our compensation have not been in proportion, and yet it seems to me that a Grand Representative has a place in the Masonic organization, he should be something more than a sort of fraternal vermiform appendix. Correspondence among Grand Jurisdictions is the weakest part of Masonry. I do not speak for greater Grand Jurisdictions, but I do speak for a closer union of Masons throughout the United States and the world, I speak for a clearer understanding among Masons, for a solid front against our enemies; and Masonic intercourse is the means by which this closer union can be effected. In that is to be found our opportunity.

It has been said that if you put a good man into a commercial organization it makes no difference what task you assign to him, for he will soon make himself a job. Perhaps he will assume the duties of others that have been neglected, or else he will find things to do that have never been done or thought of; but he will soon make himself so useful that he will be indispensable. So it is not our duty to loaf because the Grand Lodge has not set a chore, but to make ourselves a job, and then do it so well that the Grand Lodge will not be able to get along without us. Both in foreign lands and residing within our land we have consuls whose duty it is to act officially for us and to produce a better feeling and understanding between the citizens of two countries. A consul who does not understand the nation and citizens of the country he represents is often a poor representative. We are Masonic consuls and it is our duty to know and to be able to tell what the Masonic Jurisdictions we represent are doing; we should become acquainted with all the Masonic activities of such Jurisdictions, their rules, their systems, and all the practices peculiar to them. All this we should not only know but study and compare and discuss; if such practice appears better than our own, let us recommend its adoption. Let us visit other Lodges, and if we cannot visit we can write. This Grand Lodge sends to each one all of its official proceedings, and if we attend the Grand Lodge there is no reason why we cannot know what is happening in our own state. Each year I receive the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and most of the Representatives receive the proceedings of the Grand Lodges they represent. It has been my practice to read these proceedings, and the time so spent has not been in vain. Foreign correspondence is particularly interesting and instructive. The writers of this foreign correspondence have been doing our work for us while we stood by complaining of lack of work. If we do not find work it is not the office but the officer that is lacking. Grand Representatives do not

occupy a seat of authority among Grand Lodges, but they can help to amalgamate and unify Masonry, and that is a step in the right direction.

We are glad to be present at this Grand Communication in behalf of the Masons we represent; distributed as we are from East to West and from North to South, we bring the Masons of Nebraska fraternal greetings and wishes for peace, harmony and brotherly love.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

Alberta	Earl M. Bolen
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage
British Columbia	John Finch
Canada	John R. Webster
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips
Czechoslovakia, National Grand Lodge.....	Charles A. Smith
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, Sr.
District of Columbia	Albert W. Jefferis
Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney
England	John R. Tapster
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson
Georgia	Frank H. Woodland
Illinois	James M. Robertson
Ireland	Ira C. Freet
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey
Maine	Archie M. Smith
Manitoba	John Wright
Massachusetts	Clendencn W. Mitchell
Mexico	Frank Wilcox
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith
Minnesota	George A. Beecher
Mississippi	Lamont L. Stephens
Missouri	Orville A. Andrews
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman
New Brunswick	James W. Wynkoop
New Hampshire	Virgil R. Johnson
New York	George R. Porter
North Dakota	Edwin B. Johnston
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre
Philippine Islands	John J. Tooley
Prince Edward Islands	Charles E. Burnham
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth
Scotland	William Cosh
South Australia	Joseph B. Fradenburg

South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr.
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell
Texas	Robert R. Dickson
Utah	William D. Spicknall
Washington	Andrew H. Vicle

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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

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

We have carefully examined the financial statements of the Grand Secretary and the audit of the John M. Gilchrist Company pertaining to the various funds of this Grand Lodge and to all other matters of a financial nature that come to our attention; and have given due consideration to all the problems of finance that have been presented to us by the Grand Officers, the various Committees of the Grand Lodge, or the Membership of the Grand Lodge and have endeavored to give careful consideration to everything that has been presented to us.

GROSS REVENUE

A year ago the Finance Committee tabulated the gross revenue received by the Grand Lodge over a period of the last five years and pointed out to the Grand Lodge that the revenue received for the fiscal year closing in May, 1931, was approximately \$6,000.00 less than the annual average for the preceding four years. This year the gross revenue to the Grand Lodge is approximately \$235.00 more than a year ago. So it seems to us that it is well to again call your attention to the fact that inasmuch as the gross revenue is still nearly \$6,000.00 less than the average for the years 1927 to 1930 inclusive, that it is necessary that the various departments look with special care to the anticipated expense account for the succeeding year. The above condition means that again the Finance Committee is going to be compelled, whether it wants to or not, to curtail all possible expenses of the Grand Lodge General Fund.

GENERAL FUND

The following statement is made pertaining to the activity and present condition of the General Fund for the year ending May 17, 1932:

Balance on hand May 9, 1931.....	\$36,860.84
Received from all sources	29,452.12

Total	\$66,312.96
Transferred a year ago to the Permanent Reserve Fund	\$ 3,205.37
General Fund disbursements	31,906.57
Total Disbursements	\$35,111.94
Balance on hand May 17, 1932.....	\$31,201.02

The above money is on deposit as follows:

General Fund, Live Stock National Bank, Omaha.....	\$30,801.02
Grand Secy's, Contingent Fund, Live Stock National Bank, Omaha	\$ 400.00
	\$31,201.02

The above statement shows that the receipts for the fiscal year which closed May 17, 1932 were exceeded by the expenditures for the same fiscal year by \$2,454.45.

Last year on Page 761 of the Annual Proceedings in the report of the Finance Committee, we pointed out that the expenditures of the year exceeded the income of that year by \$2,807.85. This year the expenditures exceeded the income by the sum of 2,454.45.

In the work of the Finance Committee heretofore we have not attempted to establish or write into the Proceedings an estimate of the annual income to the Grand Lodge because we have considered that as too problematical, and for that reason of too little value. We have rather looked to a comparison between the moneys available in the General Fund for General Fund Expense at the beginning of the fiscal year, then to start, and have always maintained our budget below the amount of money which is available at the beginning of the coming fiscal year. This year we have proposed to pull down the tabulation of budgeted expense at least \$2500.00, hoping that when next year comes around the expense paid through the year will more nearly equal the income received during the year, which is very hard to definitely anticipate at the beginning of the year.

We desire to establish a comparison between our budget of a year ago and the expense under that budget, to show you wherein the Grand Lodge officers and Committees show a saving or overexpenditure under the budget which you approved on the recommendation of the Finance Committee a year ago. We, therefore, tabulate herewith instances where the expenditures did not come up to the approved appropriations:

Classification	Approved	Spent	Saved
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings.....	\$1,350.00	\$1,161.50	\$ 188.50
Reporting & Transcribing, 1931.....	100.00	65.00	35.00
Entertaining Distinguished Guests	200.00	186.15	13.85
Grand Chaplain's Expense	150.00	.....	150.00
Grand Secy's Clerk Hire	2,450.00	2,390.00	60.00
Grand Secy's Surety Bond	100.00	75.00	25.00
Blanket Bond, Secretaries & Treas- urers of Subordinate Lodges.....	650.00	517.50	132.50
Expense-Bd. of Masonic Services, Annuities, & Gifts	150.00	.....	150.00
Res. for Payments under contracts, Masonic Service, Annuities, & Gifts.....	400.00	.....	100.00
Expense-Committee on Masonic Education	1,400.00	567.08	832.92

Purchase of Lists of Regular Lodges &			
Mailing	125.00	114.34	10.66
Office Equipment, Gr. Secy's Office	200.00	42.90	157.10
Exp.—Geo. Washington Mas. Nat'l Mem..	200.00	50.45	149.55
Unauthorized incidental expense of Grand Lodge other than Grand Sec'y's Office under direction of Grand Master.....			
Stenographic Service, 1931 Session	500.00	356.97	143.03
Special Expense, Attendants Anniv. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania	25.00	8.00	17.00
Insurance—Furn. & Fixtures, \$10,000 value	350.00	260.00	90.00
	97.00	96.00	1.00
	<u>\$8,147.00</u>	<u>\$5,890.89</u>	<u>\$2,256.11</u>
Less Unanticipated expense caused by failure of State Bank of Omaha.....			515.69
TOTAL SAVINGS			<u>\$1,740.42</u>

We further find that there was no item of expense on which there was an over expenditure as compared to the approved budget, but there is a charge off of the moneys on deposit in the State Bank of Omaha in the amount of \$515.69, of which fifty per cent., or \$257.85 has been repaid by the receiver of the State Bank of Omaha. This leaves still due, from the State Bank of Omaha, the sum of \$257.84, which appears in the inventory set up on the books of the Grand Secretary.

It has been the custom for several years past to transfer from the General Fund to the Permanent Reserve Fund the net difference between the approved budget and the actual expense. The above statements show a savings of \$2256.11 from which we deducted a charge off item of the State Bank of Omaha account, which is \$515.69, leaving a net savings as between the approved budget of a year ago and the General Fund expense of the year of \$1740.42. We desire to continue the same plan, in vogue, relative to the Permanent Reserve Fund, and therefore recommend that the sum of \$1740.42 be transferred from the General Fund to the Permanent Reserve Fund.

In the inventory of the General Fund appears an item "Amount due from Lodges \$1230.50." The details making up this item appear in the report of the Grand Secretary on page 30 of the advance copy of the Reports. It seems safe to say from the information contained that practically all, if not all, of this accounts receivable item will be paid within the next six or eight months, and we are just informed that \$400.00 has been paid since the 17th of May, 1932, when the above mentioned statement was compiled. In making up our budget we believe it is fair to consider that accounts receivable item as convertible into cash during the activities of the fiscal year.

The above figures and the approval of the above recommendation have now determined that there will be available the sum of \$30,691.10 General Fund cash for the meeting of General Fund expenditures of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year.

Last year we tabulated for you the amount of money available in the General Fund annually for a period of seven years. The amount of money in the General Fund, as mentioned in the last paragraph above in this report is the lowest that it has been in eight years. It is approximately \$1,000.00 lower than it was eight years ago, but during that same period, from transfers annually out of the General Fund into the Permanent Reserve Fund, we have created a Permanent Reserve Fund including the recommendation already made in this report of \$23,388.86, which in reality belongs to the General Fund and has been merely set aside to establish a Reserve Fund from which, when the time makes it necessary, the unusual expenditures of the Grand Lodge may be paid. So, in reality, it is fair to say that our General Fund cash has increased from approximately \$31,600.00 on May 20, 1925, to approximately \$52,850.00 on May 17, 1932.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M.,
LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK, OMAHA

In the month of April and the early part of May, during the period in which annual returns are received from subordinate Lodges, the Grand Secretary has a special account which totals this year \$93,208.09 of revenue in cash. This fund has proven through several years of experience to be a very convenient and satisfactory way of accounting for the annual revenue received and collected from subordinate Lodges throughout the State. When this money is in it is divided according to the Grand Lodge laws and the division this year is as follows:

To the Relief Fund	\$ 6,705.95
To the Building and Improvement Fund.....	12,545.75
To the Maintenance Fund	12,545.75
To the Nebraska Masonic Home	31,509.75
To the Supply Account	1,536.64
To the General Fund	28,364.25
	\$93,208.09

This account has been carefully audited, is now closed, and the money all withdrawn and distributed as tabulated above to the various Departments of the Grand Lodge, which by law receive specific appropriations from the annual revenue accruing from Lodges.

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

A year ago this fund had cash in the amount of \$451.22. A year ago you authorized the transfer from the General Fund to this Permanent Reserve Fund the sum of \$3205.37, which represents the savings of a year ago as between the amount appropriated at the beginning of the year and the amount spent during the year. The fund has further been amplified by interest on bonds in the amount of \$811.25, profit on the sale of bonds of \$65.00, and the sale of a bond in the amount of \$900.00. The Grand Officers have purchased bonds in the amount of \$4,827.50, cost

price, and have paid accrued interest in the amount of \$19.40, leaving a cash balance as of April 17, 1932, of \$585.94, which is on deposit in the United States National Bank of Omaha.

In addition to the cash now on hand, this fund holds bonds at the cost price of \$21,062.50, giving a present value of this fund at \$21,648.44. There is no revenue accruing to the Permanent Reserve Fund from Lodges or individuals. The only increase coming to it is by direct appropriation of this Grand Body annually and interest accruing on its investments. The fund increased this past year in the amount of \$4,062.22.

The fund was designated under the Grand Mastership of Edwin D. Crites for the purpose which the name of the fund indicates. There has been no withdrawal from it since it was started. There has been no need for any withdrawal from it, for there has been no emergency which would tax the Grand Lodge's funds. Your Committee on Finance has watched with extreme pleasure and satisfaction the growth of this fund. It represents to this Grand Body a reserve fund for those emergencies which may come into the program of any organization. This fund gives this Grand Body an emergency fund of more than \$21,000 ready for the use of this Grand Lodge when it considers that an emergency has arisen in any department of its activities. We hope it will be years before there will be a demand, of an emergency nature, which will cause a direct expenditure from this fund, but when this emergency arises we are becoming better prepared year by year to take care of it. This year by your own vote you are amplifying this fund in the further sum of \$1,740.42.

ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND

A year ago this fund had cash on hand \$303.66. Interest has been collected in the amount of \$8,097.26. Payments on the principals of two farm loans have, also, been received, in the amount of \$800.00. Securities have been purchased during the year for this fund in the amount of \$7,492.50; accrued interest on mortgages purchased, \$1.22; expense of two foreclosures \$130.65; insurance and repairs on the Sandoe Farm which was acquired a year or two ago by foreclosure, \$60.86; service charge on loans \$50.00; and specific appropriation of last year in the amount of \$600.00 turned over to the Committee on "Relief and Care of Orphans for Educational Work"; leaving cash on hand in the Omaha National Bank of \$865.69.

The inventory in connection with the account shows Bills Receivable in the amount of \$171,937.50; cash in the amount of \$865.69; farm, acquired through foreclosure, carried on the books at \$6,154.71; and two foreclosure accounts totalling \$130.65; giving total assets as of May 17, 1932 in the amount of \$179,088.55.

This fund, during a long number of years past, has received no revenue of any character from the Grand Lodge, any of its Departments, or any individual member of the fraternity. It was created long years ago by a popular subscription of a relatively small amount and has

grown chiefly by its own weight to its present value. This Committee firmly believes, and we believe that the opinion is concurred in by nearly everyone having a reasonable knowledge of the financial history of the Grand Lodge, that this fund should continue to grow, that practically no withdrawals should be appropriated from it in spite of the fact that by law of this Grand Body permits that annually 75% of the accruing revenue may be used by the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans. We would not like to see this fund consolidated with any other fund. We would like to see it continue as a distinct endowment fund, the principal of which shall never be touched and the revenue to be added to the principal as long as it is possible. An endowment fund of this character is of great benefit to the Fraternity at large, and the Grand Lodge itself, and until the revenue is needed it should not be appropriated for anything except orphans' education.

RELIEF FUND

A year ago the Relief Fund had a cash balance of \$8,973.69. This fund has been amplified by interest on daily balances and on bonds of \$531.19. Bonds have been sold in the amount of \$12,477.50 and the sum of \$6,705.95 has been received from the annual returns of Lodges. The Relief Committee in the usual way withdrew the sum of \$7,000 for its general relief program. Bonds have been purchased on which accrued interest amounted to \$3.00. Special relief, under the authority of the Grand Master, in the amount of \$16,775.00 has been appropriated in northeastern Nebraska, at an investigation expense of \$65.75, leaving a balance on hand in the Relief Fund, on deposit in the National Bank of Commerce in Lincoln, in the amount of \$1,867.08.

The special relief work done under the authority of the Grand Master has been presented to you as members of this Grand Lodge under the heading of "Emergency Relief" in the Grand Master's Report, in which he states that a total of \$16,775 has been appropriated for relief to eighty-seven brethren in the drouth and grasshopper ridden district of northern Nebraska. Your Committee on Finance has carefully reviewed the full statement of the Grand Master, the books of the Grand Secretary, and all files in connection with these accounts making up this amount of \$16,775.00. Our investigation indicates to us that of this amount of \$16,775.00 there is probably \$100.00 advanced to a member of Hartington Lodge which should be specifically considered as relief, \$150.00 to two members of Crofton Lodge which should be considered as relief, \$100.00 to two members of Ionic Lodge which should be considered as relief. All accounts mentioned above, with the exception of \$250.00 are represented by notes signed by individual parties receiving the relief. All of these items have had the approval of the Lodges to whom the recipients belonged. Each case has been specifically examined by an investigator appointed by the Grand Master.

Our review of these items further shows to us that this relief work has been given to these men on their honor as members of the fraternity for the benefit, principally of their live stock and for seed, and we

believe that there is splendid probability that these loans will be paid very nearly one hundred per cent, if the parties who have received the loans have any reasonable opportunity for repayment.

These loans are in relatively small amounts, \$300.00 being the maximum. The notes all mature on January 1st, 1933, and do not draw any interest until that date.

Your Committee, in reviewing this matter and discussing it with various members of this Grand Lodge, believe that the action of the Grand Master in making these emergency relief accounts is well founded, that an emergency exists, that due investigation has been made regarding the various accounts, and that the Grand Master was justified in considering that emergencies did exist to members of the Fraternity. As a matter of record on the books of the Grand Lodge, we recommend that the accounts involved in this emergency relief be approved and that the withdrawals from the Relief Fund, made on the authority of the Grand Master during his term of office, be ratified and approved.

A year ago the Relief Fund had a then present value of \$18,473.69, part of which was in cash and part in bonds. On May 9, 1932 this Fund had a then present value of \$1,867.08, which amount was on deposit in the National Bank of Commerce at Lincoln. The annual expenditures of the Committee on the Relief and Care of Orphans from this Fund have been around \$6,000.00. The problem to us at this time is to arrange some way for the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans to maintain their regular program for the coming year.

We feel in this connection, and at this time, that the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans should be commended on the fact that through years of service and up to a year ago they had little by little, year after year, from an annual revenue of less than \$7,000, built up a reserve fund for themselves and for emergency work that might come, so that the account had a value of over \$18,000.00. The emergency came, the fund is practically depleted. We have every reason to believe that this money advanced to the farmers of northeastern Nebraska for feed and seed on their honor as Master Masons will be repaid at the earliest possible date. If that is done it will bring back to the fund approximately \$16,000.00

We, therefore recommend, and in this recommendation we have the concurrence of members of the Relief Committee and others of this Grand Lodge with whom we have talked, that a sum up to \$6,000.00 in cash be transferred from the Permanent Reserve Fund as needed to the Relief Fund, so that the program of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans may continue in an orderly way, and that this transfer be considered as a temporary loan on behalf of the Relief Fund and for the benefit of this fund, from the Permanent Fund, and that said account be returned to the Permanent Reserve Fund at the earliest possible date from the payment of these notes which we have been discussing. We believe that this method of furnishing the necessary money for the

Relief Committee work this year is the best way to handle the situation, rather than to attempt to rebuild at this time the Relief Fund from other moneys in the hands of the Grand Lodge.

We feel that particular emphasis should be placed upon the fact that the money loaned to farmers of northeastern Nebraska, was loaned to them on their honor as Master Masons. Not only was it loaned to them on their honor as Master Masons but it was loaned to them through the recommendation of the Lodges to which they individually belong, and after proper inspection had been made by an inspector appointed by the Grand Master. It has brought relief to them. It has depleted the relief fund of the Grand Lodge. During this coming year there may be other groups of members of the Fraternity who need this money.

This Committee, therefore, urges the individual recipients of this emergency relief, as well as the officers of the Lodges and the officers of this Grand Lodge to individually and collectively do all in their power to arrange for the repayment of this money at the earliest opportunity and we recommend that all the details incident to the collection and return of the money involved, be left with the incoming Grand Master to meet the needs and demands involved in the individual cases of record.

In our discussion with the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans we find that in their relief account they have the sum of \$595.57 unspent on deposit in the Omaha National Bank, which has not been otherwise reported to this Grand Body by the Grand Secretary or the auditors, and, also, that there is on deposit on the books of the Norfolk National Bank the sum of \$1,074.76. It is considered that the probable return to the Committee on Relief from this deposit in the Norfolk National Bank will be about fifty per cent. When this is received, or whatever is received, it will automatically be returned to the Committee on Relief and due report thereon will be made next year.

The Committee on Relief withdrew the sum of \$7,000.00 from the funds of the Grand Lodge last year for their usual relief program. They actually spent \$6,526.11. The transfer which you have already approved will give them a working capital this year of \$8,400.00. They anticipate a demand for \$8,000.00 and they consider that the funds in their hands under the above recommendation will be entirely ample.

CHILDREN'S HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

Last year this fund had a cash balance of \$611.35. During the year securities have been sold in the amount of \$8,780.00; new securities bought in the cost amount of \$10,872.50; interest collected in the amount of \$1,867.14; with a profit from the sale of bonds in the amount of \$118.77; and accrued interest has been paid on securities purchased in the amount of \$50.84; leaving cash in this fund in the amount of \$452.92, which is on deposit in the United States National Bank of Omaha.

In addition to the cash mentioned above, this fund has securities at cost price of \$37,992.50, giving the fund an inventory value of \$38,446.42.

This fund is strictly an "endowment fund". It was established several years ago during the Grand Mastership of Albert R. Davis. The principal need of the establishment of the fund at the time it was established, was so that there would be a permanent endowment fund, the revenue of which could be used exclusively for maintenance of Children's Homes at Fremont, or rather, for the Grand Lodge's share of the maintenance in the Children's Home at Fremont. Another reason why this fund was created at that time was to provide a place where bequests coming to the Grand Lodge would be held as a permanent fund, the revenue of which would go to Children's Home Maintenance. As a matter of fact, this fund has already received a bequest in the amount of \$4,826.40, which bequest could not have come to the Grand Lodge had there not been a similar fund into which it could have been placed for the donor.

Nothing comes to this fund from subordinate Lodges or individual members in the way of per capita tax or fees. However, the net gain for the year from the investments involved in this fund amounts to \$1,935.07.

This Committee would be very much pleased if this fund could be materially increased. This fund stands now as a sort of shock absorber to any emergency that might come in connection with the Fremont Home program. No revenue has been used from it to date because there has been no demand for more revenue up to this date than came to the Maintenance Fund already presented to you.

BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND

A year ago there was in this fund cash to the amount of \$2099.71. The fund has been amplified by interest in the amount of \$3531.36; a donation by a Past Grand Commander of Grand Commandery of Nebraska in the amount of \$5.00; annual revenue coming to this fund from subordinate Lodges and through subordinate Lodges from the individual members of the Fraternity in the amount of \$12,545.75; and the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children have returned to this fund the sum of \$194.82, being the unspent balance of former appropriation from this fund for the completion of the Veazie Memorial Home. During the past year bonds have been purchased in the amount of \$11,577.50, with accrued interest in the amount of \$34.72, and there is a cash value in this fund on deposit in the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, in the amount of \$6764.42. This fund, in addition to the cash just mentioned, has bonds at a cost price of \$89,627.50, giving a total inventory belonging to this fund of \$96,391.92.

MAINTENANCE FUND, MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME FOR CHILDREN

On May 11, 1931 there was cash on hand in this fund of \$13,131.90. During this year the fund has been amplified by interest on bonds and daily balances, in the sum of \$619.99, and in the sum of \$12,545.75 from the receipts from subordinate Lodges, under the heading of fees and

dues. There has been paid from this fund to the officers of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children, the sum of \$12,000.00 during the year, and there is on hand at this time the sum of \$154.36, cash on deposit in the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, and \$14,143.28 in the National Bank of Commerce at Lincoln. In addition to the cash mentioned above, there are bonds belonging to the fund of \$8,865.00, cost price, giving a value to this fund of \$23,162.64.

For several years past this Committee, in its annual report, has called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that in all probability this Maintenance Fund for Children's Home activities at Fremont, is the weakest part of the financial program of the Grand Lodge. The annual revenue coming to this fund from subordinate Lodges and through the subordinate Lodges from the individual members of the Fraternity throughout the State this year was \$12,545.75, while the officers and the Trustees of the corporation controlling the Fremont Homes, called for \$12,000.00.

What we are trying to inform you is that there is practically no leeway between income and expense in this Department of Grand Lodge activities. This Committee feels in its review of this part of the program over a period of several years, that the Grand Lodge cannot be too often reminded of the small margin existing between receipts and disbursements in this Department, that the utmost of care is necessary in connection with this account, that the Trustees in charge of the Fremont Homes have without question attempted to handle the matter most conservatively, but when all is said and done, all credit given, all economy exerted, the fact does still stand that there is a very close margin between revenue and expenditure of this fund. An emergency coming into the Fremont Homes account might be serious to the Grand Lodge, causing a rearrangement of program. Therefore, it is necessary that everything be done to safeguard the funds now in this Department, and if there is any way to amplify the revenue coming to this Department all consideration should be given to that plan.

The Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children request an appropriation of \$15,000.00 from the Grand Lodge this year. We have felt that we should not offer an appropriation of a greater amount from the Maintenance Fund than the annual receipts. The annual receipts to the Maintenance Fund this year have been slightly over \$13,000.00. We are therefore recommending, in the budget, an appropriation of \$13,000.00 and the President of the Masonic Eastern Star Home gives his approval to this matter. We are mindful, however, of the fact that there is an additional home to care for, heat, light, etc., on the Grounds at Fremont. Just what this additional home will cost in the way of maintenance expense is not known. The Trustees have in their hands at this time slightly over \$3400.00 unexpended from last year. We therefore feel that \$13,000.00 coming from each contributing Grand Body added to the \$3400.00 now on hand in the treasury of the Home Corporation will meet the needs for the ensuing year. We do call attention, however to the fact, that in case additional monies are needed

on account of the additional Home Building that the annual revenue from the Children's Home Endowment, approximating \$1900.00 would be available.

WAR RELIEF FUND

A year ago the War Relief Fund had a cash balance of \$758.52. During the year \$500.00 was paid on investments, and \$1,776.70 was collected as interest on bonds. A mortgage of \$1,500.00 was purchased and there is cash on hand in the amount of \$1,535.22 on deposit in the Omaha National Bank of Omaha. This fund holds securities in the amount of \$41,160.00, making a total valuation to this fund of \$42,695.22 as of May 17, 1932.

You will note that no demand for relief from this fund has been made this past year.

We desire to give a recapitulation of the activities of the War Relief Fund. In the annual proceedings of 1928 on page 645, under the heading of "War Relief Fund", in the report of this Committee we note the following statement:

"We offer you a summary of the activities of this fund from its start in 1918:

"Monies originally collected from Lodges 1918-19	\$26,549.00
Interest on investments including daily balances.....	11,981.11
<hr/>	
Total gross revenue of the fund	\$38,530.00
Paid out for relief during the life of the fund	3,597.80
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Present value of the fund	\$34,932.31"

From that date until this date, the War Relief Fund has been amplified in the amount of \$8,662.81, and there has been withdrawn from this fund for relief, the sum of approximately \$900. The total statement of the War Relief Fund activities from 1918 to date, is as follows:

Original amount of the fund	\$26,549.00
Total revenue to the fund from interest on daily balances, bonds and profits from sale of bonds	20,644.02
<hr/>	
Total	\$47,193.02
Withdrawn for relief	4,497.80
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Balance on hand in this fund 5/17/32

\$42,695.22
This year there is no appropriation offered from this fund. Last year there was no request for appropriation. For a period of several years prior to last year the appropriation was for one case at approximately \$300.00 per year.

SERVICE, ANNUITIES, AND GIFTS

A year ago there was in this fund the sum of \$125.27, on deposit in the State Bank of Omaha. In July there was withdrawn from this fund the sum of \$62.50, as payment on annuities, as per schedule, leaving at that time a balance of \$82.77 in the State Bank of Omaha, which

amount was in the State Bank of Omaha at the time of the failure of that Bank. The Grand Secretary, after concurrence with other Grand Officers, deemed it advisable to close this account as a loss at that time, and reimbursed the cash account of the Service, Annuities, and Gifts with a like amount from the General Fund, and that item shows as a credit to the General Fund on the books of the Grand Secretary and in his accounts with no subsequent loss of cash to the Service, Annuities, and Gifts Fund.

Again in December, 1931, further annuity of \$62.50 was paid from this fund, leaving at the present time the sum of \$20.27 remaining in this fund, and this small account in the National Bank of Commerce at Lincoln. In our opinion this fund will stand on its own footing, for there will be annual interest due the fund from an investment of \$2500.00, and which we understand has been paid since the closing of the books on May 11, 1932.

SUPPLY ACCOUNT

A few years ago this Supply Account was established separately and distinct from the General Fund of Grand Lodge because the Finance Committee and the Grand Officers deemed it more satisfactory to keep a revolving fund for the purchase and sale of supplies to be used by subordinate Lodges, etc., separate and distinct from all other funds of the Grand Lodge. The value of this fund at this time is represented by cash on hand deposited in the Live Stock National Bank of Omaha, \$1455.55, with supplies on hand inventoried at \$3580.93—a total value of \$5036.48.

In our conversation with the Grand Secretary at this time it is deemed that this fund is ample to take care of the purchase and sale of the supplies for the ensuing year. Consequently, there is no occasion for any amplification or withdrawal from this fund at this time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

A year ago this account had a balance of \$532.90. There has been received during the year \$3362.43, making a total credit of \$3895.33, and there has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Association the sum of \$3800.00, leaving a balance on hand in the Savings Department of the United States National Bank, \$95.33.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT COMMITTEE ON RELIEF

Heretofore the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans have usually drawn from the General Fund of Grand Lodge for their own expense account of \$1000.00, and out of this appropriation they have paid not only their own expenses but the expense of the Masonic members of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children. It has been thought well to ask the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children to pay their own expense account as administered expense of that corporation.

This question has been discussed with the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, as well as the Masonic Eastern Star Home, and meets

the approval of these two committees. The Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans has in their expense account at the present time \$134.75 as unspent from former appropriation. They estimate a maximum expense account of \$500.00 for the ensuing year. We will therefore, appropriate the sum of \$400.00 from the General Fund of this Grand Lodge, which will, if approved, give the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, an expense account of \$534.75.

EXPENSE OF TRIAL COMMISSION

We have now completed the first year under Trial Commission. Our review of this subject from the standpoint of finances indicates, to us, a change of law, reducing the necessary number of judges from a minimum of five to a minimum of three with a maximum of five.

If this Grand Body would care, at this time, to adopt such a suggestion, we feel that in almost all cases where a Trial Commission would be called for, that a board of three judges would be ample and would consequently save two-fifths of the cost of a trial commission in each case, as compared to our present law, and at the same time, would give as efficient justice. This suggestion, therefore, is called to your attention as a matter of financial economy.

In the proper place we desire to set up what would seem to us to be more than an adequate amount to take care of the expense accounts of those engaged in the work of the Trial Commission, as an expense appropriation from the General Fund.

There is presented to this Committee a bill for \$30.00, as expense of a Trial Commission in connection with the case against a member of Valley Lodge No. 157 A. F. & A. M. of Wilsonville, Nebraska. This item has not been paid during the fiscal year just closed. We recommend that the item be paid out of the appropriation that is to be set up for the ensuing year.

GRAND CUSTODIAN'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

We have audited the statement and accounts of the Grand Custodian. Last year there was appropriated for the expense of his department \$2,000.00. \$1,986.52 was spent, leaving a balance on hand of \$13.48, which the Grand Custodian will return to the General Fund of this Grand Lodge immediately following this Grand Communication.

The division of expense on the part of the Grand Custodian is as follows:

Deputy Custodian Schools	\$1,229.45
Central Schools	226.35
Printing and Stationery	98.75
Stamps and Envelopes	41.59
Telephone and Telegraph	59.60
Examinations and Expenditures, Railway Fares, and	
Hotels	302.50
Incidentals	31.28
	\$1,986.52

After due discussion with the Grand Custodian as to the amount needed for the expense account of his department we have decreased that account in the amount of \$200.00 for the ensuing year.

GRAND SECRETARY'S CONTINGENT FUND

A year ago the Grand Secretary's Contingent fund had a balance of \$400.00. At this time it has a balance of \$400.00. There has been appropriated to this fund from the General Fund of the Grand Lodge the sum of \$1500.00. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has placed in this fund the sum of \$42.00, and the Grand Commandery the sum of 30.00, these two latter items coming to this fund as an offset for telegraph and telephone service used for the business of these two Grand Bodies and charged to the telegraph and telephone bills coming to the Grand Lodge office. The expenditures from this fund of the Department are as follows:

Postage	\$ 307.16
Stationery and Blanks for Office use	534.91
Janitor service for the Office	67.50
Incidentals belonging to the Office.....	64.66
Telephone	284.35
Telegrams	83.69
Sundry incidental expense not belonging to the Grand Secretary's office	229.73

Total\$1572.00

This method of handling the incidental expense running through the Grand Secretary's hands has been in vogue for several years. It is continually working to the satisfaction of the Grand Secretary, the Grand Officers in general, and your Finance Committee as a matter of auditing.

We are informed that the present revenue bill adopted at Washington the last few days is raising postage from two cents to three cents on first class mail. The present postage account paid from the Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund runs at approximately \$300.00 per year. It will be, therefore, necessary for us to increase the appropriation for the Grand Secretary's Contingent Fund to take care of this increased postage, which will undoubtedly soon come into effect. Our Grand Secretary informs us that outside of this one item there is no need for increase but a fifty per cent increase in postage cannot be absorbed from the appropriation that has been made annually for the past several years.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS ATTENDING GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS

Last year there was appropriated to this fund the sum of \$600.00. This has been used as follows:

Grand Senior Warden's expense of travel.....	\$186.56
Grand Junior Warden	32.50
Grand Marshal	78.37
Grand Senior Deacon	26.74

Grand Junior Deacon	9.70
Grand Orator	18.90
Grand Tyler	2.50
Past Grand Masters acting as deputies for the Grand Master	65.52
Grand Custodian acting for the Grand Master outside of his own specific Department	133.63
Miscellaneous expense in connection with Grand Master's conference	25.00
	<hr/>
Total expense	\$579.42

There is cash on hand in the amount of \$20.58, which will be returned to the General Fund of this Grand Body immediately following this Grand Lodge session.

GRAND SECRETARY'S TRAVELING EXPENSES

For a number of years prior to the fiscal year just closing, the Grand Secretary had not been given a specific and separate appropriation for traveling expenses incidental to his department; but there was an understanding that the sum of \$400.00 out of the usual appropriation of \$1,000.00 for "Traveling Expenses of Grand Officers under Direction of Grand Master" would be set aside for the use of the Grand Secretary in the necessary and proper travel in connection with his business of the Grand Lodge. Two years ago the Grand Secretary tried out the idea of meetings for Secretaries located at central points. The trial of this proposed plan worked out so nicely that a year ago it was decided to continue this plan and it was decided that an appropriation of \$200.00 should be set aside for this purpose. The Finance Committee believed that the time had arrived when a specific appropriation of \$600.00 was in order for travel for the Grand Secretary and set up such an appropriation which would take care of the central Secretaries' meetings, as well as other travel of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary withdrew from the General Fund as per appropriation of a year ago, the sum of \$600.00, and has used \$549.32, which includes his trip to the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, his expense of visitation of Grand Lodges of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas, his expenses to the several District meetings for subordinate Secretaries, his expense to the Conference of Grand Masters and other meetings scheduled in Washington, D. C. in May, and several short trips into the State for funeral purposes, and otherwise. The Grand Secretary has the sum of \$50.68 on deposit in the Live Stock National Bank of Omaha, yet remaining out of the \$600.00 appropriation of last year, which will be returned to the General Fund of the Grand Lodge, immediately following this session of the Grand Lodge.

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION

Last year an appropriation was set up for \$1400.00 for the work of this Committee. That was a reduction of \$600 from any one of a num-

ber of preceding years. This Committee withdrew the sum of \$500.00 which it has used in connection with the business of that Department, the accounts of which have been audited by this Committee.

This fund has, however, a balance of \$17.71 yet remaining on deposit in the National Bank of Commerce of Lincoln, which amount will be returned to the General Fund of this Grand Body immediately after this Grand Lodge Session.

We are unable to set up as large an appropriation for the use of this committee as they desire but we have discussed this matter with the chairman of the committee of this past year and have arrived at a basis of \$700.00 appropriation from the general fund and if certain books are to be purchased for the program of the Committee and for distribution to officers of subordinate lodges those books can be purchased through the Supply account in as much as the lodges would ultimately be asked to pay for the books involved.

STATE BANK OF OMAHA

Two funds—"Masonic Education" and Service, Annuities, and Gifts" had balances in the State Bank of Omaha of \$432.92 and \$82.77, respectively, at the time the State Bank of Omaha closed. Between that date and May 17, 1932, the receiver of the State Bank of Omaha repaid the sum of \$257.85, representing a fifty per cent dividend.

The Grand Secretary, under the direction of other Grand Officers, reimbursed these two funds with the full amount of the loss, charging a like amount to the General Fund, crediting the General Fund with the amount received from the receiver of the State Bank of Omaha.

In the inventory of the General Fund appears under the heading of "assets" an item "State Bank of Omaha, \$257.84". We recommend that this amount be charged to surplus or profit and loss, and the above mentioned item be removed from the assets of the General Fund of the Grand Lodge, at the same time instructing the Grand Secretary to credit any future dividends that may be received as revenue, to the General Fund.

STOCK ISSUE OF FREMONT HOME

At the 1932 annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, State of Nebraska, the following resolution was offered and duly adopted by that Grand body, pertaining to the stock issue of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont:—

"Prior to about 1925 the Nebraska Eastern Star Home, a corporation, issued stock to individuals with a provision incorporated thereon that upon the death of the party to whom the stock was issued that certificate of stock would revert automatically to a Masonic body, a Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, a Masonic Grand body, or the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

About 1925 the management of the Children's Home at Fremont was placed in the hands of a joint Committee, representing the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star and the Grand Lodge of Masonry.

In 1928 amendments were offered to the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Nebraska Eastern Star Home, changing the name to "The Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children", and provided among

other things "a majority of said stock shall be issued to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska and the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska, in equal amounts in consideration of the transfer to this corporation of all the interests of said Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter in and to the real and personal property of the said Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children at Fremont, Nebraska, so that the absolute control of the corporation shall at all times be in the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter". These proposed amendments to the Articles of Incorporation of the Nebraska Eastern Star Home, a corporation, were adopted by this grand body in 1928 as do appear on pages 626-630 of the annual proceedings of that year.

In the issuance of the block of stock to the Grand bodies interested it was found advisable by the officers of the corporation due to the stock that had been formerly issued to individuals which had become at a later date automatically transferred to the Grand Chapter to issue stock to the par value of \$150,000.00 to the Grand Lodge and \$154,300.00 to the Grand Chapter.

Inasmuch as it had been intended that the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter should have an equal stock issue in the corporation managing the Children's Home at Fremont, the following resolution is offered, namely, BE IT RESOLVED, that \$4300.00 or 43 shares of the stock now held by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star be surrendered to the Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, with the request for the cancellation of that block of stock so that the existing block of stock to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. and the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star be equal in the amount of \$150,000.00 to each Grand Body.

And in order that the block of stock may continue to be equal to the two Grand Bodies the following resolution is offered, namely, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all stock reverting to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska or the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Nebraska, coming to either Grand Body under the former provisions incorporated in the original stock of the Nebraska Eastern Star Home be surrendered to the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children, with a request for the cancellation of the same so that, the stock issued of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children will remain continually equal as between the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter.

The final completion of the proposed cancellation of stock mentioned herein, if adopted at this annual session shall be contingent upon the adoption of a similar resolution by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska at its annual communication and the surrender of any stock that it may own or have a beneficial interest in, over and above the value of \$150,000.00."

In order to place the stock issue of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children in equal amounts as between the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., and that they may continue in equal amounts and in the amount of \$150,000.00 each, BE IT RESOLVED that \$1000.00, or 10 shares of the stock now held by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, be surrendered to the Trustees of the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, with the request for the cancellation of that block of stock so that the existing block of stock to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. and the Grand Chapter of Order of Eastern Star be equal, and in the amount of \$150,000.00 for each Grand Body.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all stock reverting to the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska and coming to said body under the former provision incorporated in the original stock of the Nebraska Eastern Star Home be surrendered to the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children (a corporation), with a request for the cancellation of same so that the stock issue of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children will remain continually equal as between the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter. The final completion of the proposed cancellation of stock mentioned herein, if adopted at this annual communication, shall be contingent upon the cancellation of said stock as is held by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of the State of Nebraska, under and above a par value of \$150,000.00 so that each contributing Grand Body shall have a stock issue of \$150,000.00 each.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FORMERLY LIVING AT MASONIC EASTERN STAR HOME

Last year we appropriated the sum of \$600.00 from the Orphans Educational Fund for the education of children who had graduated from the Fremont High school during their residence at Fremont, and for further educational and vocational training. This money was to have been matched by the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. It was matched.

There is now returnable to the Grand Lodge for credit to the Orphans Educational Fund an unspent balance of \$290.38, there only having been used \$304.63 of the \$600.00 appropriated. Last year this money was placed under the control of the Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans, and the chairman of that Committee will return to the Grand Secretary immediately after this Grand Lodge the sum of \$290.37 to be credited to the Orphans Educational Fund.

This Committee is now requested to offer an appropriation of \$750.00 from the Orphans Educational Fund, said amount to be matched by the Grand Chapter of Eastern Star, thereby creating a fund of \$1,500.00, for further education and vocational training of children formerly residents of the Children's Home at Fremont and graduates of Fremont High School.

After due discussion this year it has been thought advisable that this appropriation of \$750.00 be made available for this educational and vocational training work under the recommendation of the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children. In making this appropriation for the purpose mentioned, we expect that the fund will be considered a trust fund; that it shall be administered by the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children; requisitioned from the Grand Lodge as they may arrange for; matched by a like amount from the Grand Chapter of Eastern Star at all times; that this money will be kept separate from other funds in the hands of the Trustees or officers of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children; and that any residue remaining unused for educational purposes at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge will be returned to the Orphans Educational Fund; thus let-

ting each year's activities of educational and vocational training stand out as a unit. We are particularly anxious to stress this point because of the source from which this appropriation comes, namely, the Orphans Educational Fund, which is an endowment fund, and which this Grand Lodge desires to see continue to grow in principal in future years.

RETURN OF FEES

Alliance Lodge No. 183, Alliance, Nebraska, calls attention to the payment of initiation fee of \$10.00 on a brother both in 1930 and 1931. This is clearly duplication of payment, and we, therefore, recommend that warrant be drawn for \$10.00 in favor of Alliance Lodge No. 183 to offset this error on the part of the Secretary of that Lodge in paying the same account twice.

Potter Lodge No. 313, located at Potter, Nebraska, paid fees for special dispensation to install Junior Warden-elect after the proper time for installation of officers, due to the fact that the Junior Warden-elect was in the hospital at the time of the regular installation.

We recommend that the \$10.00 fee for this special dispensation be returned by this Grand Lodge and charged to the General Fund.

FIDELITY BOND, EMPLOYEES, GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE

It has been suggested to us that it would be good business to provide fidelity coverage for the two office assistants in the Grand Secretary's office. We find that this coverage can be taken care of along with the bond for the subordinate Secretaries and Treasurers and the Grand Secretary's bond, and the cost will be \$3.00 to cover \$1,000 on each employee. We recommend this coverage at this cost and have allowed enough in the budget set up for the blanket bond to take care of this small item.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

For two years past a policy covering employer's liability and workmen's compensation has been obtained in connection with the business of the Grand Lodge.

We believe that this matter should be continued and are placing a small appropriation in the budget so that the incoming Grand Officers may continue this class of coverage if they desire.

DEPOSITORY BONDS

There have been presented to this Committee several items of correspondence relative to depository bonds in connection with the moneys of this Grand Lodge in its various departments. This Committee feels, after having thoroughly discussed this matter, that unusual consideration be given the matter of surety bonds for the protection of our funds wherever they may be placed during this coming year.

It seems to us in reviewing this subject that although the cost of depository bonds is relatively high—perhaps too high—yet every means should be taken by this Grand Lodge and its officers to protect, as far as possible, all the moneys of this Grand Lodge in all of its departments

and to give protection to those officers and committees of the Grand Lodge who have to do with the handling of money. At the proper place we are, therefore, going to endeavor to set up an appropriation which will give the incoming Grand Master and his subordinate Grand Officers the opportunity to see that proper depository bonds are placed in force, if in their judgment they feel that depository bonds should be used.

VALUATION OF BONDS AND SECURITIES

This Committee has reviewed the tabulation of the bonds and securities held in the various funds of the Grand Lodge. For some time past the Grand Secretary has seen to it that a tabulation was made semi-annually, of the value of the bonds and securities held in the various funds. This matter has been continued. The tabulations are on file as permanent records. We feel that it is not necessary that space be devoted to the tabulation of these accounts in this Proceedings.

There has been some discussion as to whether the value of the bonds would warrant the reducing the amount in which these bonds are carried on the books in the various funds of the Grand Lodge. If we were a commercial organization there is no question but that we would charge off depreciation on the basis of the market value; but, being the kind of an organization that we are, and because for the most part, these bonds represent long time investments, we do not believe that any consideration should be given to the charge off of book valuation in any funds of the Grand Lodge and we so recommend.

ORIGINAL RECORDS

There are many original records in the office and vault of the Grand Secretary which are invaluable and can absolutely not be replaced, and which if lost, or destroyed by fire, can never be duplicated. We refer particularly to the annual returns from subordinate Lodges and other similar documents. It is easy for us to put up an appropriation under which adequate insurance can be bought so that in case of a fire loss a monetary value would come to this Grand Lodge for that loss; but such a monetary value would in no way begin to replace the value of these indispensable original records.

This Committee frankly does not believe that adequate protection is being given to original records at the present time, nor does it believe that the vault in which these records are kept is immune from fire and other possible modes of destruction. We, therefore, recommend that the incoming Grand Master and the Grand Secretary be urged to give special consideration and attention to this matter, and that, either one or both, come before this Grand Lodge a year from now with a report relative to this matter and recommendations for the better safeguarding of these valuable records. We believe that this matter is really of importance. We might go on for a great many years,—in fact, we might go on indefinitely with no damage done to these records. The protection we have is adequate as long as there is no loss. If there should be a loss we would greatly regret the lack of protection, but it would be too late.

LEASE OF GRAND LODGE QUARTERS

We are informed that the lease between the Masonic Temple Craft of Omaha and the Grand Lodge will soon expire. This lease has been on a five year basis, at an annual rental of \$1,000.00, payable quarterly.

We recommend that the incoming Grand Officers negotiate with the Masonic Temple Craft of Omaha for the continuance of this lease on the same basis as in the past.

AUTOMOBILE MILEAGE OF THE GRAND OFFICERS AND COMMITTEEMEN OF THIS GRAND LODGE

In several ways and in several connections, it has been brought to the attention of this Committee that there might possibly be a reduction made in the automobile schedule for travel of Grand Officers and Committeemen working in connection with the business of this Grand Lodge.

This Committee does not desire to attempt to dictate how many cents per mile shall be paid for travel by automobile, but the matter has come to us in several ways this year from several sources indicating that a revision of the amount per mile paid is in order.

We take this method to call this matter to the attention of the incoming officers and Committeemen of this Grand Body without recommendation, or without any desire to offer any criticism.

There, also, comes to us in our auditing, indications of where train travel could have been used to lower the cost of transportation in place of automobile transportation.

FURTHER PAYMENTS, GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

Last year a recommendation was made on the floor of this Grand Lodge looking towards the appropriation of five cents per member for a period of five years by this Grand Lodge to the "George Washington Masonic National Memorial Fund." The matter was laid over with no recommendations on the part of the Finance Committee and no specific appropriation made on the floor of the Grand Lodge. This matter is up again for consideration.

This Committee has thoroughly discussed this question and recommends that the matter be laid upon the table without further action for another year. In making this recommendation we do it with no criticism against the proposed plan, nor with any idea to shirk any financial responsibility which may seem to be incumbent upon this Grand Lodge, but we make the recommendation feeling that this Grand Lodge is not in a position to take on any further obligations than those that are absolutely necessary until financial conditions have changed. We have told you already that it is going to be hard to match the budget with the receipts. This proposed appropriation of five cents per member amounts to more than \$2000.00. If the appropriation comes at all at this time or in the future, it should come, in our opinion, from the General Fund, and we believe that the General Fund this year is not capable of having that added burden placed upon it.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS TO OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

It has been the procedure in the past to send three copies of our annual Proceedings to each Grand Jurisdiction in the United States, two copies to most all foreign Grand Lodges and a copy to all representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions to and from Nebraska. If we would reduce the three copies sent to other Grand Lodges in the United States to two copies, one copy to all foreign Grand Jurisdictions and eliminate the necessity of sending copies to representatives to and from this Grand Jurisdiction we would save the printing of about one hundred sixty copies of the Proceedings annually.

We are told that many Jurisdictions have adopted a similar plan to the one mentioned above, namely, two copies to other Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, one copy to each foreign Grand Jurisdiction and none to representatives to and from this Grand Jurisdiction, unless specifically requested by the representative in writing.

We believe that Nebraska should adopt this program as a matter of retrenchment of its financial program. This change of policy would not affect appropriation for this coming fiscal year for the contract has already been made for the usual nine hundred copies of the Proceedings, but if we adopt this suggestion at this annual communication it can be put in effect a year from now, and in the meantime the Grand Secretary can change the policy this year by cutting down his mailing list, which will save postage, at least. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of this suggestion, which will bear with it a reduction in cost of printing a year from now and in future years until changed by this Grand Lodge.

FIFTY YEAR BADGES

The Grand Secretary feels that one hundred fifty-year badges should be purchased during this coming fiscal year so that there will, without any question be ample badges on hand to continue the presentation of the fifty-year badges.

At the proper place we will, therefore, recommend the appropriation for this purpose, feeling assured that the continuance of the fifty-year badge question meets with the approval of this Grand Body.

JEWELS FOR PAST GRAND MASTERS

This Committee has been informed that there are seven Past Grand Masters who, under a former resolution of several years ago, are eligible for Past Grand Masters' jewels.

In our budget we entered the sum of \$400.00 which takes care of the jewels presented to four Past Grand Masters at this Annual Communication. Inasmuch as there are but seven Past Grand Masters who have not received jewels, we suggest that the Grand Officers be given authority to purchase seven jewels for presentation at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge a year from now, and that budget at that time be set up for the payment of the obligation contracted for the jewels.

BLANKET BOND SUBORDINATE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

We feel that some figures relative to this matter should be presented the Grand Lodge. The matter of bonding Secretaries and Treasurers of subordinate Lodges was first adopted in 1925 and a blanket bond was obtained. It was not until 1926 that every Lodge in Nebraska came under this blanket bond. In that year the premium thereon was \$714.80. The premium has gradually been lowered between the years 1926 and 1931. The cost of this bond this past year for subordinate Secretaries and Treasurers was \$517.50.

During this past year many surety companies who had solicited such a bond, have materially raised their rates on this classification. At the present time subordinate Secretaries and Treasurers are bonded in the amount of \$395,000, total at a cost of \$517.50. We can obtain the bond in the same company this year at the same cost, if there is no change in the schedule submitted by the subordinate Lodges themselves.

If we transferred to some other company that solicited the business on the basis of \$395,000 coverage, we would have to double our rates of last year, with the minimum of \$3.00 per lodge, or a total cost, as near as we can figure it, of \$1523.10, an increase of \$930.60 for the coverage. Or, if we would like to increase our coverage from \$395,000 to \$500,000 we can obtain a five cent less rate in consideration of the increased volume, which would make the cost of this bond \$1530.50, or an increase in premium of \$938.00 over 1931. This coverage would then bear with it a minimum charge per lodge of \$2.50.

The bonding company in which this bond was placed last year has not subscribed to the new rates; it is not a large company, and it does not belong to the clearing house of surety companies. All information that we can obtain regarding that company is good—indicates good management, indicates a charge off of unfavorable accounts, and when we come to consider the difference between the premium rate of \$517.50 as against approximately \$1500, we feel that we would like to set up an appropriation on the same basis as last year, which we will do under the proper heading of budget.

AUTHORITY TO INVEST SURPLUS MONIES

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

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

CONSOLIDATION OF FUNDS

A resolution was offered a year ago, as is printed on page 728 of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1931, which reads as follows:

"2. BE IT RESOLVED by the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska in Grand Lodge assembled at this Seventy-Fourth Annual Communication thereof that the "War Relief Fund" now provided for under Section 30-A of the By-laws be and the same hereby is consolidated with the Children's Home Endowment Fund provided for in Section 31-D under the name "Children's Home Endowment Fund" and that said War Relief Fund shall hereafter comprise a portion of said Children's Home Endowment Fund and be held and administered accordingly and that said "War Relief Fund" as heretofore existing be and the same is hereby abolished."

This Committee has in its annual report for several years past called to the attention of this Grand Lodge the inadequacy of moneys normally coming to the fund for maintenance of Children's Home activities at Fremont. This year the annual revenue coming from Lodges and the interest on the bonds in that fund amount to approximately \$13,165.00. The Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children asked for an appropriation of \$15,000. They have been operating for several years at an annual cost, to the Grand Chapters of the Eastern Star and Grand Lodge, of approximately \$12,000.00. During the last year, under approval of this Grand Lodge, an additional building was placed upon the grounds at Fremont. The operation of that building and maintenance thereof, surely must add to the cost of the maintenance of the homes.

It is imminent at this time for this Grand Lodge to give careful consideration to this fact. This Committee recognizes that there are two ways in which the increased cost of maintenance on account of increased activities can be met:

First, by this Grand Lodge providing additional revenue available for the Trustees of the Masonic Eastern Star Homes at Fremont from funds and accounts now available.

Second, To lay the foundation for a raise in per capita from all members of the Fraternity in the State.

We believe that the necessary increase in revenue available can be taken care of without any consideration to a raise in per capita by the consolidation of moneys in funds now known as "Children's Home Endowment Fund" and "War Relief Fund." If these two funds are consolidated it would give an endowment fund of approximately \$80,000. On a basis of 4% interest on this endowment fund that would increase the available revenue for our share of maintenance at Fremont about \$3200.00.

It seems to us that legislation consolidating these two funds is in order and would accomplish a very valuable step in our financial program at this time. It further seems to us, in discussing this matter with various members of the Grand Lodge, that the transfer of the "War Relief

Fund" into an endowment fund would be desirable. It would keep the fund intact. It might be well considered as a memorial fund for the Past Grand Master who sponsored the idea of "War Relief Fund" in 1918. As a memorial fund it would be better in the form of an endowment fund than in the form of a fund from which moneys could be appropriated. From a standpoint of the program at Fremont, it would relieve the financial situation of maintenance there for many years to come, and as time went on bequests coming to this "Children's Home Endowment Fund" would perhaps take care of the account without any further consideration by this Grand Lodge of a raise in per capita.

Giving consideration to the purpose for which the "War Relief Fund," was created and bearing in mind that for two years now there has been no demand on the fund, we may assume that the purpose for which it was created has materially passed away. As a matter of fact, any member of the fraternity for whom relief would be available from this "War Relief Fund" would have an equal claim upon the "General Relief Fund" of the Grand Lodge.

In our consideration during this annual communication we believe that we have the support of the Committee on "Relief and Care of Orphans" who have handled the expenditure of this fund in the past; and we further believe, in our discussions, that a great number of the members from this Grand Lodge who, a few years ago, might have felt that the "War Relief Fund" should remain intact, now feel the time is approaching, or here, when there shall be very little, if any, demand for the use of the moneys involved in this fund, and we, therefore, request the adoption of the resolution offered a year ago which, if adopted, will provide ample funds for the maintenance at Fremont for years to come, transferring this "War Relief Fund" into a "Permanent Endowment Fund" so that the moneys contained therein cannot, after this date, be spent as to principal, and will continue to grow annually for the benefit of the Children's Home program at Fremont.

BUDGET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

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

GENERAL FUND

Payroll Session of 1932	\$ 5,048.84
Printing Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1932	1,400.00
Grand Tyler, 1932	15.00
Organist, 1932	10.00
Reporting and transcribing, 1932 session	100.00
Special expense of 75th Anniversary including Entertainment of Distinguished guests	700.00
Grand Lodge Office Rent to June 30th, 1933	1,000.00
Grand Chaplain Expense	75.00
Grand Masters Expense	1,500.00

Grand Masters Clerk Hire	600.00
Grand Secretary's Salary	3,600.00
Grand Secretary's Clerk Hire	2,450.00
Grand Custodians Salary	3,000.00
Expense account Grand Custodian and deputies	1,800.00
Committee on Foreign Correspondence	300.00
Expense—travel of Grand Secretary	500.00
Expense—Other Grand Officers under direction of Grand Master	600.00
Grand Secretary's Surety Bond	75.00
Blanket Bond—Secretaries and Treasurers of Subordinate	
Lodges	550.00
Expense—Committee on Masonic Services, Annuities, and Gifts	150.00
Reserve for payment under contract Masonic Service, Annuities, and Gifts	100.00
Expense—Certified Public Accountant, 1932	72.00
Expense—Committee on Relief and Care of Orphans.....	400.00
Expense—Committee on Masonic Education	700.00
Salary—Grand Secretary Emeritus	1,200.00
Masonic Relief and Employment Bureau	300.00
Incidental Expense, Grand Secretary's office	1,650.00
Office Equipment, Grand Secretary's office	100.00
Retiring Grand Master's Jewel	100.00
Jewels for four Past Grand Masters	400.00
Masonic Relief Association, 1932	206.80
Expense—Committee George Washington National Memorial..	100.00
Unauthorized incidental expense of the Grand Lodge other than the Grand Secretary's Office under the direction of the Grand Master	500.00
Stenographic service, 1932 Session	25.00
Fees returned	20.00
Purchase of 100 50-year badges	200.00
Expense, Trial Commission	400.00
Premium Workmen's Compensation and Employers Liability...	30.00
Depository Bonds, 40,000 at \$12.00	480.00
Total	\$30,457.64

MAINTENANCE FUND, MASONIC EASTERN STAR
HOME FOR CHILDREN

Maintenance for the coming fiscal year\$13,000.00

ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND

Appropriated for Educational and Vocational Training for Children, former residents of the Home at Fremont, graduates of Fremont High School, under special requisition of Trustees Masonic Eastern Star Home for Children..... 750.00

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND

Loan to Relief Fund, to be repaid as rapidly as possible from repayments of Emergency relief granted in Northeast Nebraska this past fiscal year 6,000.00

CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND

Any revenue accruing to this fund this coming fiscal year, should the same be needed for maintenance at Fremont Homes over and above appropriation already scheduled from maintenance fund, estimated at a maximum of 1,900.00

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, then presented the amendment to the law, to be found on page 728, proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1931, which in effect, consolidated the War Relief Fund with the Childrens Home Endowment Fund.

After discussion, the amendment to the law was unani- mously adopted.

Following the adoption of the report of the Committee on Finance, M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, arose and asked the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they had balanced the budget. The Chairman assured him that there was a balance of approximately \$500.00 on hand, more than the appropriations.

THANKS

M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Past Grand Master, pre- sented the following resolution:

That the thanks of the Grand Lodge, be, and they are hereby ex- tended to W. Brother Clendenen W. Mitchell, Chairman, and the mem- bers of the Committee on Finance, for their painstaking work on this Committee, and their desire to balance the expenditures with the income in every activity of the Grand Lodge. Motion unanimously adopted.

M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master, pre- sented the report of the Committee on Celebration of the Seventy- Fifth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee's report was the evening session of night before last. The Committee reminds me of Brother Stephens' definition of a foreign representative. While its duties were onerous and important they were taken over by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary so faithfully and so successfully that whatever merit there has been in this celebra- tion these officers are entitled to the credit. Now, I do not mean to infer by that that they encroached upon the duties of this committee, but perhaps due somewhat to the negligence of the chairman of the committee they were forced to take more initiative than they would otherwise have liked to do. However, the general plan and scope of

this celebration was the product of the fertile minds of the committee as a whole; the details worked out so nicely have been worked out, as I have suggested, by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.

M. W. Orville A. Andrews, Past Grand Master, presented a supplemental report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON JURISPRUDENCE

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence submits the following Supplemental Report:

There has been referred to this Committee that portion of the report of the Committee on "Funerals in the Nebraska Masonic Home" relating to their recommendation that the Grand Master be authorized to issue a dispensation for what would be known as a "Masonic Home Club".

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommends as follows:

(a) That in view of the fact that the Masonic burials from the Home are not at this time a burden on Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6; no further action be now taken.

(b) That the suggested plan for a club with the powers and authority suggested by the Special Committee be disapproved as illegal under our Law and the ancient rules of the fraternity.

(c) That if the future should develop the need of assistance for Plattsmouth Lodge No. 6 in the matter of conducting funerals from the Home, that consideration be then given to the enactment of a special law providing for a Lodge under dispensation with powers and authority limited to the conducting of Masonic funerals from the Home.

THANKS

M. W. Lewis E. Smith, Grand Secretary, moved that the very sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Worshipful Brother Edward L. Baker for his fine inspirational address given yesterday, and that a copy thereof be printed in the Proceedings. Motion adopted.

Remarks by M. W. Frank H. Woodland, Past Grand Master:

Most Worshipful Grand Master:

We want to offer this resolution purely as a matter of form with reference to that paragraph of your address to the Grand Lodge, in which you state that you had executed a quit claim deed in behalf of the Grand Lodge to certain real estate conveyed a number of years ago to the Grand Lodge, this conveyance by you having been made subject to the approval of this Grand Lodge.

RESOLUTION

M. W. Grand Master:

With reference to that paragraph of your address to the Grand Lodge, in which you stated that you had executed a quit claim deed on behalf of the Grand Lodge to certain real estate conveyed to the Grand Lodge in error, a number of years ago, said conveyance by you having been made subject to the approval of this Grand Lodge;

I now move that your action in the execution of said quit claim deed, be, and it is hereby approved, and that this Grand Lodge hereby ratifies all actions by you as Grand Master, in the execution, acknowledgment, and delivery of quit claim deeds to real estate standing in the name of this Grand Lodge.

Motion adopted.

W. Russell A. Robinson, 119, presented the report of the Committee on Codification of the Law, which was adopted.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CODIFICATION OF THE LAW
To the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of
Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska:**

We, your Committee on Codification of the Law, have carefully examined the recommendations of the Grand Master, as approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and recommend as follows:

That section 9 of the by-laws as shown by the Trial Code be amended, by substituting a semi-colon for a period on line 14, and adding

"(18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of 5 members to be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall designate its chairman."

By striking out on line 1, on page 4, the words
"annually and".

By inserting before the word "five" on line 4, the words
"not less than three nor more than".

By striking from the second sentence on page 4, all of such sentence after the words "Trial Commission", and inserting a new sentence as follows:

"The Grand Master shall designate the President of such Commission".

By adding to said section, the following:

"A majority of such commission sitting at a trial shall decide all questions before it"

So that said section when amended shall read as follows:

**CHAPTER III
COMMITTEES**

Section 9.—Enumeration of 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) Childrens 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 term as shall retire one member thereof annually, (18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of 5 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."

The Grand Master shall designate the President of such Commission. Three members shall constitute a quorum and a Master Mason appointed by the Commission shall act as its Secretary and in his absence the Trial Commission may designate some other Master Mason so to act.

A majority of such commission sitting at a trial shall decide all questions before it.

That a new section to be designated as Section 26-B be added as follows:

"Section 26-B

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION—DUTIES

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Education to disseminate Masonic light and information for the purpose of bringing the Craft to a higher and fuller understanding of the ideals and purposes of the Fraternity.

3. That Section 64-A be amended to read as follows:

"An officer reelected or reappointed, to succeed himself, need not be installed if unavoidably absent at the time of installation, but installation ceremonies must be held each year as prescribed in Section 60".

4. That Section 66 be amended as follows:

"By striking out all of said section after the words "The Master may" down to the last sentence, and inserting the following:

"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. So that said section when amended shall read as follows:

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.

5.—That section 72 be amended by inserting after the word "charter" in line 5, the words "or a photostatic copy thereof certified by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge." So that section when amended shall read as follows:

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, and those matters specifically authorized in the Grand Lodge law, or referred to such special meeting by the Grand Master.

That a new section to be designated as Section 78-A be added, as follows:

"Section 78-A. The by-laws of each constituent Lodge, as provided for by Section 78 shall contain a provision providing for a committee on membership consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members, to be appointed annually by the Master of such Lodge. The duties of such committee shall be as follows:

- (a) To assist the secretary in the collection of dues.
- (b) To make efforts to secure the reinstatement of brethren suspended for N. P. D.
- (c) To make personal investigation of the cases of all brethren cited for suspension whenever possible.
- (d) To use such influence as may be necessary to make such delinquent brethren see the value of maintaining their good standing.
- (e) To make recommendation to the lodge prior to time set for final action on suspensions".

That Section 125 be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 125—When objections are communicated to the Master by any Master Mason in good standing and not a member of the Lodge, or by another Lodge, to initiation, advancement or admission; or when objections to advancement are communicated to the Master by a Master Mason in good standing belonging to said Lodge, after the obligation in the Entered Apprentice Degree, there must be a suspension of further proceedings. The objector shall acquaint the Master with the reason for the objection, and if after consideration the Master decides that the objections are insufficient, the candidate or brother shall be permitted to advance unless within thirty days thereafter the objector shall appeal to the Grand Master and notify the Master that he has so appealed. The Grand Master shall at once notify the Master of the Lodge that such appeal has been taken, and no further proceedings shall be had until the decision of the Grand Master shall be given. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final. If the objection be withdrawn before it has been finally determined, such withdrawal shall be announced at a regular communication of the Lodge and if at, or prior, to the next regular communication held not less than thirty days thereafter no further objections be made, the candidate or Brother may take the degree or remaining degrees without further petition. If the objection be withdrawn after it has been finally determined, the petitioner or the Brother shall not be permitted to advance without petitioning anew, the new petition to be referred and regularly acted upon in the usual course".

That section 171 of the Trial Code be amended as follows:

By inserting at the end of line 17, the words:

"Acting at the trial".

By inserting before the word "members" in line 19, the word "Acting".

By inserting after the word "accuser" in line 8 on page 15, the words "and to the Grand Master".

So that section when amended shall read as follows:

Sec. 171.—Order of Trial.—The order of trial shall be as nearly as may be, that prescribed by the law of the State of Nebraska for prosecutions under its Criminal Code. Objections to the introduction of evidence may be made and shall be decided by the commission and shall be noted in the record. When the testimony is all in, the accused, the accuser, and the authorized representative of the lodge, or their respective counsel, may make their comments and arguments upon the evidence. All persons not members of the commission must be excluded when the question of guilt and punishment is under consideration and determination by the commission. After the completion of the trial, the trial commission shall proceed to make up its findings of fact and law, and pronounce judgment thereon as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and if the accused is found guilty by the majority of the members of the commission acting at the trial, such Masonic punishment shall be

fixed by the commission as a majority of its acting members may deem just and proper, except where penalty for the offense is one fixed by the law of the jurisdiction, in which case the penalty shall be the one the law prescribes. When a decision has once been arrived at as to the guilt and punishment of a Brother, no motion for reconsideration or new trial can be made, to, or entertained by said commission, except that it may allow a new trial for newly discovered evidence not cumulative in its nature, and in cases where the commission shall become convinced that substantial justice has not been done. After rendering their judgment, the trial commission shall deliver the entire record of the case to the Secretary of the lodge in which the charges were preferred; and the findings and judgment of the commission shall thereupon become the findings and judgment of the lodge and thereafter be recognized and treated as such. The Secretary of the lodge shall at once forward copies of the findings and judgment to the accused, to the accuser, and to the Grand Master, and enter the same in the minutes of the lodge at the stated communication next following their receipt. If the accused shall have been adjudged guilty, the Secretary shall at the same time, by registered mail, with request for registry return receipt, notify him of his right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and fully advise him of the manner and time within which he may file the same and serve notice of such appeal. The Secretary of the lodge shall keep a full record of all proceedings of the lodge relating to the case, and if the sentence be expulsion and no appeal shall have been filed, he shall within thirty days after the expiration of the time for appeal and, if possible, before the next communication of the Grand Lodge for the transaction of general business, transmit to the Grand Secretary a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

That a new section to be designated as Section 31-E be added, as follows:

Section 31-E—That Section 30-A be repealed, and the fund therein provided be consolidated with the Childrens Home Endowment Fund, provided for in Section 31-D.

THANKS

R. W. Ralph O. Canaday, Grand Junior Warden moved that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the eleven Omaha Lodges for the transportation to Bellevue, for the very fine luncheon served to the brethren, and for the many courtesies extended during the week.

Also, that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Colonel L. L. Gregg, Post Commander, Fort Crook, the Seventeenth Infantry Band, Bee Hive Lodge Chorus, Omaha Masonic Band, and to W. Brother Raymond C. Cook, for the very liberal use of their talents in entertaining the brethren of the Grand Lodge. Motion unanimously adopted.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS

Past Grand Master Frank H. Woodland, assisted by Past Grand Master Ira C. Freet, acting as Grand Marshal, installed the Grand Officers for the ensuing year, with the exception of the Grand Orator.

MOTION

M. W. Charles A. Chappell, Past Grand Master, moved that in view of the absence of the Grand Orator-appointee, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized and empowered by this Grand Lodge, to, at such time and place as he may determine, install the Grand Orator. Motion carried.

Remarks by Most Worshipful Edwin B. Johnston, Grand Master:

I am going to take just a few minutes of your time to express to you my personal appreciation for the fact that you have seen fit to elevate me to this position of honor and trust in the Grand Lodge. Were it not for my confidence that the Supreme Architect of the universe would direct my thoughts, words, and actions I could not have accepted this station. I believe that Masonry is a divine institution, and if I have any message for you brethren to take home with you it is this; that even though we close this Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in Nebraska, it is alive and working every day in your thoughts, in your words and in your actions. I also feel confident that the advice and counsel of our Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters, in time of need, will support me to the utmost. And I also express my appreciation of the knowledge that behind me, to the right of me, and to the left of me are the supporting arms of forty-two thousand Master Masons.

I think it is fitting at this time that I make mention of our departed Most Worshipful Albert R. Davis, who appointed me as Grand Junior Deacon. As Brother Woodland stood by my side just now, there came very vividly before me the day when he and I were together walking side by side at the last rites which we were able to pay to our Brother.

I wish to thank you, Worshipful Brother Tapster, for the many courtesies of the past year, your kind appreciation of the small errands that I was able to do for you, and to tell you that I enjoyed doing them.

Brethren, I thank you.

PRESENTATION OF PAST GRAND MASTER'S JEWEL

Remarks by M. W. Charles E. Burnham, Past Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Sir:

I had the privilege and the pleasure of installing Brother John R. Tapster as Junior Deacon of this Grand Lodge. I have had the pleasure during his travels up to the Grand East of installing him in various

stations. I had the privilege and the pleasure at that time, and I now seek the honor of pinning this badge upon him, because, Brethren, he has been a wonderful Grand Master. He has been confronted with more than the average problems of a Grand Master; every one of them he has met, not only with Masonic zeal, but with integrity, with a human heart, and with a smile that has been attractive to every Mason in this Jurisdiction who has come in contact with him. And, Brother John, if I had time, which I have not, I would like to enumerate the various things that you have contributed to the Craft, your wonderful heart, your pleasant smile, and your zeal for Masonry. I know that the Brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction will always be proud of you as Grand Master.

Let me assure you that while you have now surrendered the authority over this Grand Lodge, yet your labors are far from over. Your courtesies, your kindness, your efforts to preserve the law and to keep the good will over all the Jurisdiction are going to follow you through many years, and you have just commenced your labors in this Grand Lodge.

Remarks by M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master:

Brethren:

My heart is too full to express my appreciation, but I shall treasure this not only as the symbol of my office in the Grand Lodge, but as an appreciation of love and sympathy from you brethren, and I shall hold it as a token of future service to the Craft. I thank you.

THANKS

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

I move that the appreciation and thanks of this Grand Lodge be expressed to Most Worshipful John R. Tapster, for his most efficient and faithful service as Grand Master during the year just past.

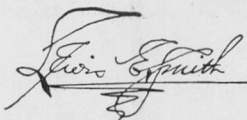
Motion unanimously adopted.

M. W. John R. Tapster, Past Grand Master:

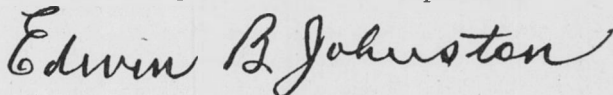
I want to thank the brethren for this. Had it not been for that loyalty that is inbred in Masonry, I could never have carried on. The faithfulness of these brethren is what has buoyed me up through the year, and has helped me to carry on to a successful conclusion.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M., no further business appearing, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

Attest:



Grand Secretary.



Grand Master.

1932

ADDENDA TO THE LAW

Being Amendments to the Law adopted since the publication of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska, edition of 1929.

CHAPTER III

COMMITTEES

Section 9.—Enumeration of 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) Childrens 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 term as shall retire one member thereof annually, (18) Committee on Masonic Education, which Committee shall consist of 5 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."

The Grand Master shall designate the President of such Commission. Three members shall constitute a quorum and a Master Mason appointed by the Commission shall act as its Secretary and in his absence the Trial Commission may designate some other Master Mason so to act.

A majority of such commission sitting at a trial shall decide all questions before it.

"Section 26-B

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC EDUCATION—DUTIES

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Masonic Education to disseminate Masonic light and information for the purpose of bringing the Craft to a higher and fuller understanding of the ideals and purposes of the Fraternity.

Section 30-A—Repealed.

Section 31-E—That Section 30-A be repealed, and the fund therein provided be consolidated with the Childrens Home Endowment Fund, provided for in Section 31-D.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 63-B—Repealed.

Sec. 64.A.—"An officer re-elected or reappointed, to succeed himself, need not be installed if unavoidably absent at the time of installation, but installation ceremonies must be held each year as prescribed in Section 60."

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.

Sec. 66-A—Refusing Examination.—A Brother refusing to qualify and pass an examination as provided by Section 66, renders himself liable to charges. No one hereafter made a Master Mason shall be entitled to a demit, a diploma, nor to hold an office in a Lodge until he has complied with said section; provided, that in exceptional cases for good cause shown, the Grand Master may waive the provisions of this Section.

Sec. 70—Meeting Places.—A Lodge cannot meet in private houses, nor in a hall over a saloon, nor over or in a public dance hall, nor over a public pool hall, nor can its hall after dedication be used as a public hall or for public dancing, but it may be used by other secret orders.

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, and those matters specifically authorized in the Grand Lodge law, or referred to such special meeting by the Grand Master.

“Section 78-A. The by-laws of each constituent Lodge, as provided for by Section 78 shall contain a provision providing for a committee on membership consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members, to be appointed annually by the Master of such Lodge. The duties of such committee shall be as follows:

- (a) To assist the secretary in the collection of dues.
- (b) To make efforts to secure the reinstatement of brethren suspended for N. P. D.
- (c) To make personal investigation of the cases of all brethren cited for suspension whenever possible.
- (d) To use such influence as may be necessary to make such delinquent brethren see the value of maintaining their good standing.
- (e) To make recommendation to the lodge prior to time set for final action on suspensions.”

Sec. 82.—Liability.—Each Lodge shall be liable for Grand Lodge dues upon all its members in good standing on the last day of the Masonic year, which would be December 31st. A brother's dues begin at the date when he is raised or admitted; but if the charter of his Lodge is suspended he is not liable for dues during the period of suspension. Lodges under dispensation are not liable for dues.

Sec. 85-A.—Lodge Dues.—The dues assessed by all chartered Lodges shall be payable on January 1st of the year for which they are assessed, and shall become delinquent October 1st of the same year.

Sec. 86.—Minimum: Return.—The minimum fees for the three degrees shall be forty dollars divided as follows: \$20.00 for the degree of an Entered Apprentice Mason, \$10.00 for the degree of a Fellow Craft Mason and \$10.00 for the degree of Master Mason; the fee for the degree of an Entered Apprentice shall accompany the petition for initiation; and no degree shall be conferred on any person until the fee, as fixed by the by-laws at the date the candidate's petition was received, is actually paid, nor shall fees ever be refunded after the degrees are conferred. Fees paid in advance become the property of the lodge on a favorable ballot, and the secretary shall at once, upon the receipt of any fee or other funds, pass the same into the funds of the lodge. They shall be returned to rejected petitioners and to candidates stopped by objection, but not to those who decline to submit to the regular mode of preparation. When fees have been paid for any of the degrees, and the candidate has been ready to receive them but dies without receiving them, the fees should be refunded to his estate. No lodge shall impose a fee for admission or demission, provided, however, that in any case where application for admission is presented by a Brother to a Lodge in which the fees are higher than those charged by the Lodge issuing such demit, the Lodge to which application for admission is made, may require that the Brother pay to it such difference in fees, or any part thereof, that the Lodge may elect; which sum shall at once be remitted to the Grand Secretary, and the amount by him be divided equally between the Nebraska Masonic Home, at Plattsmouth, and the Masonic-Eastern Star Home for Children, at Fremont.

Sec. 89-C.—No subordinate Lodge shall incur indebtedness to purchase, or construct, or remodel any building; nor shall any subordinate Lodge purchase or subscribe for any stock, or shares, or interests, in any Temple Craft, or other building association, or corporation, without first obtaining the approval of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

“Sec. 125—When objections are communicated to the Master by any Master Mason in good standing and not a member of the Lodge, or by another Lodge, to initiation, advancement or admission; or when objections to advancement are communicated to the Master by a Master Mason in good standing belonging to said Lodge, after the obligation in the Entered Apprentice Degree, there must be a suspension of further proceedings. The objector shall acquaint the Master with the reason for the objection, and if after consideration the Master decides that the objections are insufficient, the candidate or brother shall be permitted to advance unless within thirty days thereafter the objector shall appeal to the Grand Master and notify the Master that he has so appealed. The Grand Master shall at once notify the Master of the Lodge that such appeal has been taken, and no further proceedings shall be had until

the decision of the Grand Master shall be given. The decision of the Grand Master shall be final. If the objection be withdrawn before it has been finally determined, such withdrawal shall be announced at a regular communication of the Lodge and if at, or prior, to the next regular communication held not less than thirty days thereafter no further objections be made, the candidate or Brother may take the degree or remaining degrees without further petition. If the objection be withdrawn after it has been finally determined, the petitioner or the Brother shall not be permitted to advance without petitioning anew, the new petition to be referred and regularly acted upon in the usual course".

Sec. 171.—Order of Trial.—The order of trial shall be as nearly as may be, that prescribed by the law of the State of Nebraska for prosecutions under its Criminal Code. Objections to the introduction of evidence may be made and shall be decided by the commission and shall be noted in the record. When the testimony is all in, the accused, the accuser, and the authorized representative of the lodge, or their respective counsel, may make their comments and arguments upon the evidence. All persons not members of the commission must be excluded when the question of guilt and punishment is under consideration and determination by the commission. After the completion of the trial, the trial commission shall proceed to make up its findings of fact and law, and pronounce judgment thereon as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; and if the accused is found guilty by the majority of the members of the commission acting at the trial, such Masonic punishment shall be fixed by the commission as a majority of its acting members may deem just and proper, except where penalty for the offense is one fixed by the law of the jurisdiction, in which case the penalty shall be the one the law prescribes. When a decision has once been arrived at as to the guilt and punishment of a Brother, no motion for reconsideration or new trial can be made, to, or entertained by said commission, except that it may allow a new trial for newly discovered evidence not cumulative in its nature, and in cases where the commission shall become convinced that substantial justice has not been done. After rendering their judgment, the trial commission shall deliver the entire record of the case to the Secretary of the lodge in which the charges were preferred; and the findings and judgment of the commission shall thereupon become the findings and judgment of the lodge and thereafter be recognized and treated as such. The Secretary of the lodge shall at once forward copies of the findings and judgment to the accused, to the accuser, and to the Grand Master, and enter the same in the minutes of the lodge at the stated communication next following their receipt. If the accused shall have been adjudged guilty, the Secretary shall at the same time, by registered mail, with request for registry return receipt, notify him of his right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and fully advise him of the manner and time within which he may file the same and serve notice of such appeal. The Secretary of the lodge shall keep a full record of

all proceedings of the lodge relating to the case, and if the sentence be expulsion and no appeal shall have been filed, he shall within thirty days after the expiration of the time for appeal and, if possible, before the next communication of the Grand Lodge for the transaction of general business, transmit to the Grand Secretary a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

The following sections are repealed:

Chapter XXII			
Sec. 149.	Sec. 151.	Sec. 151-A	Sec. 152.
Chapter XXIII			
Sec. 153	Sec. 155.		
Chapter XXIV			
Sec. 159.	Sec. 160	Sec. 161.	Sec. 162.
Chapter XXV			
Sec. 166.	Sec. 171.	Sec. 173.	Sec. 175.
Sec. 168.	Sec. 172.	Sec. 174.	Sec. 176.
Sec. 169.			
Chapter XXVI			
Sec. 180.	Sec. 184.	Sec. 187.	Sec. 189.
Sec. 182.	Sec. 185.	Sec. 188.	Sec. 190.
Sec. 183.	Sec. 186.		
Chapter XXVII			
Sec. 191.	Sec. 197.		
Chapter XXVIII			
Sec. 199.			

A Trial Code has been prepared and published, of which the Grand Master says:

"Many sections of the old law have been repealed; some are still in effect. Every law on the subject of trials is included in this code, and is complete, and the final word of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska, as to trials and all procedure pertaining thereto."

The Grand Secretary will furnish a copy of the Trial Code upon request.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

John Dean Ringer

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER

INSTALLED JUNE 11TH, 1931

Born March 1st, 1878.

Died August 23rd, 1931.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

George Hamilton Chummel

GRAND MASTER, 1876-1877

Born January 31st, 1848.

Died February 5th, 1932.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE

Memory of

Samuel S. Whiting

GRAND MASTER, 1915-1916

Born October 23rd, 1850.

Died August 11th, 1931.

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JOHN A. JENSEN.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Feb. 12, 1931
ARTHUR B. CURRIE.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Mar. 15, 1931
GEORGE A. AMOS.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Jan. 30, 1931
ADOLPH J. BIURVALL.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..April 14, 1931
CHARLES O. ANDERSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..April 20, 1931
CLAUD STOCKHAM.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 7, 1931
J. GILBERT WETHERELL.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..June 18, 1931
ANDREW HARTT.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 20, 1931
BENJAMIN F. MARTI.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..July 22, 1931
GEORGE H. HENNING.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Aug. 19, 1931
WILLIAM L. BAKER.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Aug. 24, 1931
EDMOND W. CURTIS.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Sept. 3, 1931
GEORGE M. WILSON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Oct. 11, 1931
R. COLE YEOMAN.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Oct. 15, 1931
GEORGE G. WHITMORE.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 1, 1931
JAMES PHILLIPS.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 22, 1931
ARTHUR F. SMITH.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Nov. 23, 1931
FRANK A. GORDON.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 1, 1931
EMERY E. MEREDITH.....	Nebraska,	No. 1..Dec. 19, 1931
JOHN L. BALLARD.....	Western Star,	No. 2..July 17, 1931
WALTER H. GAGNEBIN.....	Western Star,	No. 2..Oct. 29, 1931
FREDERICK A. CASTLE.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 21, 1931
JOHN H. CHAPMAN.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 31, 1931
FRED H. GRACE.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Feb. 2, 1931
JOHN A. RICKER.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Feb. 18, 1931
HERBERT B. MUIR.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Jan. 6, 1931
WILLIAM W. CHRISTMAN, SR..	Capitol,	No. 3..Mar. 22, 1931
JAMES A. TULP.....	Capitol,	No. 3..April 22, 1931
FREDERICK W. THORNE.....	Capitol,	No. 3..May 3, 1931
JACOB V. D. ROOVART.....	Capitol,	No. 3..May 26, 1931
FRANK H. SPANGENBERG.....	Capitol,	No. 3..June 27, 1931
OTIS J. HOWLAND.....	Capitol,	No. 3..July 4, 1931
HARRY H. PUTNAM.....	Capitol,	No. 3..July 22, 1931
ARTHUR P. MILLER.....	Capitol,	No. 3..April 26, 1931
STUART B. MacDIARMID.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Aug. 25, 1931
HARRY W. McCONNELL.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Sept. 13, 1931

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ELIHU W. PINNEY.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Oct. 10, 1931
EVERETT F. STOLL.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Oct. 13, 1931
EDWARD M. BRONSON.....	Capitol,	No. 3..Aug. 17, 1928
ALBERT D. RAMSEY.....	Omadi,	No. 5..Oct. 10, 1931
WARREN A. HEIKES.....	Omadi,	No. 5..Nov. 13, 1931
DANIEL B. STIDWORTHY.....	Omadi,	No. 5..Nov. 14, 1931
WILLIAM W. DEPEW.....	Omadi,	No. 5..Nov. 28, 1931
WILLIAM D. WHEELER.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..Febr. 24, 1931
CHRISTOPHER C. DESPAIN.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..Mar. 24, 1931
JOHN F. GORDER.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..June 10, 1931
AUGUST ROESSLER.....	Plattsmouth,	No. 6..Sept. 27, 1931
ARTHUR F. KOTTMANN.....	Falls City,	No. 9..Febr. 14, 1931
BERT K. BAKER.....	Falls City,	No. 9..April 5, 1931
ERNEST C. WALBRIDGE.....	Falls City,	No. 9..Aug. 11, 1931
ELROY M. TILLOTSON.....	Covert,	No. 11..Jan. 3, 1931
CHARLES H. DE WAAL.....	Covert,	No. 11..Jan. 5, 1931
ALEXANDER THOMSON.....	Covert,	No. 11..Jan. 21, 1931
EDWARD S. CRITCHFIELD.....	Covert,	No. 11..Jan. 23, 1931
CHARLES A. SPEER.....	Covert,	No. 11..Mar. 10, 1931
THOMAS C. PARKINS.....	Covert,	No. 11..Mar. 18, 1931
EDGAR LEAVERTON.....	Covert,	No. 11..Mar. 22, 1931
DWIGHT R. MARTIN.....	Covert,	No. 11..Mar. 31, 1931
EMIL J. SPICKA.....	Covert,	No. 11..April 27, 1931
PATRICK F. DENNISON.....	Covert,	No. 11..May 23, 1931
FREDERICK B. EVERS.....	Covert,	No. 11..May 28, 1931
HARRY M. NELSON.....	Covert,	No. 11..June 5, 1931
LEE YOUNG.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 30, 1931
CHARLES E. SAGE.....	Covert,	No. 11..July 30, 1931
EMMOR O. WIDDOES.....	Covert,	No. 11..Aug. 1, 1931
EARL R. SIMPSON.....	Covert,	No. 11..Aug. 21, 1931
JOHN T. JARVIS.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 6, 1931
WILLIAM R. ADAIR.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 8, 1931
ERNEST L. STICE.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 8, 1931
NORMAN ROTHHOLZ.....	Covert,	No. 11..Sept. 29, 1931
JAMES S. FRANCE.....	Covert,	No. 11..Oct. 11, 1931

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
OSCAR W. KOENIG.....	Covert,	No. 11..Nov. 14, 1931
JOHN L. FISHER.....	Covert,	No. 11..Nov. 28, 1931
GEORGE M. TURNEY.....	Covert,	No. 11..Dec. 18, 1931
CHARLES A. GRANDEN.....	Covert,	No. 11..Dec. 28, 1931
EARNEST KNIGHT.....	Peru,	No. 14..Oct. 10, 1930
ELLIS E. GOOD.....	Peru,	No. 14..Nov. 18, 1931
CLARENCE E. LISTON.....	Fremont,	No. 15..July 6, 1931
EDWARD T. McGUIRE.....	Fremont,	No. 15..July 26, 1931
LUCIUS D. RICHARDS.....	Fremont,	No. 15..Aug. 18, 1931
JOSEPH J. DILLON.....	Tecumseh,	No. 17..Mar. 19, 1931
HENRY B. BROWN.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Jan. 4, 1931
ULYSSES G. ALBERT.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Apr. 26, 1931
ARTHUR C. JOHNSON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..June 27, 1931
CHARLES B. ANDERSON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..June 12, 1931
GEORGE A. HAGENSICK.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..July 27, 1931
SAMUEL M. FOGELSON.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Sept. 1, 1931
ARTHUR O. BENNETT.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Oct. 26, 1931
ALFRED S. MIRICK.....	Lincoln,	No. 19..Nov. 29, 1931
SAMUEL G. HALLER.....	Washington,	No. 21..May 6, 1931
THOMAS T. OSTERMAN.....	Washington,	No. 21..July 20, 1931
FRANK L. DUDGEON.....	Washington,	No. 21..July 7, 1931
JOHN H. TAYLOR.....	Washington,	No. 21..Sept. 11, 1931
GEORGE W. CARTER.....	Washington,	No. 21..June 16, 1925
SOPHUS F. NEBLE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Jan. 9, 1931
WILLIAM H. WIGMAN.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Jan. 14, 1931
WADE H. REEVES.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Jan. 21, 1931
GUSTAVE A. SCHAEFER.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Jan. 20, 1931
ALBERT A. WEDEMEYER.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Feb. 26, 1931
ROBERT COPLEY.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 6, 1931
JOHN F. HARKOLD.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 14, 1931
HARRY B. BLODGETT.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Mar. 30, 1931
GEORGE M. RIBBEL.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 2, 1931
W. JOHN CASIDAY.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 13, 1931
CLARENCE H. SOBOTKER.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 16, 1931
AXEL G. SWANSON.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..April 26, 1931
WILLIAM A. BELKNAP.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..June 11, 1931

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BELOVED BRETHREN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
ARTHUR J. VAN KURAN.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 2, 1931
EDWARD UPDIKE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..July 29, 1931
NICHOLAS F. BALZ.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Oct. 7, 1931
WILLIAM FAWCETT.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Dec. 3, 1931
WILLIAM C. CAINE.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Dec. 3, 1931
GILBERT H. WORLEY.....	St. Johns,	No. 25..Dec. 31, 1931
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Jan. 16, 1931
HENRY WILLIAMSON.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Jan. 20, 1931
ROBERT J. KILPATRICK.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Jan. 24, 1931
MARION F. WOLF.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Mar. 16, 1931
LEONIDAS A. SCROGGS.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Mar. 21, 1931
LEANDER D. GRAY.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..April 6, 1931
JAMES C. TUCKER.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..July 3, 1931
CHARLES S. DUDLEY.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Aug. 1, 1931
HUGO W. AHLQUIST.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Dec. 14, 1931
HARRY A. WHITESIDE.....	Beatrice,	No. 26..Dec. 30, 1931
RAY C. SMITH.....	Blue River,	No. 30..April 21, 1931
SAMUEL R. DERRYBERRY.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Feb. 10, 1931
CHARLES S. DIXON.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Oct. 24, 1931
FRANK L. MOONEY.....	Platte Valley,	No. 32..Dec. 21, 1931
HARRY W. JARMIN.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Jan. 8, 1931
JOHN A. SHAUGHNESSY.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Jan. 12, 1931
DIETRICH SPETHMAN.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Feb. 3, 1931
HARRY C. FAIDLEY.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Feb. 9, 1931
ALBERT L. BEEGLE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Mar. 11, 1931
EDWARD WILLIAMS.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..July 1, 1931
SAMUEL N. WOLBACH.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Sept. 9, 1931
BLOOMER B. RICE.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Sept. 21, 1931
HERBERT H. GLOVER.....	Ashlar,	No. 33..Oct. 30, 1931
LEVI M. ADAMS.....	Acacia,	No. 34..July 19, 1931
GEORGE H. CROSHAW.....	Acacia,	No. 34..Nov. 30, 1928
JUSTIN C. GRASBORG.....	Acacia,	No. 34..Feb. 7, 1930
THOMAS HOLDER.....	Acacia,	No. 34..Aug. 11, 1930
WILLIS M. HOCKETT.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Jan. 6, 1931
WILLIAM H. WHYSONG.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Jan. 23, 1931
WESLEY L. CURTIS.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Mar. 9, 1931

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BELOVED BRETHERN WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
JAMES L. HUTCHISON.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..Nov. 14, 1931
JAMES CHIRNSIDE.....	Fairbury,	No. 35..April 13, 1931
WILLIAM G. R. GAWNE.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..July 27, 1931
OSCAR NIELSEN.....	Lone Tree,	No. 36..Aug. 10, 1931
ISRAEL M. WOLF.....	Crete,	No. 37..Aug 3, 1931
ANTON DREDLA.....	Crete,	No. 37..May 26, 1931
JOSEPH KUNCL, SR.....	Crete,	No. 37..Sept. 17, 1931
WENZEL SKALAK.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..Mar. 27, 1931
LEROY S. HACKETT.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..Mar. 16, 1931
GEORGE G. GANDY.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..June 11, 1931
THOMAS H. GILLAN.....	Humboldt,	No. 40..Aug. 25, 1931
JOSEPH B. HARDY	Northern Light	No. 41..Feb. 21, 1931
ALFRED B. THOMPSON.....	Hebron,	No. 43..Jan. 24, 1931
BYRON N. LOVERIN.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Jan. 18, 1931
WILLIAM W. WALKER.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Feb. 13, 1931
JOSHUA P. GIBBONS.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..April 4, 1931
WYMAN S. CLAPP.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..June 7, 1931
JERRY T. SKILLMAN.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..June 29, 1931
DAVID J. REYNISH.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Aug. 2, 1931
EMIL OLSON.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Sept. 15, 1931
JOHN B. FLINT.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Oct. 21, 1931
ENOCH W. NOYES.....	Rob Morris,	No. 46..Nov. 3, 1931
JAMES H. FLEMING.....	Evening Star,	No. 49..April 5, 1931
HARRY M. CLARK.....	Evening Star,	No. 49..Oct. 20, 1931
GEORGE VARNIS.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Feb. 3, 1931
GEORGE W. LEHR.....	Hastings,	No. 50..Dec. 22, 1931
JOHN HARPER.....	Fidelity,	No. 51..April 9, 1931
ALFRED L. HUGHES.....	Fidelity,	No. 51..Aug. 3, 1931
JOHN M. MARSHALL.....	Hiram,	No. 52..Feb. 22, 1931
RALPH GILFRY.....	Hiram,	No. 52..June 19, 1931
FRED E. McKEEBY.....	Charity,	No. 53..Nov. 13, 1931
JOHN H. HAMILTON.....	Charity,	No. 53..Feb. 28, 1931
EDWARD P. KELLOGG.....	Charity,	No. 53..Jan. 12, 1931
AUGUSTUS BURT.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Jan. 12, 1931
SAMUEL G. WRIGHT.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Jan. 18, 1931
J. RUSSELL DAVIS.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Feb. 18, 1931

THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF OUR
BELOVED BROTHERS WHO ARE

At Rest

NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
EDWIN J. FAULKNER.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..June 4, 1931
HENRY H. BRANCH.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..June 19, 1931
SAMUEL S. WHITING.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Aug. 11, 1931
JOHN HEALD.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Sept. 17, 1931
JOHN A. MORGAN.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Oct. 30, 1931
HENRY MILLER.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Nov. 14, 1931
THOMAS H. BENTON.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Nov. 14, 1931
ISAAC M. RAYMOND.....	Lancaster,	No. 54..Dec. 14, 1931
GUY L. EVANS.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Oct. 8, 1931
M. DAYTON TYLER.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Oct. 27, 1931
SAMUEL R. McFARLAND.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Sept. 12, 1931
SPENCER H. RAYMOND.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..May 19, 1931
JAMES D. MOFFAT.....	Mosaic,	No. 55..Sept. 6, 1931
WILSON K. GLOVER.....	York,	No. 56..Jan. 7, 1931
MOSES D. EINSEL.....	York,	No. 56..Mar. 11, 1931
J. WRAY EDWARDS.....	York,	No. 56..May 7, 1931
OTTO GAETH.....	York,	No. 56..Oct. 29, 1931
CHARLEY M. MOYER.....	York,	No. 56..Aug. 31, 1931
HIRAM A. PHILLIPS.....	York,	No. 56..May 2, 1931
FRANK G. SEELY.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..Mar. 25, 1931
JOHN C. HAMILTON.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..May 15, 1931
CHARLES H. DeWITT.....	Wahoo,	No. 59..Oct. 13, 1931
BENJAMIN R. CLAYPOOL.....	Melrose,	No. 60..April 11, 1931
GEORGE C. GILLAN.....	Thistle,	No. 61..May 25, 1931
JOHN W. BOZARTH.....	Thistle,	No. 61..Oct. 12, 1931
LEMUEL R. WHITE.....	Thistle,	No. 61..Dec. 28, 1931
CHARLES D. HUSTEAD.....	Keystone,	No. 62..Feb. 21, 1931
PHIL ZIEGLER.....	Riverton,	No. 63..May 26, 1931
JAMES PIKE.....	Blue Valley,	No. 64..April 7, 1931
W. ALVIN CAMPBELL.....	Osceola,	No. 65..May 23, 1931
WILLIAM F. KEPNER.....	Osceola,	No. 65..April 6, 1931
CHARLES G. HAYES.....	Edgar,	No. 67..Mar. 31, 1931
HARRY E. WELCH.....	Edgar,	No. 67..Dec. 3, 1931
THOMAS E. WILLIAMS.....	Aurora,	No. 68..Jan. 5, 1931
WILLIAM P. ISAAC.....	Aurora,	No. 68..Aug. 19, 1931
JOHN M. BEARD.....	Aurora,	No. 68..Oct. 12, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
DELONVILLE WINTER.....	Sterling,	No. 70..Mar. 10, 1931
THOMAS J. ROBERTS.....	Sterling,	No. 70..Feb. 23, 1931
WALTER H. BORLAND.....	Sterling,	No. 70..May 20, 1931
MORRIS W. QUINN.....	Trowel,	No. 71..May 15, 1931
EDWARD UNCKLESS.....	Friend,	No. 73..Oct. 20, 1931
FRED A JACQUES.....	Alexandria,	No. 74..Nov. 29, 1931
JOHN DAUGHERTY.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..May 4, 1931
WILLIAM DRESSER.....	Frank Welch,	No. 75..June 4, 1931
JOHN MILLS.....	Geneva,	No. 79..May 12, 1931
WILLIAM R. FULTON.....	Geneva,	No. 79..July 7, 1931
HENRY NICEWANDER	Geneva,	No. 79..Sept. 11, 1931
JAMES C. BORTNER.....	Geneva,	No. 79..Sept. 26, 1931
JOHN BARSBY.....	Geneva,	No. 79..Dec. 22, 1931
JAMES R. WILSON.....	Composite,	No. 81..May 15, 1931
MARTIN ADEN.....	Composite,	No. 81..June 4, 1931
MADS FREDERICKSON.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..April 16, 1931
ERNEST I. ANDREWS.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..June 11, 1931
JAMES P. JOHNSON.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Aug. 5, 1931
CHARLES A. CROCKETT.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Oct. 2, 1931
FRANK G. ROGERS.....	St. Paul,	No. 82..Dec. 25, 1931
FRED CARLSON.....	Corinthian,	No. 83..Oct. 12, 1930
ROBERT H. MATHEWSON.....	Corinthian,	No. 83..Sept. 20, 1931
JOSEPH BECKENHAUER.....	Corinthian,	No. 83..Nov. 5, 1931
ANDREW SWANSON.....	Fairfield,	No. 84..Oct. 23, 1931
THOMAS E. TROBOUGH.....	Fairfield,	No. 84..Nov 3, 1931
MARK T. POST.....	Ionic,	No. 87..Mar. 2, 1931
ISAAC KESSEBRING.....	Ionic,	No. 87..Feb. 1, 1931
EDWIN NEDOROST.....	Ionic,	No. 87..Aug. 4, 1931
DANIEL ETTLEMAN.....	Star,	No. 88..Feb. 20, 1931
HENRY E. KNAPP.....	Cedar River,	No. 89..April 25, 1930
MERRILL B. CARMAN.....	Cedar River,	No. 89..Sept. 13, 1931
ROBERT K. ARTHUR.....	Cedar River,	No. 89..Dec. 17, 1931
GEORGE H. HANSEN.....	Oakland,	No. 91..Jan. 2, 1931
HENRY UEHLING.....	Oakland,	No. 91..April 13, 1931
CHARLES E. PETERSON.....	Oakland,	No. 91..May 14, 1931
AUGUST W. GUSTOFSON.....	Oakland,	No. 91..May 14, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
BERT HAWKEY.....	Oakland,	No. 91..Nov. 9, 1931
ANDREW J. ELDER.....	Hubbell,	No. 92..Aug. 28, 1931
WILLIAM J. BOYCE.....	Hubbell,	No. 92..Oct. 23, 1931
PAUL R. ATWOOD.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..Oct. 6, 1931
RANSOM V. CROMMETT.....	Beaver City,	No. 93..Oct. 19, 1931
NATHANIEL P. BRADSTREET..	Garfield,	No. 95..Mar. 10, 1931
SANFORD PARKER.....	Garfield,	No. 95..Sept. 1, 1931
JAMES L. ROMJUE.....	Republican,	No. 98..Mar. 18, 1931
SANFORD N. SAUNDERS.....	Creighton,	No. 100..June 16, 1924
LESLIE W. SHANNON.....	Waterloo,	No. 102..April 17, 1931
ARTHUR D. COMPTON.....	Waterloo,	No. 102..May 4, 1931
CHARLES F. SLOCUM.....	Waterloo,	No. 102..April 17, 1930
JAMES C. ROBINSON.....	Waterloo,	No. 102..May 2, 1928
ERNEST N. HALLOCK.....	Ord,	No. 103..April 28, 1931
WILLIAM E. HAGUE.....	Wymore,	No. 104..June 10, 1931
GEORGE W. HARPSTER.....	Wymore,	No. 104..Dec. 16, 1931
GEORGE O. LAFLIN.....	Wymore,	No. 104..Mar. 10, 1931
WILBUR C. McNOUN.....	Wymore,	No. 104..Mar. 2, 1931
ADAM FOLLMER.....	Stella,	No. 105..Jan. 21, 1931
CHARLES P. HENDERSON.....	Stella,	No. 105..Nov. 3, 1931
JOHN W. LONG.....	Porter,	No. 106..Nov. 12, 1931
ANTHONY R. KOVANDA.....	Table Rock,	No. 108..Mar. 14, 1931
JOHN A. CRAMER.....	Table Rock,	No. 108..June 14, 1931
HUGO A. WIGGENHORN.....	Pomegranate,	No. 110..Mar. 24, 1931
T. TRIMBLE YOUNG.....	Pomegranate,	No. 110..April 22, 1931
CHARLES BARBEE.....	DeWitt,	No. 111..July 20, 1931
JOHN A. MARTENS.....	Springfield,	No. 112..July 21, 1931
WILLIS B. SALING.....	Springfield,	No. 112..Nov. 10, 1931
JOSEPH M. ELWELL.....	Springfield,	No. 112..Dec. 20, 1931
WILLIAM E. MILLER.....	Springfield,	No. 112..May 15, 1931
HERMAN FRICKE, SR.....	Globe,	No. 113..May 23, 1931
ROBERT JOHNSON.....	Wisner,	No. 114..Aug. 17, 1931
JACOB G. CHAMBERS.....	Wisner,	No. 114..Sept. 13, 1931
FRED BALSTER.....	Wisner,	No. 114..Sept. 28, 1931
CHARLES W. STEWART.....	Harlan,	No. 116..June 27, 1931
STANTON C. GOULD.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Aug. 6, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
LEWIS C. WILSON.....	Harlan,	No. 116..Dec. 25, 1931
JOHN G. POTTER.....	Doric,	No. 118..Feb. 15, 1931
HERBERT WILLIAMS.....	North Bend,	No. 119..Jan. 15, 1931
RUSSELL PAYNE.....	North Bend,	No. 119..June 11, 1931
IRVIN C. TRUMBAUER.....	Wayne,	No. 120..Jan. 11, 1931
OLOF J. JOHNSON.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..Jan. 12, 1931
ANDREW F. SUNDBERG.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..Aug. 6, 1931
JOHN OLSON.....	Stromsburg,	No. 126..Aug. 12, 1931
LEWIS C. PAULSON.....	Minden,	No. 127..Mar. 3, 1931
GUSTAF A. BOSTROM.....	Minden,	No. 127..Oct. 11, 1931
RALPH W. McCALLUM.....	Guide Rock,	No. 128..Oct. 15, 1931
ANDREW P. JOHNSON.....	Blue Hill,	No. 129..Nov. 15, 1927
CLEMENT A. BOUGHTON.....	McCook,	No. 135..Mar. 31, 1931
ARTHUR L. ZINK.....	McCook,	No. 135..April 20, 1931
HERBERT G. PHELPS.....	McCook,	No. 135..June 12, 1931
ULYSSES G. MOSER.....	McCook,	No. 135..Aug. 15, 1931
JAMES S. DOYLE.....	McCook,	No. 135..Oct. 17, 1931
LEWIS C. WOLFF.....	McCook,	No. 135..Oct. 30, 1931
IRA C. KIMBALL.....	McCook,	No. 135..Dec. 4, 1931
JOHN F. JERNBERG.....	McCook,	No. 135..Dec. 29, 1931
THEODORE DUERIG.....	.Long Pine,	No. 136..Jan. 27, 1931
PAUL B. NEILSON.....	Upright,	No. 137..Jan. 9, 1931
HARRY ELLISON.....	Rawalt,	No. 138..April 9, 1931
LEROY ASKEY.....	Rawalt,	No. 138..April 9, 1931
WILLIAM G. CARPENTER.....	Rawalt,	No. 138..June 25, 1931
JOHN R. MUHM.....	Clay Centre,	No. 139..Oct. 1, 1931
GEORGE A. ALLEN.....	Clay Centre,	No. 139..Mar. 21, 1931
L. WAYNE MEAD.....	Western,	No. 140..Oct. 20, 1931
G. LEROY HEIM.....	Western,	No. 140..May 21, 1931
DANIEL MEAD.....	Western,	No. 140..Dec. 28, 1928
JOHN P. FAHEY.....	Kenesaw,	No. 144..Nov. 1, 1931
HENRY B. SCHOFIELD.....	Jachin,	No. 146..July 16, 1931
EDWARD A. WALKER.....	Siloam,	No. 147..April 16, 1931
CHARLES O. HUNNEL.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..May 17, 1931
CHARLES PENN.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Aug. 19, 1931
CHARLES S. TOOLEY.....	Emmet Crawford,	No. 148..Dec. 22, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
COURTNEY W. NUNEMAKER	Jewel,	No. 149..April 5, 1931
NATHAN C. HOLMAN	Jewel,	No. 149..Nov. 30, 1931
FRED V. COOPER	Square,	No. 151..June 20, 1931
HAZEL SHANNON	Parallel,	No. 152..Aug. 17, 1931
REES L. THOMAS	Evergreen,	No. 153..Aug. 24, 1931
WILSON S. WESTON	Hartington,	No. 155..Dec. 2, 1931
PRESTON T. SOVERNS	Valley,	No. 157..Aug. 9, 1931
ORRI J. PUTNAM	Samaritan,	No. 158..May 6, 1931
FRANK J. EBNER	Samaritan,	No. 158..July 9, 1931
JOHN L. STEPHENSON	Samaritan,	No. 158..Aug. 8, 1931
THOMAS P. LARISON	Samaritan,	No. 158..Sept. 10, 1931
SAMUEL L. PORTER	Zeredatha,	No. 160..April 22, 1928
FULTON C. McVEY	Zeredatha,	No. 160..Feb. 27, 1931
FERDINAND AUGUSTINE	Mount Zion,	No. 161..June 29, 1931
ELMER E. REECE	Mount Zion,	No. 161..April 24, 1931
OSCAR F. STEWART	Unity,	No. 163..Mar. 2, 1931
BENJAMIN F. LAUGHLIN	Unity,	No.163..Mar. 30, 1931
BYRON ATKINSON	Unity,	No. 163..July 8, 1931
JOSEPH J. RIZK	Unity,	No. 163.....
JOHN F. BEADY	Atkinson,	No. 164..Sept. 1, 1931
JOHN H. LIVINGSTON	Atkinson,	No. 164..Dec. 5, 1931
FLOYD K. RAYMER	Atkinson,	No. 164..May 19, 1931
GEORGE E. WILSON	Barneston,	No. 165..Nov. 9, 1931
ORRIN S. PRICHARD	Mystic Tie,	No. 166..Aug. 30, 1931
JOHN M. KINGERY	Mystic Tie,	No. 166..Dec. 31, 1931
DOUGLAS CARBAUGH	Elwood,	No. 167..Aug. 10, 1928
CHARLES EVERSON	Elwood,	No. 167..Dec. 13, 1927
ERNEST T. GRUNDEN	Elwood,	No. 167..Aug. 12, 1928
HOWARD D. KEMPTON	Curtis,	No. 168..Jan. 27, 1931
WILLETTE W. KEITH	Curtis,	No. 168..Mar. 23, 1931
HUGH L. McALLISTER	Mason City,	No. 170..Oct. 20, 1931
LEVI G. SHANK	Robert Burns,	No. 173..Oct. 18, 1931
JOHN BRADDOCK	Temple,	No. 175..Mar. 27, 1931
ULYSSES G. VAN OSDEL	Temple,	No. 175..Sept. 22, 1931
JAMES H. KERR	Gladstone,	No. 176..Dec. 15, 1931
ROBERT W. FLEMING	Gladstone,	No. 176..Dec. 9, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
HARVEY H. PHILLIPPI.....	Gladstone,	No. 176..April 29, 1931
WILLIAM H. McKNIGHT.....	Gladstone,	No. 176..June 4, 1921
ELBERT E. IRELAND.....	Hay Springs,	No. 177..Mar. 25, 1931
WILLIAM R. NICHOLS.....	Prudence,	No. 179..May 27, 1931
ELLIS M. SNEDEKER.....	Justice,	No. 180..April 29, 1931
SAMUEL M. KNAPP.....	Faith,	No. 181..May 3, 1931
HENRY RENNEAU.....	Faith,	No. 181..May 30, 1931
SAMUEL OLIVER.....	Faith,	No. 181..April 22, 1921
BURT M. WHITE.....	Faith,	No. 181..Jan. 15, 1927
GLEN L. HUSTON.....	Faith,	No. 181..... 1922
CLYDE RAKESTRAW.....	Incense,	No. 182..Oct. 7, 1931
LINCOLN LOWRY.....	Alliance,	No. 183..Nov. 6, 1931
GEORGE F. WILSON.....	Alliance,	No. 183..Nov. 6, 1931
WALSTEIN B. WYMAN.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Feb. 8, 1931
CHARLES L. E. KERR.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Feb. 10, 1931
EDGAR YEAGER.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Feb. 25, 1931
HENRY J. SCHATZ.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Aug. 10, 1931
J. DEAN RINGER.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Aug. 23, 1931
WILLIAM S. WATSON.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Sept. 5, 1931
WILLIAM DAVIS.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Oct. 10, 1931
GEORGE BEVINGTON.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Nov. 8, 1931
ARTHUR L. LINQUIST.....	Bee Hive,	No. 184..Dec. 6, 1931
McDONALD RYAN.....	Boaz,	No. 185..April 12, 1931
WILLIAM C. MURPHY.....	Boaz,	No. 185..June 29, 1931
THOMAS E. McDONALD.....	Boaz,	No. 185..Oct. 4, 1931
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.....	Boaz,	No. 185..Jan. 19, 1931
JOSEPH A. WYNEGAR.....	Israel,	No. 187..Jan. 27, 1931
JOHN W. BURGE.....	Israel,	No. 187..April 2, 1931
SAMUEL C. BRADY.....	Meridian,	No. 188..Jan. 13, 1931
EARL L. GODFREY.....	Meridian,	No. 188..Jan. 22, 1931
THOMAS B. GEORGE.....	Granite,	No. 189..Jan. 25, 1931
WILLIAM E. HOFFMAN.....	Granite,	No. 189..April 12, 1931
FLAVIUS J. VAN ETTEN.....	Granite,	No. 189..... 1925
AULBIN T. NORWOOD.....	Granite,	No. 189..May 10, 1922
THEODORE J. STOETZEL.....	Crystal,	No. 191..Jan. 6, 1931
GEORGE S. COMBS.....	Crystal,	No. 191..April 25, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
CONRAD A. COOPER.....	Crystal,	No. 191..Jan. 29, 1931
HERMAN FISHER.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Jan. 3, 1931
JESSE E. GRANGER.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..May 25, 1931
HAROLD A. COLE.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..Aug. 20, 1931
LOUIS K. TRAVIS.....	Minnekadusa,	No. 192..July 31, 1931
FOREST O. VARNIER.....	Highland,	No. 194..Nov. 31, 1931
FREDERICK HOFFMEISTER....	Purity,	No. 198..Feb. 23, 1931
WILLIAM C. JOHNS.....	Blazing Star,	No. 200..May 14, 1931
ZACHARIAH L. BAUGHN.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..April 9, 1931
EDWIN S. BLIZZARD.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Oct. 5, 1931
CHARLES H. RANDALL.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Nov. 1, 1931
VERN O. SELLON.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..Nov. 11, 1931
EDWARD P. TOTGE.....	Golden Sheaf,	No. 202..May 4, 1931
JAMES W. GOULD.....	Plainview,	No. 204..Jan. 23, 1931
OLIVER N. MICHENER.....	Plainview,	No. 204..June 26, 1931
JOHN E. MARTY.....	Plainview,	No. 204..Oct. 25, 1931
CLAFIS L. E. BLAUSER.....	Naphthali,	No. 206..May 28, 1931
FRANK J. BURESS.....	Naphthali,	No. 206..Dec. 18, 1931
JACOB D. TROYER.....	Parian,	No. 207..Oct. 9, 1931
ROSCOE R. BANGS.....	Gauge,	No. 208..Feb. 20, 1931
I. J. FULLER.....	Canopy,	No. 209..July 7, 1931
ROY V. KELLY.....	Canopy,	No. 209..July 13, 1931
JOHN G. STARK.....	Canopy,	No. 209..April 17, 1931
SHERMAN J. SHAW.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Feb. 5, 1931
CHARLES M. KNOWLTON.....	East Lincoln,	No. 210..Aug. 11, 1931
LAVERN HAUKE.....	Cement,	No. 211..May 17, 1926
ROBERT LINVILLE.....	Compass & Square,	No. 212..May 2, 1931
WILLIAM B. LIGGIT.....	Plumbline,	No. 214..July 21, 1931
HENRY WOLFE, SR.....	Occidental,	No. 215..Oct. 16, 1931
CHARLES SCHLUCKEBIER....	Palisade,	No. 216..Aug. 30, 1931
HERMAN L. HUNT.....	Palisade,	No. 216..Sept. 16, 1931
JACOB W. FREIDEN.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..Nov. 3, 1931
WILLIAM J. SMITH.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..June 20, 1931
GEORGE D. RANNEY.....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..April 4, 1931
WHITFIELD H. NEEDHAM....	Bloomfield,	No. 218..Feb. 3, 1931
IVAN L. WAIT.....	Relief,	No. 219..Nov. 13, 1931
ALFRED HOLT.....	Magnolia,	No. 220..Jan. 7, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
WILLIAM F. PARKER.....	Wood Lake,	No. 221..Jan. 24, 1931
DAVID HANNA.....	Wood Lake,	No. 221..Mar. 25, 1931
JOSHUA B. LEADER.....	Wood Lake,	No. 221..June 5, 1931
WILLIAM B. IRELAND.....	Silver Cord,	No. 224..May 25 1931
REUBEN M. MUNSON.....	Silver Cord,	No. 224..Sept. 4, 1931
FRANCIS E. COWGER.....	Silver Cord,	No. 224..Nov. 17, 1931
GLEN O. PERKINS.....	Cable,	No. 225..April 12, 1931
ORA L. MARSTELLER.....	Grace,	No. 226..Jan. 15, 1931
RAYMOND B. McCANDLESS....	North Star,	No. 227..Jan. 8, 1931
WILLIAM R. GAYLORD.....	North Star,	No. 227..Mar. 29, 1931
EDWARD J. SODERBERG.....	North Star,	No. 227..April 5, 1931
MITCHELL S. CHIPPERFIELD..	North Star,	No. 227..July 16, 1931
JOHN W. MAYO.....	Bartley,	No. 228..Mar. 6, 1931
JAMES M. GAMMILL.....	Bartley,	No. 228..June 2, 1931
JENS P. CHRISTENSEN.....	Delta,	No. 230..April 28, 1931
DEWITT VAN DEUSEN.....	John S. Bowen,	No. 232..Feb. 27, 1931
RALPH E. LOTSPIECH.....	Zion,	No. 234..Mar. 13, 1931
THOMAS PRINCE.....	Fraternity,	No. 235..Nov. 14, 1931
STERLING L. STEWART.....	Golden Rule,	No. 236..April 13, 1931
WILLIAM H. FINLEY.....	Cubit,	No. 237..Jan. 26, 1931
MAURICE TESTER.....	Friendship,	No. 239..Feb. 12, 1931
GEORGE W. MITHOEFER.....	Friendship,	No. 239..April 8, 1931
AXEL AXEN.....	Friendship,	No. 239..April 8, 1931
JESSE W. McINTOSH.....	Friendship,	No. 239..June 28, 1931
MARTIN L. SHUMWAY.....	Pilot,	No. 240..Mar. 19, 1931
HENRY H. JOHNSON.....	Pilot,	No. 240..April 12, 1931
AXEL E. ERIKSON.....	George Armstrong,	No. 241..April 26, 1931
DAVID H. FRIES.....	Nehawka,	No. 246..Mar. 30, 1931
EDWARD L. DIMICK.....	Laurel,	No. 248..May 22, 1931
ALBERT B. SHIVELY.....	Laurel,	No. 248..June 18, 1931
EDGAR E. DAVIS.....	Gothenburg,	No. 249..June 2, 1931
ROBERT J. JONES.....	George Washington,	No. 250..Jan. 19, 1931
THOMAS HAYBITTLE.....	George Washington,	No. 250..April 29, 1931
DANIEL LUCAS.....	George Washington,	No. 250..Aug. 19, 1931
THOMAS BIBBY.....	George Washington,	No. 250..Dec. 5, 1931
JOHN NELLOR.....	Beemer,	No. 253..April 8, 1931
JAMES A. FIKE.....	Bassett,	No. 254..May 8, 1931
JAMES D. BRAYTON.....	Bassett,	No. 254..Dec. 28, 1931

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CHARLES G. AMMON.....	Bassett,	No. 254..Feb. 26, 1931
JOHN MARTIN.....	Hickman,	No. 256..Aug. 18, 1931
ALBERT L. KEE.....	Holbrook,	No. 257..Mar. 28, 1931
CHARLES H. MOLLRING.....	Holbrook,	No. 257..Aug. 16, 1931
STEPHEN A. WOLFE.....	Holbrook,	No. 257..Oct. 26, 1931
ANDREW P. VAN BURGH.....	Holbrook,	No. 257..June 15, 1931
WILLIAM KNIGHT.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..May 14, 1931
AUGUST ROLLWAGEN.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..June 6, 1931
WALTER C. MOULTON.....	Anselmo,	No. 258..Dec. 8, 1931
HARRY AMOS COLMAN.....	Bee,	No. 259..Aug. 13, 1931
PATRICK H. CALLAN.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..Oct. 1, 1931
FRANK H. McLAIN.....	Endeavor,	No. 262..Dec. 31, 1931
WILLIAM J. SCHUMACHER....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Mar. 2, 1931
ERNEST D. SMITH.....	Mitchell,	No. 263..Dec. 16, 1931
JULIUS COHEN.....	Robert W. Furnas,	No. 265..Dec. 1, 1931
DARIUS J. TOWSLEE.....	Silver,	No. 266..Aug. 11, 1931
ISAAC W. WALLACE.....	James A. Tulleys,	No. 267..June 21, 1931
HANS JURGENSON.....	James A. Tulleys,	No. 267..Dec. 26, 1931
JAMES F. FERGUSON.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Jan. 7, 1931
CHESTER J. DUTTON.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Feb. 21, 1931
GEORGE W. MEGEATH.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Mar. 28, 1931
ALFRED I. CREIGH.....	George W. Lininger,	No. 268..Mar. 24, 1931
WILLIAM L. SMITH.....	Riverside,	No. 269..Feb. 18, 1931
ELMER ANDERSON.....	Riverside,	No. 269..July 5, 1931
ORIN H. WERTZ.....	Oasis,	No. 271..Aug. 15, 1931
ADOLPH WEILER.....	Lee P. Gillette,	No. 272..June 28, 1931
CHARLES F. HERTON.....	Olive Branch,	No. 274..Jan. 29, 1931
ORIN B. PHILLIPS.....	Olive Branch,	No. 274..Nov. 4, 1931
ARTHUR E. BERGMAN.....	Antelope,	No. 276..Jan. 13, 1931
ELMER E. LESH.....	Sioux,	No. 277..Oct. 2, 1931
ORREN SLOTE.....	Litchfield,	No. 278..May 4, 1931
ALFRED C. PAULSEN.....	Florence,	No. 281..Jan. 8, 1931
FRIEND C. MANNING.....	Florence,	No. 281..Jan. 20, 1931
JACOB WEBER.....	Florence,	No. 281..Jan. 21, 1931
SAMUEL E. CROCKER.....	Florence,	No. 881..Mar. 24, 1931
VICTOR HANSEN.....	Florence,	No. 281..May 1, 1931
SELDEN W. ADKINS.....	Florence,	No. 281..Aug. 27, 1931
MILES L. POTTER.....	Florence,	No. 281..Aug. 29, 1931

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NAME	LODGE	DATE OF DEATH
HARRY W. HARRINGTON.....	Florence,	No. 281..Sept. 23, 1931
FRANK TSCHANDER.....	Mullen,	No. 282..July 4, 1931
CHARLES A. DEFFENBAUGH..	Exeter,	No. 283..Oct. 24, 1931
GUY M. DAVIDSON.....	Seneca,	No. 284..May 31, 1931
IRA B. SPENCER.....	Seneca,	No. 284..Dec. 6, 1931
OSCAR E. SHERMAN.....	Camp Clarke,	No. 285..Jan. 2, 1931
ARTHUR J. MEIERHOFF.....	Camp Clarke,	No. 285..Nov. 6, 1931
CARL T. MILLER.....	Oshkosh,	No. 286..Dec. 11, 1931
WILLIAM P. METTLEN.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Feb. 12, 1931
EDWARD KAHN.....	Omaha,	No. 288..July 12, 1931
CHARLES W. TAYLOR.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Oct. 3, 1931
FRANK SEMERAD.....	Omaha,	No. 228..Nov. 1, 1931
FRED R. DAILY.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Dec. 6, 1931
BERTRAM B. BAUM.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Dec. 14, 1931
STEPHEN O. GOODMAN.....	Omaha,	No. 288..Dec. 3, 1931
CORTLAND D. CONN.....	Lotus,	No. 289..Oct. 26, 1931
EUGENE N. BOWERMAN.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290..June 20, 1931
FRANK W. WOODS.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290..July 7, 1931
ARTHUR O. NELSON.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290..Nov. 23, 1931
JOHN C. ADAMS.....	John J. Mercer,	No. 290..Nov. 2, 1931
WILLIAM E. BUTLER.....	Diamond,	No. 291..May 1, 1930
ROY C. CRABILL.....	Minatare,	No. 295..June 28, 1931
JAMES K. SHELLENBERGER..	Cotner,	No. 297..Sept. 28, 1931
ORRIN V. HOLLEN.....	Sutherland,	No. 299..July 1930
HARRY H. LYONS	Liberty,	No. 300..Jan. 10, 1931
FRANK SHARP.....	Liberty,	No. 300..April 7, 1931
LEONARD D. MILLER.....	Mizpah,	No. 302..Jan. 29, 1931
GUSTAVE RUGE.....	Mizpah,	No. 302..Feb. 14, 1931
FRED L. NESBIT.....	Mizpah,	No. 302..Mar. 14, 1931
GEORGE E. FLEMING.....	Mizpah,	No. 302..Dec. 10, 1931
ROBERT T. KIDNEY.....	Golden Rod,	No. 306..June 3, 1931
GEORGE W. STEPHENS.....	Golden Rod,	No. 306..Oct. 10, 1931
RAY P. GARDINER.....	Victory,	No. 310..Feb. 12, 1931
C. HERBERT COY.....	Victory,	No. 310..Oct. 6, 1931
EMMETT R. JOHNSON.....	Craftsmen,	No. 314..Jan. 5, 1931
RALPH T. BREINER.....	College View,	No. 320..Jan. 18, 1931
JOSEPH WEINLT.....	Lebanon,	No. 323..Mar. 4, 1931
JAMES C. PATTERSON.....	Lebanon,	No. 323..Oct. 9, 1931

VETERAN GRAND LODGE ATTENDANTS

WHO HAVE ATTENDED GRAND LODGE 21 YEARS OR MORE.

Francis E. White, 56 Years	1871-72-74-75-76-77-78-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88- 89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03- 04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18- 19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-31-32.
Henry H. Wilson, 37 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.
John Finch, 34 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.
Charles E. Burnham, 33 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.
Benjamin F. Pitman, 33 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.
Edwin C. Yont, 31 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.
James R. Cain, Jr., 31 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.
Frank E. Bullard, 30 Years.	1877-78-79-80-81-82-90-91-92-95-96-97-98-99-00-01- 02-03-04-05-07-08-09-10-11-14-15-21-23-26.
Lewis E. Smith, 30 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.
Harry A. Cheney, 29 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.
James G. Mines, 26 Years.	1904-05-06-07-08-09-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-19-21-22- 23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32.

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

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

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

JOHN J. WEMPLE	(19th).....	1884
1880 Wadena Ave. East Cleveland, Ohio		
HENRY H. WILSON.....	(30th).....	1895
First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Lincoln		
FRANK E. BULLARD.....	(38th).....	1903
1001 So. 46th St., Philadelphia, Penn.		
CHARLES E. BURNHAM.....	(39th).....	1904
Norfolk		
HARRY A. CHENEY.....	(45th).....	1910
Creighton		
JAMES R. CAIN, JR.....	(47th).....	1912
1039 So. 30th Ave., Omaha		
ANDREW H. VIELE.....	(51st).....	1916
400 So. 8th St., Norfolk		
FREDERIC L. TEMPLE	(52nd).....	1917
North Platte		
AMBROSE C. EPPERSON.....	(53rd).....	1918
Federal Bldg., Omaha		
JOHN J. TOOLEY.....	(54th).....	1919
North Platte		
JOSEPH B. FRADENBURG.....	(55th).....	1920
648 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha		
LEWIS E. SMITH.....	(56th).....	1921
401 Masonic Temple, Omaha		
CHARLES A. CHAPPELL.....	(58th).....	1923
Minden		
ROBERT R. DICKSON.....	(59th).....	1924
O'Neill		
JOHN WRIGHT.....	(60th).....	1925
Masonic Temple, Lincoln		
EDWIN D. CRITES.....	(61st).....	1926
Chadron		
FRANK H. WOODLAND.....	(63rd).....	1928
1052 Omaha National Bank, Omaha		
IRA C. FREET.....	(64th).....	1929
York		
ORVILLE A. ANDREWS.....	(65th).....	1930
427 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln		
JOHN R. TAPSTER	(66th).....	1931
North Bend		

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. FURNASOct. 27, 1869, to June 21, 1872
- *WILLIAM R. BOWEN.....June 21, 1872, to May 6, 1899
- *FRANK H. YOUNG, Acting.....May 6, 1899, to June 9, 1899
- FRANCIS E. WHITE.....June 9, 1899, to June 11, 1925
- LEWIS E. SMITH.....June 11, 1925, to date

*Deceased.

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

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

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

GRAND LODGE	GRAND SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Alabama	Guy T. Smith	Montgomery.
Alberta	J. H. W. S. Kemmis	Calgary
Arizona	Harry A. Drachman	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	William A. DeWolf-Smith	New Westminster.
California	John Whicher	Masonic Temple San Francisco.
Canada	William M. Logan	Hamilton, Ontario.
Chile	Augustin I. Palma	Santiago.
Colorado	William W. Cooper	Masonic Temple, Denver
Colombia National Grand Lodge	J. Janer Grai	Barranquilla
Connecticut	Winthrop Buck	Masonic Temple, Hartford.
Costa Rica	George F. Bowden	Apartado Y, San Jose.
Cuba	Jose F. Castellanos	Apartado 72, Havana.
Czechoslovakia National Grand Lodge	L. Schwarz	Prague—Smichov
Delaware	John F. Robinson	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	J. Claude Keiper	Masonic Temple, Washington.
Ecuador	L. W. Garcia Moreno	Guayaquil
Egypt	Hassan Husni Fahmi	P. O. Box 148, Cairo.
England	Philip Colville Smith	Freemasons Hall, London.
Florida	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Francis F. Baker	Macon.
Idaho	Curtis F. Pike	Masonic Temple, Boise.
Illinois	Richard C. Davenport	Harrisburg.
Indiana	William H. Swintz	Masonic Temple Indianapolis.
Iowa	Charles C. Hunt	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Henry C. Shellard	Freemasons Hall, Dublin.
Jugoslavia of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes	D. Dj. Militchevitch	Belgrade
Kansas	Elmer F. Strain	Topeka.
Kentucky	Fred W. Hardwick	Louisville.
Louisiana	L. E. Thomas	Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Maine	Convers E. Leach	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Masonic Temple, Winnipeg.
Maryland	George Cook	Masonic Temple, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Frederick W. Hamilton	Masonic Temple, Boston.
Mexico, (York Gr. Ldg.)	A. Percival Hughes	Mexico City.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Masonic Temple, Grand Rapids
Minnesota	John Fishel	Masonic Temple, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Edward L. Faucette	Meridian.
Missouri	Arthur Mather	Masonic Temple, St. Louis.
Montana	Luther T. Hauberg	Box 896, Helena.
Nebraska	Lewis E. Smith	Masonic Temple, Omaha.
Nevada	V. M. Henderson	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	Ritchie's Bldg. St. John.
New Hampshire	Harry M. Cheney	Concord.
New Jersey	Isaac Cherry	Masonic Hall, Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New South Wales	David Cunningham	Masonic Temple, Sydney.
New York	Charles H. Johnson	Masonic Hall, New York
New Zealand	George Barclay	P. O. Box 1227 Christchurch.
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	Jose Oller	Panama.
Pennsylvania	John A. Perry	Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.
Philippine Islands	Newton O. Comfort	P. O. Box 990, Manila.
Prince Edward Island	Ernest Kemp	Charlottetown.
Puerto Rico	Jose G. Torres	San Juan.
Quebec	W. W. Williamson	P. O. Box 3172, Montreal.
Queensland	Charles H. Harley	Box 675, Brisbane.
Rhode Island	Harold L. McAuslan	Freemasons Hall, Providence.
Saskatchewan	William B. Tate	Masonic Temple, Regina.
Scotland	Thomas G. Winning	Freemasons Hall, 96 George St. Edinburgh.

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

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

PROCEEDINGS OF THE [OMAHA,
 REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE
 GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	O. Edwin Mickey 318	Osceola	May 1, 1924
Alberta	Earl M. Bolen 130	Ulysses	May 2, 1924
Arizona	Charles E. Gallagher, 251.	Coeuridge	Aug. 22, 1906
Arkansas	Lute M. Savage, 3.	Grand Island	Sept. 14, 1928
British Columbia	John Finch, 225	Arnold	Oct. 15, 1920
Canada	John R. Webster, 3	Omaha	Aug. 21, 1918
Chile	Ralph O. Canaday, 285	Hastings	Feb. 17, 1930
Colombia Nat'l Grand Lodge			
Colorado	Edgar F. Snively, 19	Lincoln	Aug. 21, 1925
Connecticut	Chancellor A. Phillips, 150	Cambridge	Jan. 2, 1929
Costa Rica	Benoni J. Lane, 135	McCook	April 30, 1919
Cuba	Charles W. Kraft, 288	Omaha	Aug. 17, 1904
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of	Charles A. Smith, 166	Lincoln	Feb. 15, 1930
Delaware	Carroll D. Evans, 3	Columbus	Aug. 3, 1900
Dist. of Columbia	Albert W. Jeffers, 1	Omaha	June 12, 1912
Ecuador	Millard M. Robertson, 3.	Omaha	Dec. 9, 1929
Egypt	Harry A. Cheney, 100	Creighton	Sept. 12, 1907
England	John R. Tapster 119	North Bend	Sept. 30, 1931
Florida	Ambrose C. Epperson, 139.	Omaha	Sept. 20, 1912
Georgia	Frank H. Woodland, 25	Omaha	Oct. 26, 1923
Idaho	David C. Spangler, 41	Stanton	Dec. 7, 1925
Illinois	James M. Robertson, 19.	Plattsmouth	Mar. 21, 1932
Indiana	Earl B. Brooks, 23	Lincoln	March 1, 1915
Ireland	Ira C. Freet, 56	York	Dec. 7, 1923
Jugoslavia	C. Ray Macy, 26	Beatrice	Nov. 25, 1929
Kansas	Henry H. Heiler, 50	Hastings	April 10, 1919
Kentucky	William C. Ramsey, 268.	Omaha	June 24, 1927
Louisiana	Adam McMullen, 104.	Beatrice	Dec. 18, 1915
Maine	Archie M. Smith, 203	Pender	June 25, 1927
Manitoba	John Wright, 19	Lincoln	Nov. 25, 1921
Maryland	Charles L. Fahnstock, 135	Lincoln	Mar. 8, 1911
Massachusetts	Clendenen W. Mitchell, 158	Chadron	
Mexico	Frank Wilcox, 1	Omaha	Aug. 25, 1925
Michigan	Lewis E. Smith, 136	Omaha	Aug. 29, 1917
Minnesota	George A. Beecher, 268.	Hastings	Mar. 17, 1904
Mississippi	Lamont L. Stephens, 106.	Loup City	May 1, 1924
Missouri	Orville A. Andrews, 19	Lincoln	Sept. 5, 1931
Montana	Benjamin F. Pitman, 158.	Chadron	April 12, 1930
Nevada	Theodore F. Goold, 159	Ogallala	May 5, 1927
New Brunswick	James W. Wynkoop, 210.	Lincoln	Aug. 30, 1917
New Hampshire	Virgil R. Johnson, 26	Beatrice	Oct. 10, 1931
New Jersey	Edwin G. Whitford, 9	Falls City	Mar. 21, 1921
New So. Wales	Frederick M. Weitzel, 78.	Albion	July 26, 1905
New York	George R. Porter, 11	Omaha	Oct. 19, 1931
New Zealand	Frank E. Ward, 31	Tekamah	July 22, 1905
North Carolina	Walter M. Hopewell, 31	Tekamah	June 8, 1911
North Dakota	Edwin B. Johnston, 33.	Grand Island	Nov. 8, 1929
Nova Scotia	Henry H. Wilson, 19.	Lincoln	Feb. 26, 1892
Ohio	John H. Kemp, 120	Wayne	July 7, 1927
Oklahoma	Louis P. Tonner, 153	Pierce	Jan. 13, 1917
Oregon	Charles A. Eyre, 268	Omaha	Nov. 18, 1925
Panama	Ammi L. Bixby, 314	Lincoln	Jan. 15, 1931
Philippine Islands	John J. Tooley, 258	North Platte	Oct. 10, 1913
P. Edward Island	Charles E. Burnham, 166.	Norfolk	Oct. 21, 1902
Puerto Rico	Seward E. Cogswell, 36.	Central City	April 7, 1928
Quebec	Edwin D. Crites, 158	Chadron	April 20, 1920
Queensland	John B. Lichtenwallner, 272	Omaha	Jan. 12, 1930
Rhode Island	Robert E. Bosworth, 15.	Fremont	July 12, 1931
Saskatchewan	Claude L. Talbot, 184	Omaha	July 3, 1908
Scotland	William Cosh, 11	Omaha	Aug. 6, 1914
South Australia	Joseph B. Fradenburg, 3.	Omaha	April 20, 1920
South Carolina	James R. Cain, Jr., 105.	Omaha	July 12, 1907
South Dakota	Charles A. Chappell, 127.	Minden	Aug. 26, 1918
Tennessee	Charles E. Allen, 188.	Cozad	July 25, 1917
Texas	Robert R. Dickson, 95	O'Neill	May 3, 1915
Utah	William D. Spicknall, 261.	Spencer	Mar. 25, 1927
Vermont	Fred H. Barclay, 23	Pawnee City	Aug. 17, 1918
Victoria	John S. Bishop, 54	Lincoln	Feb. 19, 1904
Vienna	David C. Hilton, 19	Lincoln	Oct. 9, 1928
Virginia	John S. Davisson, 136.	Omaha	July 14, 1900
Washington	Andrew H. Viele, 55.	Norfolk	Oct. 10, 1910
West Australia	Frank O. Robinson, 155.	Hartington	May 16, 1928
West Virginia	Frank M. Knight, 183.	Alliance	July 3, 1900
Wisconsin	Marion U. Thomas, 97	Weeping Water	Sept. 8, 1931

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Alabama	Lawrence H. Lee	Montgomery	July 30, 1909
Alberta	Frank Barnhouse	Edmonton	May 2, 1921
Arizona	Stanley Wilcox Coon	Duncan	Dec. 3, 1928
Arkansas	O. C. Barnes	Blytheville	Oct. 29, 1928
British Columbia	Edward B. Paul	Victoria	Oct. 26, 1903
Canada	S. S. Clutton	Vienna, Ontario	June 14, 1929
Chile	Rodolfo C. Oliveira	Estado 62, Santiago	Mar. 18, 1930
Colorado	Thomas H. Cox	Olathe	Feb. 20, 1932
Colombia, Nat'l Grand Lodge			
Connecticut	Henry H. Brautigam	Bridgeport	Feb. 27, 1919
Costa Rica	Cecilio Nieto	San Jose	Dec. 10, 1918
Cuba	Jose L. Hevia	Havana, Tejadillo, 1	May 12, 1919
Czechoslovakia, Nat'l G. L. of	Rudolf Konrad	Prague	Feb. 28, 1930
Delaware	James T. Chandler	Wilmington	Jan. 3, 1930
Dist. of Columbia	John Linn McGrew	Washington, 3168 18th St. N. W.	July 6, 1917
Ecuador	F. E. Navarro Allende	Guayaquil	June 16, 1931
Egypt	Mahmoud Rasmi	Cairo, 3 Sharia Zaghul	Nov. 3, 1924
England	John Ferguson	Great Bounds South borough Kent	May 20, 1926
Florida	William M. Cannon	Palatka	April 11, 1910
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	Omar B. Smith	Rochester	Sept. 16, 1908
Ireland	Wentworth A. King- Harman	Newcastle, Ballymahon	Nov. 14, 1924
Jugoslavia	Vladimir Leustek	Belgrade	Dec. 23, 1929
Kansas	Earl T. Pyle	Clay Center	Dec. 15, 1925
Kentucky	Virgil P. Smith	Somerset	Aug. 19, 1927
Louisiana	Philip G. Ricks	New Orleans	July 8, 1926
Maine	James A. Richan	Rockland	Nov. 25, 1925
Manitoba	Henry E. Bletcher	Winnipeg	June 11, 1913
Maryland	William F. Broenning	Baltimore	July 25, 1919
Massachusetts	Roscoe Pound	Cambridge	May 1, 1929
Mexico	Herbert A. Denny	Box 281 Tampico Tamps, Mexico	Sept. 10, 1925
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	Galata	Jan. 10, 1927
Nevada	Harry H. Atkinson	Carson	June 19, 1911
New Brunswick	LeBaron Wilson	St. John	Mar. 7, 1921
New Hampshire	Justin O. Weltman	Durham, N. H.	Mar. 15, 1916
New Jersey	Robert J. Hanna	Clifton	Oct. 25, 1916
New So. Wales	John James	209 Trafalgar St., Petersham	May 13, 1926
New York	Chester E. Bates	135 William St., N.Y.	Mar. 8, 1930
New Zealand	William Grant Hay	Box 108 Dunedin	Jan. 6, 1926
North Carolina	D. M. Jolly	Kenansville	May 20, 1932
North Dakota	Theodore S. Henry	Valley City	Aug. 24, 1917
Nova Scotia	Marston Guillod	Halifax, 126 South Street	July 16, 1902
Ohio	B. Frank Thomas	Youngstown	Sept. 30, 1925
Oklahoma	Randall U. Livesay	Oklahoma City	July 31, 1916
Oregon	John K. Kollock	Portland, Corbett Bldg.	April 21, 1922
Panama	Isaac A. Sasso	Colon	Apr. 30, 1932
Philippine Islands	Newton C. Comfort	Manila	Nov. 14, 1913
P. Edward Island	James D. Stewart	Georgetown	July 5, 1915
Puerto Rico	Mmanuel del Valle Atilas	San Juan	July 5, 1915
Quebec	Alex J. McRobie	Westmount, 453 Claremont Ave.	Mar. 23, 1910
Queensland	Harry Hill	Brisbane	May 31, 1923
Rhode Island	Henry C. Dexter	Pawtucket	May 21, 1909

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA
NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE	REPRESENTATIVE	ADDRESS	DATE OF APPOINTM'T
Saskatchewan . . .	Duncan A. Kingsbury . . .	Rouleau	Oct. 12, 1914
Scotland	Norman M. MacKean . . .	Paisley	Mar. 17, 1916
South Australia . .	Frank Ernest Haddrick . .	Adelaide	June 9, 1910
South Carolina . .	George W. Williams . . .	York	May 2, 1924
South Dakota . . .	Marshall R. Brown	Sioux Falls	Aug. 6, 1908
Tennessee	Charles H. Simkins	Knoxville	Feb. 20, 1932
Texas	Frank Hartgraves	Menard	Dec. 30, 1927
Utah	George H. Dern	Salt Lake City	Sept. 29, 1930
Vermont	Edward C. Woodworth . . .	Arlington	Aug. 9, 1907
Victoria	R. Tate Sutherland	Melbourne, 167 Col- lins St.	April 1, 1930
Vienna	Friedrich Necker	Wien, Austria, 9, Kolingasse 10	Oct. 29, 1928
Virginia	Harry K. Green	Clarendon	Aug. 19, 1927
Washington	Arthur W. Davis	Ziegler Blk. Spokane	May 14, 1927
West Australia . .	Alfred E. Builder	Perth	Dec. 31, 1928
West Virginia . . .	Charles E. Bailey	Sisterville	June 17, 1910
Wisconsin	Frank E. Noyes	Marinette	Dec. 23, 1904

NEBRASKA LODGES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Acacia, 34
 Adams, U. D., (extinct).
 Adoniram, 159, (extinct).
 Ainsworth, U. D., (131).
 (extinct).
 Albion, 78
 Alexandria, 74
 Allen, U. D., (236)
 Alliance, 183
 Alpha, 316.
 Amethyst, 190.
 Amity, 169.
 Anchor, 142, (extinct).
 Anselmo, 258.
 Antelope, 276.
 Arapahoe, 109, (extinct).
 Arcana, 195.
 Ark and Anchor, 131, (ext).
 Armada, U. D., (extinct).
 Ashland, 18, (extinct).
 Ashlar, 83.
 Atkinson, 164.
 Auburn, 124.
 Aurora, 68.

 Bancroft, 145.
 Bannack City, U. D.,
 (extinct).
 Barneston, 165.
 Bartley, 228.
 Bassett, 254.
 Battle Creek, U. D., (ext).
 Bayard, 301.
 Beatrice, 26.
 Beaver, U. D., (179).
 Beaver City, 93.
 Beaver Valley, U. D.,
 (230).
 Bee, 259.
 Bee Hive, 184.
 Beemer, 253.
 Belgrade, U. D., (269).
 Bell Creek, U. D., (241).
 Benkelman, U. D., (180).
 Bennett, 94.
 Benson, U. D., (290).
 Bladen, 319.
 Blazing Star, 200.
 Bloomfield, 218.
 Blue Hill, 129.
 Blue River, 30.
 Blue Springs, U. D., (85).
 Blue Valley, 64.
 Boaz, 185.
 Bradshaw, 255.
 Brainard, 115, (extinct).
 Bromfield, U. D., (ext).
 Bromfield, U. D., (223).
 Burchard, U. D., (137).
 Burnett, U. D., (166).
 Butte, U. D., (233).

 Cable, 225.
 Cambridge, 150.
 Camp Clarke, 285.
 Canopy, 209.
 Capitol, 3.
 Carleton, U. D., (199).
 Cedar, U. D., (13).
 Cedar Bluffs, U. D., (215).
 Cedar Rapids, U. D.,
 (143).
 Cedar River, 89.
 Cement, 211.
 Central City, U. D., (ext.)
 Chasco, U. D., (229).
 Chadron, U. D., (158).
 Chapman, U. D., (239).
 Charity, 53.
 Chester, 298.
 Clay Centre, 139.
 College View, 320.
 Columbus, U. D., (ext.)
 Columbus, U. D., (58).
 Columbus, 8, (extinct).
 Comet, 229.
 Compass and Square, 212.
 Composite, 81.
 Corinthian, 83.
 Corner-Stone, 247.
 Cotner, 297.
 Covert, 11.
 Cowles, 296.
 Crab Orchard, U. D.,
 (238), ext.
 Craftsmen, 314.
 Crawford, U. D., (181).
 Creighton, 100.
 Crescent, 143.
 Crete, 37.
 Crofton, 273.
 Crystal, 191.
 Cubit, 237.
 Culbertson, 174.
 Cuming City, U. D., (21).
 Curtis, 168.
 Custer, U. D., (148).

 Dakota, (5).
 Danbury, U. D., (185).
 Davenport, U. D., (154).
 Decatur, 7, (extinct).
 Delta, 230.
 DeWitt, 111.
 Diamond, 291.
 Doniphan, 86.
 Doric, 118, (extinct).
 Douglas, U. D., (237).

 East Lincoln, 210.
 Edgar, 67.
 Elk Creek, 90.
 Elm Creek, 133.
 Elwood, 167.
 Eminence, 223.
 Emmet Crawford, 148.
 Endeavor, 262.
 Euclid, 97.
 Eureka, 16, (extinct).
 Evening Star, 49.
 Evergreen, 153.
 Ewing, U. D., (156)
 Exeter, U. D., (extinct)
 Exeter, 283.

 Fairbury, 35.
 Fairfield, 84.
 Fairmont, 48.
 Faith, 181.
 Falls City, 9.
 Fortitude, 69, (extinct).
 Fidelity, 51.
 Firth, U. D., 66, (ext.)
 Florence, 281.
 Fortitude, 69, (ext.)
 Franklin, 264.
 Frank Welch, 75.
 Fraternity, 235.
 Fremont, 15.
 Friend, 73.
 Friendship, 239.

 Garfield, 95.
 Gauge, 208.

 Gavel, 199.
 Geneva, 79.
 Genoa, U. D., (125).
 George Armstrong, 241.
 George Washington, 250.
 George W. Lininger, 268.
 Gibbon, (see 46).
 Gibbon, U. D., (189).
 Giddings, (2).
 Gilead, 233.
 Gladstone, 176.
 Globe, 113.
 Golden Fleece, 205.
 Golden Rod, 306.
 Golden Rule, 236.
 Golden Sheaf, 202.
 Gothenburg, 249.
 Grace, 226.
 Grafton, 172.
 Grand Island, 313.
 Granite, 189.
 Grant, U. D., (34).
 Grant, U. D., (186).
 Greenwood, U. D., (163).
 Gresham, U. D., (197).
 Guide Rock, 128.

 Hamilton, U. D., (68).
 Hampton, 245.
 Hardy, 117.
 Harlan, 116.
 Harmony, U. D., (ext.)
 Harmony, 321.
 Hartington, 155.
 Harvard, 44.
 Hastings, 50.
 Hay Springs, 177.
 Hebron, 43.
 Hermon, U. D., (231).
 Hesperia, 178, (ext.)
 Hickman, 256.
 Highland, 194.
 Hildreth, 252.
 Hillsdale, U. D., (29).
 Hiram, 52.
 Holbrook, 257.
 Holdrege, U. D., (146)
 Hooper, 72.
 Hope, 29.
 Hubbell, 92.
 Humboldt, 40.
 Huntley, 270.
 Hyannis, U. D., (234).

 Idaho, U. D., (extinct).
 Imperial, U. D., (198).
 Incense, 182.
 Indianola, 123, (extinct).
 Ionic, 87.
 Israel, 187.
 Ithmar, 238, (extinct).

 Jachin, 146.
 James A. Tuileys, 267.
 Jasper, 122, (extinct).
 Jephtha, U. D., (264).
 Jewel, 149.
 John J. Mercer, 290.
 John S. Bowen, 232.
 Johnson U. D., 141, (ext.)
 Joppa, 76.
 Jordan, 27.
 Juniata, 42.
 Justice, 180.

 Kenesaw, 144.
 Keystone, 62.
 Kimball, 294.

- Lafayette, 24, (extinct).
 Lancaster, 54.
 Landmark, 222.
 Laurel, 248.
 Lebanon, 58, (extinct).
 Lebanon, 323.
 Lee P. Gillette, 272.
 Leigh, U. D., (193).
 Level, 196.
 Liberty, U. D., (152).
 Liberty, 300.
 Lily, 154.
 Lincoln, 19.
 Litchfield, 278.
 Livingstone, 66, (ext.)
 Lone Tree, 36.
 Long Pine, 136.
 Lotus, 289.
 Loup Fork, U. D., 8, (ext.)

 Mackey, U. D., (242).
 Macey, 22 (extinct).
 Magic City, U. D., (184).
 Magnolia, 220.
 Mason City, 170.
 McCook, 135.
 Melrose, 60.
 Meridian, 188.
 Merna, 171.
 Mid-West, 317.
 Miller, 213, (ext.)
 Minatare, 295.
 Minden, 127.
 Minnekadusa, 192.
 Mitchell, 263.
 Mizpah, 302.
 Monitor, U. D., (ext.)
 Monument, 293.
 Morning Star, 197.
 Morrill, U. D., (271).
 Mosaic, 55.
 Mount Hermon, 231.
 Mount Moriah, 57.
 Mount Nebo, 125.
 Mount Zion, 161.
 Mullen, 282.
 Mystic Tie, 166.

 Naphthali, 206.
 Nebraska, 1.
 Nebraska City, 12 (ext.)
 Nehawka, 246.
 Nelson, 77.
 Nemaha Valley, 4.
 Newman Grove, 305.
 Norfolk, U. D., (55).
 North Bend, 119.
 Northern Light, 41.
 North Loup, U. D., (142),
 extinct.
 North Star, 227.

 Oakland, 91.
 Oak Leaf, 312.
 Oasis, 271.
 Occidental, 215.
 Odell, U. D., 122, (ext.)
 Ogallala, 159.
 Ohioa, U. D., (182).
 Olive Branch, 274.
 Oliver, 38.
 Omadi, 5.
 Omaha, 288.
 Ord, 103.
 Orient, 13.
 Orion, 242, (ext.)

 Ornan, 261.
 Oshkosh, 286.
 Overton, U. D., (267).
 Oxford, U. D., (138).

 Pacific, U. D., (310).
 Palestine, U. D., (ext.)
 Palisade, 216.
 Palmer, 315.
 Palmyra, 45, (ext.)
 Papillion, 39.
 Parallel, 152.
 Parian, 207.
 Pawnee, 23.
 Pawnee City, U. D., (23).
 Perkins, 308.
 Peru, U. D., (ext.)
 Peru, 14.
 Pilot, 240.
 Pioneer, 322.
 Plainview, 204.
 Platte Valley, 32.
 Plattsmouth, 6.
 Plumb, 186, (ext.)
 Plumblin 214.
 Polk, 311.
 Pomegranate, 110.
 Ponca, 101.
 Porter, 106.
 Potter, 313.
 Prudence, 179.
 Purity, 198.
 Pythagoras, 156.

 Ramah, 275.
 Rawalt, 138.
 Relief, 219.
 Republican, 98.
 Reynolds, U. D., (160).
 Right Angle, 303.
 Rising, U. D., (81).
 Rising Star, U. D., 20,
 (extinct).
 Riverside, 269.
 Riverton, 63.
 Robert Burns, 173.
 Robert W. Furnas, 265.
 Rob Morris, 46.
 Rock Bluff, 20, (ext.)
 Rocky Mountain, 8,
 (transferred).
 Roman Eagle, 203.
 Ruskin, 304.

 Saint Johns, 25.
 Saint Paul, 82.
 Salem, 47, (ext.)
 Saline, U. D., (73).
 Saline, U. D., (101).
 Saline, U. D., (118).
 Samaritan, 158.
 Samuel W. Hayes, U. D.,
 (287).
 Scotia, U. D., (191).
 Scotts Bluff, 201.
 Scribner, 132.
 Seneca, 284.
 Seward, U. D., (38).
 Shelby, U. D., (161).
 Shelton, 99.
 Shickley, U. D., 178,
 (extinct).
 Signet, 193.
 Siloam, 147.
 Silver, 266.
 Silver Cord, 224.

 Silver Creek, U. D., (ext.)
 Sincerity, 244, (ext.)
 Sioux, 277.
 Solar, 134.
 Solomon, 10.
 Springfield, 112.
 Square, 151.
 Square & Compass, 213, ext.
 Stanton, U. D., (41).
 Star, 88.
 Steele City, 107, (ext.)
 Stella, 105.
 Sterling, 70.
 Stockville, U. D., (196).
 Stromsburg, 126.
 Summit, 7, (transferred).
 Summit, 141, (extinct).
 Superior, 121.
 Sutherland, 299.
 Swastika, 280.
 Syracuse, U. D., (57).

 Table Rock, 108.
 Talmage, U. D., (162).
 Tecumseh, 17.
 Tekamah, 31.
 Temple, U. D., (5).
 Temple, 175.
 Thistle, 61.
 Tobias, U. D., (149).
 Trenton, U. D., (ext.)
 Trestle Board, 162.
 Trilumular, U. D., (210).
 Trowel, 71.
 Tuscan, 130.
 Tyre, 85.
 Tyrian, 243.

 Ulysses, U. D., (187).
 Union, 287.
 Unity, 163.
 Upright, 137.
 Utica, 96.

 Valentine, U. D., (118).
 Valley, 157.
 Valparaiso, U. D., (151).
 Victory, 310.

 Waco, 80 (ext.)
 Wahoo, 59.
 Wallace, 279.
 Washington, 21.
 Waterloo, 102.
 Waukena, 217.
 Wausa, 251.
 Wayne, 120.
 Weeping Water, U. D., (97)
 Western, 140.
 Western Star, 2.
 Wilcox, U. D., (226).
 William E. Hill, 307.
 Winnebago, 309.
 Winside, U. D., (235).
 Winter Creek, U. D., (265)
 Wisner, 114.
 Wolbach, 292.
 Wood Lake, 221.
 Wymore, 104.
 Wyoming, 28 (transferred)

 York, 56.

 Zeredatha, U. D., (98) (ext.)
 Zeredatha, 160.
 Zion, 234.

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

- Adams, 214.
Ainsworth, 224.
Albion, 78.
Alexandria, 74.
Allen, 236.
Alliance, 183.
Alma, 116.
Anselmo, 258.
Ansley, 176.
Arapahoe, 293.
Arcadia, 208.
Arlington, 52.
Arnold, 225.
Ashland, 110.
Atkinson, 164.
Auburn, 124.
Aurora, 68.
- Bancroft, 145.
Barneston, 165.
Bartley, 228.
Bassett, 254.
Bayard, 301.
Beatrice, 26.
Beaver City, 93.
Beaver Crossing, 179.
Bee, 259.
Beemer, 253.
Belgrade, 269.
Benkelman, 180.
Bennett, 94.
Benson, (Omaha), 290.
Bertrand, 275.
Bethany, 297.
Bladen, 319.
Blair, 21.
Bloomfield, 218.
Bloomington, 76.
Blue Hill, 129.
Blue Springs, 85.
Bradshaw, 255.
Bridgeport, 285.
Brock, 162.
Broken Bow, 148.
Brownville, 4.
Burchard, 137.
Burwell, 200.
Butte, 233.
- Callaway, 207.
Cambridge, 150.
Carleton, 199.
Cedar Bluffs, 215.
Central City, 36.
Ceresco, 229.
Chadron, 158.
Chapman, 239.
Chappell, 205.
Chester, 298.
Clarks, 134.
Clay Center, 139.
Coleridge, 219.
College View, 320.
Columbus, 323.
Cook, 231.
Cortland, 194.
Cowles, 296.
Cozad, 188.
Craig, 241.
Crawford, 181.
Creighton, 100.
Crete, 37.
Crofton, 273.
Culbertson, 174.
Curtis, 168.
- Dakota City, 5.
Dalton, 321.
Danbury, 185.
Davenport, 154.
David City, 51.
Decatur, 88.
DeWitt, 111.
Diller, 206.
Doniphan, 86.
Douglas, 237.
Dunbar, 272.
- Edgar, 67.
Elgin, 276.
Elk Creek, 90.
Elm Creek, 133.
Elmwood, 209.
Elwood, 167.
Emerson, 220.
Ewing, 156.
Exeter, 283.
- Fairbury, 35.
Fairfield, 84.
Fairmont, 48.
Falls City, 9.
Filly, 175.
Florence, (Omaha), 281.
Fort Calhoun, 10.
Franklin, 264.
Fremont, 15.
Friend, 73.
Fullerton, 89.
- Gandy, 190.
Geneva, 79.
Genoa, 125.
Gering, 201.
Gibbon, 189.
Giltner, 223.
Gordon, 195.
Gothenburg, 249.
Grafton, 172.
Grand Island, 33, 318.
Grant, 308.
Greenwood, 163.
Gresham, 197.
Guide Rock, 128.
- Hampton, 245.
Hardy, 117.
Harrison, 277.
Hartington, 155.
Harvard, 44.
Hastings, 50, 317.
Havelock, 250.
Hay Springs, 177.
Hebron, 43.
Herman, 222.
Hickman, 256.
Hildreth, 252.
Holbrook, 257.
Holdrege, 146.
Hooper, 72.
Hubbell, 92.
Humboldt, 40.
Huntley, 270.
Hyannis, 234.
Imperial, 198.
Indianola, 262.
Juniata, 42.
Kearney, 46.
Kenesaw, 144.
- Kennard, 232.
Kimball, 294.
- Laurel, 248.
Leigh, 193.
Lexington, 61.
Liberty, 152.
Lincoln, 19, 54, 210, 227,
250, 297, 300, 314, 320.
Litchfield, 278.
Lodgepole, 306.
Long Pine, 186.
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, 303.
O'Neill, 95.
Orchard, 291.
Ord, 103.
Orleans, 60.
Osceola, 65.
Oshkosh, 286.
Osmond, 247.
Otoe, 307.
Overton, 267.
Oxford, 138.
- Palisade, 216.
Palmer, 315.
Palmyra, 287.
Papillion, 39.
Pawnee City, 23.
Pender, 203.
Peru, 14.
Phillips, 62.
Pierce, 153.
Plainview, 204.
Plattsmouth, 6.
Polk, 311.
Ponca, 101.
Potter, 313.
Primrose, 143.
- Randolph, 202.
Ravenna, 289.
Red Cloud, 53.

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

LOCATION OF EXISTING NEBRASKA LODGES.

BY COUNTIES ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

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

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Nebraska	No. 1 Omaha	Douglas	First Tuesday	Harry E. Koontz	Frank Wilcox
Western Star	" 2 Nebraska City	Otoe	Third Friday	Hugh J. Owens	George W. Smith
Capitol	" 3 Omaha	Douglas	First Monday	Wallie W. Messick	Stanley P. Bostwick
Nemaha Valley	" 4 Brownville	Nemaha	Wednesday on or before O	Lloyd Wheeldon	Abraham Lawrence
5 Omadi	" 5 Dakota City	Dakota	Second Tuesday	Walter E. Miller	Raymond H. Ream
Plattsmouth	" 6 Plattsmouth	Cass	First Monday	Robert M. Painter	Leslie W. Niel
Falls City	" 9 Falls City	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Harold H. Freese	Quinton V. Lively
Solomon	" 10 Fort Calhoun	Washington	Tuesday on or before O	Bruce R. Cox	Richard T. Sievers
Covet	" 11 Omaha	Douglas	First Wednesday	W. Clark Foreade	George R. Porter
10 Orient	" 13 Rulo	Richardson	First and third Mondays	Adolph Pierce	John C. Shepherd
Peru	" 14 Peru	Nemaha	Second Monday	L. Donald Redfern	N. Stephen Harajian
Fremont	" 15 Fremont	Dodge	First Tuesday	John F. Bandlow	Matthew A. Priestley
Tecumseh	" 17 Tecumseh	Johnson	First and third Wednesdays	Frank Chard	Dale R. Bush
Lincoln	" 19 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Perry J. Morton	John Wright
15 Washington	" 21 Blair	Washington	Second Tuesday	Henry C. Jensen	Ernest A. Schmidt
Pawnee	" 23 Pawnee City	Pawnee	First and third Tuesdays	George Goldsbery	John H. Tracy
Saint Johns	" 25 Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Frank E. Manske	Frank E. Underwood
Beatrice	" 26 Beatrice	Gage	Second and fourth Mondays	Porter F. Dodson	James B. High
Jordan	" 27 West Point	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	John A. Baas	Clay M. Westcott
20 Hope	" 29 Nemaha	Nemaha	Friday on or before O	Jay Burns	Samuel C. Lawrence
Blue River	" 30 Milford	Seward	First Thursday	Frank H. Newton, Jr.	Davison F. Todd
Tekamah	" 31 Tekamah	Burt	First and third Wednesdays	Harvey A. Loecher	William T. Poucher
Platte Valley	" 32 North Platte	Lincoln	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Charles A. Sluder	Carl R. Greisen
Ashtar	" 33 Grand Island	Hall	Second Thursday	Robert E. Myers	Arthur A. Wilson
25 Acacia	" 34 Schuyler	Colfax	First Tuesday	Bertie B. Conrad	Gus E. Lyden
Fairbury	" 35 Fairbury	Jefferson	First and third Mondays	Charles B. Meshier	Charles H. McGee
Lone Tree	" 36 Central City	Merrick	First and third Wednesdays	John O. Rawlings	Seward E. Cogswell
Crete	" 37 Crete	Saline	First Friday	Everett M. Wood	Claude R. Davenport
Oliver	" 38 Seward	Seward	First Friday	Harry O. Craigie	Theibert H. Ramsay
30 Papillion	" 39 Papillion	Sarpy	First and third Saturdays	George K. Gramlich	William W. Startzer
Humboldt	" 40 Humboldt	Richardson	Second and fourth Thursdays	Frank A. Nelson	J. Frank Snethen
Northern Light	" 41 Stanton	Stanton	Second Thursday	George Spangler	Edwin R. Chace
Juniata	" 42 Juniata	Adams	Monday on or before O	Hector M. Beard	Tim N. Cannon
Hebron	" 43 Hebron	Thayer	First Thursday	Roy M. Gordon	John R. Sutton
35 Harvard	" 44 Harvard	Clay	First and third Tuesdays	Otto W. Northrop	George M. Porter

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Rob Morris	46 Kearney	Buffalo	First Wednesday	Joseph C. Tye	Edward F. Reed
Fairmont	48 Fairmont	Fillmore	Second Tuesday	Valti S. Capes	James A. Rose
Evening Star	49 Sutton	Clay	Second and fourth Thursdays	Claude A. MacDonald	Conrad E. Pope
Hastings	50 Hastings	Adams	First Tuesday	Frank W. Young	Walter A. Knicely
40 Fidelity	51 David City	Butler	First Tuesday	Don D. Davis	Eldon B. Johnson
Hiram	52 Arlington	Washington	Thursday on or before ○	Lawrence A. Brown	Harry C. McClellan
Charity	53 Red Cloud	Webster	Second and fourth Fridays	Sylvester W. Frisbie	Benjamin F. Perry
Lancaster	54 Lincoln	Lancaster	First Friday	Albert D. Faulhaber	Victor Seymour
Mosaic	55 Norfolk	Madison	First Tuesday	Clarence G. McNamee	James T. Myers
45 York	56 York	York	Last Friday	Nels Hammar	Leno C. Herfordt
Mount Moriah	57 Syracuse	Otoe	First Thursday	Francis R. Strong	William N. Hunter
Wahoo	59 Wahoo	Saunders	First Wednesday	John N. Hanson	Lauren W. Walther
Melrose	60 Harlan	Harlan	Wednesday on or before ○*	Earl B. Stevens	James H. Mitchell
Thistle	61 Lexington	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Joseph L. Olsson	Hanford D. Smith
50 Keystone	62 Phillips	Hamilton	Second Monday	Arthur J. Peterson	Scott E. Heinzman
Riverton	63 Riverton	Franklin	Monday on or before ○	Delbert W. Hunt	Roland C. Shetler
Blue Valley	64 Wilber	Saline	First and Third Tuesdays	Dewey L. Miller	Louis J. Bouchal
Osceola	65 Osceola	Polk	First and third Fridays	Charles G. Greenwood	Joel Hanson
Edgar	67 Edgar	Clay	Second and fourth Mondays	William R. Organ	Clair S. Voorhees
55 Aurora	68 Aurora	Hamilton	First and third Tuesdays	Claude A. Rennau	Albert R. Wolcott
Sterling	70 Sterling	Johnson	First Wednesday	Edward T. Zink	Otto H. Stuve
Trowel	71 Neligh	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Ernest C. Nyrop	John W. Lamson
Hooper	72 Hooper	Dodge	First Friday	Roland W. Himebaugh	Clarence H. Dahl
Friend	73 Friend	Saline	First and third Thursdays	Charles H. Andrews	Alexander McFarlane
60 Alexandria	74 Alexandria	Thayer	Second and fourth Mondays	William C. Beer	Guy B. Averill
Frank Welch	75 Sidney	Cheyenne	First Tuesday	Albert D. Greenlee	Leslie Neubauer
Joppa	76 Bloomington	Franklin	Friday on or before ○	Carl A. Pilling	Charles C. Brown
Nelson	77 Nelson	Nuckolls	Thursday on or before ○	Albert G. Klawitter	Homer D. Mercier
Albion	78 Albion	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	George P. Skillstad	Arthur W. Lamb
65 Geneva	79 Geneva	Fillmore	Friday on or before ○	William M. Sloan	James W. Hammond
Composite	81 Rising City	Butler	Tuesday on or before ○	Loren W. Babb	Fredolph C. Chalquist
Saint Paul	82 Saint Paul	Howard	Third Thursday	Otto E. Nelson	Fred R. Haggart
Corinthian	83 Wakefield	Dixon	Third Friday	Floyd Clough	V. H. Robert Hanson
Fairfield	84 Fairfield	Gage	First and third Mondays	Loren O. Cushing	Harmie L. Trobough
70 Tyre	85 Blue Springs	Gage	Tuesday on or before ○	Pearl P. Whittaker	John M. Falwell

*And two weeks thereafter

†And June 24th each year.

	Doniphan	** 86	Doniphan	Hall	First Friday †	Walter W. Woods	Charles L. Spellman
	Ionic	** 87	Niobrara	Knox	Thursday on or before ○	Jerry B. Spelts	Claude Hargan
	Star	** 88	Decatur	Burt	First Tuesday	James Sears	John G. Maryott
	Cedar River	** 89	Fullerton	Nance	First and third Mondays	Cecil Smith	Charles E. Davis
75	Elk Creek	** 90	Elk Creek	Johnson	First Thursday	Ralph D. Hall	F. Guy Eversole
	Oakland	** 91	Oakland	Burt	Second and fourth Thursdays	Andrew Olson	Nevin W. Hopkins
	Hubbell	** 92	Hubbell	Thayer	Second and fourth Tuesdays	James A. Redline	Odes F. Brown
	Beaver City	** 93	Beaver City	Furnas	Monday on or before ○	Charles W. Harman	Duward E. Goble
	Bennett	** 94	Bennett	Lancaster	Tuesday on or before ○	Elmer D. Wiley	Owen M. York
80	Garfield	** 95	O'Neill	Holt	First and third Thursdays	John M. Adams	Frederick J. Sexsmith
	Utica	** 96	Utica	Seward	Wednesday on or before ○	Lee M. Chapin	Fred H. Pieper
	Euclid	** 97	Weeping Water	Cass	First Monday	Charles H. Gibson	Charles V. Wallick
	Republican	** 98	Republican City	Harlan	Wednesday on or before ○	Andrew T. McFarlane	William F. West
	Shelton	** 99	Shelton	Buffalo	Friday on or before ○	Otto Gumprecht	Donald C. Smith
85	Creighton	** 100	Creighton	Knox	First Tuesday	Ernest E. Jacobs	Harry A. Cheney
	Ponca	** 101	Ponca	Dixon	Thursday on or before ○	Samuel E. Curry	Fay Mattison
	Waterloo	** 102	Waterloo	Douglas	First Tuesday	Herbert L. Johnson	Charles C. Peabody
	Ord	** 103	Ord	Valley	Wednesday on or before ○	James D. McCall	Frank T. Johnson
	Wymore	** 104	Wymore	Gage	Second and fourth Wednesdays	Robert P. Glenn	Samuel R. Youds
90	Stella	** 105	Stella	Richardson	First Thursday	Emile Nombalais	William A. Pearson
	Porter	** 106	Loup City	Sherman	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Carl S. Hager	Lamont L. Stephens
	Table Rock	** 108	Table Rock	Pawnee	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Herman Horton	Charlie J. Wood
	Pomegranate	** 110	Ashland	Saunders	First Friday	Howard F. Anderson	Paul I. Eaton
	DeWitt	** 111	DeWitt	Saline	Monday on or before ○	George W. Nicholas	James M. Norton
95	Springfield	** 112	Springfield	Sarpy	Second Tuesday	John W. Alberry	William A. Ward
	Globe	** 113	Madison	Madison	First Tuesday	Henry Altschuler	Harry O. Hobbs
	Wisner	** 114	Wisner	Cuming	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Louis Purtzer	Neil D. Saville
	Harlan	** 116	Alma	Harlan	First and third Fridays	Charles L. Bennett	John W. Starr
	Hardy	** 117	Hardy	Nuckolls	First and Third Thursdays	Edward M. Leigh	Franklin A. SchAAF
100	North Bend	** 119	North Bend	Dodge	Second Tuesday	D. Wilson Black	Leon J. Cherny
	Wayne	** 120	Wayne	Wayne	Second and fourth Fridays	Charles E. Wilson	J. Murray Cherry
	Superior	** 121	Superior	Nuckolls	Wednesday on or before ○	Joseph W. Boyd	Daniel O. Ebersole
	Auburn	** 124	Auburn	Nemaha	Fourth Thursday	Charles Ernst	Fred G. Bosshammer
	Mount Nebo	** 125	Genoa	Nance	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Paul E. Samuelson	Clarence M. Stenberg
105	Stromsburg	** 126	Stromsburg	Polk	Second Tuesday	Clark C. Snodgrass	Earle J. Wright
	Minden	** 127	Minden	Kearney	Wednesday on or before ○	J. Howard Tarkington	Benjamin H. Bracken
	Guide Rock	** 128	Guide Rock	Webster	Thursday on or before ○	Glen A. Ely	John H. Cray
	Blue Hill	** 129	Blue Hill	Webster	Second and fourth Mondays	Albert M. Bang	Oliver H. Martin
	Tuscan	** 130	Surprise	Butler	Second Thursday	Alansin W. Kilgore	Morton H. Kibler
110	Scribner	** 132	Scribner	Dodge	First Wednesday	Peter L. Bauer	William H. Hasebrook

JUNE, 1932]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Elm Creek	133 Elm Creek	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Edward D. Morrison	Allen A. Wright
Solar	134 Clarks	Merrick	Second Tuesday	Anton F. Kuzelka	Charles E. Souser, Jr.
McCook	135 McCook	Red Willow	First and third Tuesdays	Roland Scott	Jesse S. Chambers
Long Pine	136 Long Pine	Brown	Second Tuesday	Glenn I. Smith	William C. Smith
115 Upright	137 Burchard	Pawnee	First and third Wednesdays	William Ulrich	Earle I. Yarpe
Rawalt	138 Oxford	Furnas	First Thursday	Miles E. Cadwallader	William F. Bendler
Clay Centre	139 Clay Center	Clay	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Leslie R. Rudd	S. Wayne Moger
Western	140 Western	Saline	Second Thursday	Edward Timmel	Lewis S. Winter
Crescent	143 Primrose	Boone	Second Tuesday	Frank J. Casper, Jr.	Guy Ransdell
120 Kenesaw	144 Kenesaw	Adams	Friday on or before ○	Marshall A. Stoner	Niels Mikkelsen
Bancroft	145 Bancroft	Cuming	Second and fourth Mondays	Gilman Harvey	Edward F. Farley
Jachin	146 Holdrege	Phelps	Third Thursday	Fred Von Brandenfels	Norris Chadderdon
Siloam	147 Stuart	Holt	Friday on or before ○	Dennis A. Criss	Phillip E. Johnson
Emmet Crawford	148 Broken Bow	Custer	Third Wednesday	Ralph Johnson	Ray S. Kuns
125 Jewel	149 Tobias	Saline	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Edwin E. Baker	Charles W. Boggs
Cambridge Square	150 Cambridge	Furnas	First and third Tuesdays	John H. Brown	Perry W. Phillips
Parallel	151 Valparaiso	Saunders	Second Tuesday	Clarence R. Housel	Harry L. Mosgrove
Evergreen	152 Liberty	Gage	First Thursday	James B. Harden	W. Gordon Smith
130 Lily	153 Pierce	Pierce	Second Tuesday	Harry F. Grunwald	Edward B. Fanske
	154 Davenport	Thayer	Friday on or before ○	Garfield A. Sickles	Melvin M. Jennings
Hartington	155 Hartington	Cedar	Thursday on or before ○	Philip H. Robinson	Rudolph H. Jenny
Pythagoras	156 Ewing	Holt	First Friday	Wilbur P. Bennett	Harry R. Porter
Valley	157 Wilsonville	Furnas	Second Tuesday	Antone Kirste	John B. McGaw
Samaritan	158 Chadron	Dawes	First and third Thursdays	Eddy C. Newland	Duncan McMillan
135 Ogallala	159 Ogallala	Keith	First and third Tuesdays	Neil C. Vandemoer	Kenneth L. Gaston
Zeredatha	160 Reynolds	Jefferson	First and third Thursdays	Roscoe H. Vance	George E. Warren
Mount Zion	161 Shelby	Polk	Second and fourth Mondays	Henry C. Burritt	C. Guy Anderson
Trestle Board	162 Brock	Nemaha	First Saturday	E. Raymond Vandevort	Almon C. DePue
Unity	163 Greenwood	Cass	First and third Tuesdays	Emmet A. Landon	Benjamin P. Howard
140 Atkinson	164 Atkinson	Holt	First and third Wednesdays	Joseph J. Krska	Harry A. Snyder
Barneston	165 Barneston	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Glen G. Clark	George H. Hauer
Mystic Tie	166 Tilden	Madison	Fourth Thursday	Jack A. Marshall	Ed. H. Schumacher
Elwood	167 Elwood	Gosper	Wednesday on or before ○	Leon E. Sayles	Charles A. Yeoman
Curtis	168 Curtis	Frontier	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Leon S. Wetzel	Harry R. Wilkinson
145 Amity	169 Rushville	Sheridan	First and third Tuesdays	John Lorenzen	Roy E. Curtis

	Mason City	170	Mason City	Custer	Tuesday on or before	Lester W. Forney	William D. Redmond
	Merna	171	Merna	Custer	First Thursday	Walter I. Farnham	Lester J. Corlett
	Grafton	172	Grafton	Fillmore	First and third Wednesdays	John Linder, Sr.	William A. Stuckey
	Robert Burns	173	Stratton	Hitchcock	Second and fourth Mondays	Variel Brown	Elias H. Bailey
150	Culbertson	174	Culbertson	Hitchcock	First and third Wednesdays	George Hein	Arvene C. Eisenhart
	Temple	175	Filly	Gage	First and third Tuesdays	Edward J. Kunc	Walter E. Erickson
	Gladstone	176	Ansel	Custer	Thursday on or after	W. Dudley Pester	William Hein
	Hay Springs	177	Hay Springs	Sheridan	Second and fourth Mondays	Joseph Mueksch	Leo A. Gabriel
	Prudence	179	Beaver Crossing	Seward	Tuesday on or before	Grant E. Hansen	Philip Maurer
155	Justice	180	Benkelman	Dundy	Friday on or before	Hugh J. McKay	William C. Hanson
	Faith	181	Crawford	Dawes	Second and fourth Thursdays	Walter J. Perry	Walter O. Barnes
	Incense	182	Ohioa	Fillmore	First and third Thursdays	Merton D. Allen	William H. Weiss
	Alliance	183	Alliance	Box Butte	Thursday on or before	Jesse S. Brice	James H. H. Hewett
	Bee Hive	184	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Daniel E. Ehlers	George L. Furse
160	Boaz	185	Danbury	Red Willow	First Wednesday	Lowell P. Puelz	George B. Morgan
	Israel	187	Ulysses	Butler	Tuesday on or before	J. Landis Payne	Anson B. Andrew
	Meridian	188	Cozad	Dawson	Third Tuesday	Gerald V. Insee	Elvin L. Lawrence
	Granite	189	Gibbon	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Harry A. Johnson	Calvin A. Gordon
	Amethyst	190	Gandy	Logan	First and third Wednesdays	Moses L. Chappell	Raleigh B. Joy
165	Crystal	191	Scotia	Greeley	Second Thursday	Lyle Hatch	John V. Maddox
	Minnekadusa	192	Valentine	Cherry	Third Tuesday	Arthur P. Starkjohann	Luke M. Bates
	Signet	193	Leigh	Colfax	Friday on or before	Henry C. Hooker	Oliver W. Fleming
	Highland	194	Cortland	Gage	Second Monday	Clarence G. Grenseman	William Rohe
	Arcana	195	Gordon	Sheridan	First and third Mondays	Olin B. Waddill	William A. Morey
170	Level	196	Stockville	Frontier	Tuesday on or before	Charles R. Best	Arlo J. Lindsey
	Morning Star	197	Gresham	York	First Friday	Ralph L. Thompson	Earl K. Husbands
	Purity	198	Imperial	Chase	Friday on or before	Henry W. Curtis	Siegfried L. Jacks
	Gavel	199	Carleton	Thayer	Tuesday on or before	Harry W. Weddel	James H. Bryant
	Blazing Star	200	Burwell	Garfield	Thursday on or after	Kenneth M. Parsons	Ross W. Wood
175	Scotts Bluff	201	Gering	Scotts Bluff	First and third Fridays	George Goldfain	Chester R. Barton
	Golden Sheaf	202	Randolph	Cedar	Monday on or before	Anton B. Helms	Henry F. Hayward
	Roman Eagle	203	Pender	Thurston	First Tuesday	Albert Anderson	Verne M. Tyrrell
	Plainview	204	Plainview	Pierce	First Tuesday	John Larson	Martin Sorenson
	Golden Fleece	205	Chappell	Deuel	Thursday on or before	Jack F. McAuliffe	Arthur J. Bracken
180	Naphthali	206	Diller	Jefferson	Second and fourth Tuesdays	W. Irving Filley	Samuel C. Hutchinson
	Parian	207	Callaway	Custer	First and third Thursdays	Nelson C. Olson	Julius I. Christiansen
	Gauge	208	Arcadia	Valley	First and third Tuesdays	Sofus V. Hansen	Harold D. Weddel
	Canopy	209	Elmwood	Cass	Saturday on or before	Christian A. Kupke	Richard H. Tolhurst
	East Lincoln	210	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	George H. Beeman	Lorenzen P. Ronne
185	Cement	211	Wood River	Hall	Thursday on or before	Emil H. Lorenzen	Edward B. Persson

†South Side Station

*And two weeks thereafter

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

LODGE	TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Compass & Square	" 212 Sumner	Dawson	Second Tuesday	Clarence W. George	Ralph P. Emig
Plumline	" 214 Adams	Gage	Monday on or before ○	Thomas J. Atteberry	Joseph L. Bows
Occidental	" 215 Cedar Bluffs	Saunders	First Tuesday	William F. Hund	Oscar Fenstermacher
Palisade	" 216 Palisade	Hitchcock	First Tuesday	Stanton A. Troutman	Isaac O. Premer
190 Wauneta	" 217 Wauneta	Chase	First and third Thursdays	Fred Olmstead	Eugene Stewart
Bloomfield	" 218 Bloomfield	Knox	First Tuesday	Edward H. Soost	Cornelius T. Heckt
Relief	" 219 Coleridge	Cedar	Second Friday	William S. Rowden	George R. Stone
Magnolia	" 220 Emerson	Dixon	Third Tuesday	Nelson L. Hansen	George H. Haase
Wood Lake	" 221 Wood Lake	Cherry	Fourth Tuesday	John Q. Kirkman	Henry Lausen
195 Landmark	" 222 Herman	Washington	Tuesday on or before ○	August H. Pempiller	Charles R. Gray
Eminence	" 223 Giltner	Hamilton	Second and fourth Tuesdays	W. Edwin Cutts	Peter J. Hohnstein
Silver Cord	" 224 Ainsworth	Brown	Second Tuesday	George A. Farnam, Jr.	Hans Rohwer
Cable	" 225 Arnold	Custer	First and third Saturdays	Floyd P. Mills	Alonzo L. Leland
Grace	" 226 Wilcox	Kearney	Second and fourth Mondays	Carl A. Anderson	Ferdinand V. Hulquist
200 North Star	" 227 Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Wednesday	Donald P. Harrington	Leslie A. Thomas
Bartley	" 228 Bartley	Red Willow	Wednesday on or before ○	W. Lloyd Miller	Leslie E. Moore
Comet	" 229 Ceresco	Saunders	Thursday on or before ○*	Otis Beaman	Lloyd Krone
Delta	" 230 Saint Edward	Boone	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Asher D. Long	Edward C. Hall
Mount Hermon	" 231 Cook	Johnson	Tuesday on or before ○	Jens B. Miller	Wayne U. McDermitt
205 John S. Bowen	" 232 Kennard	Washington	Third Thursday	Lloyd J. Jacob	Leslie S. Jensen
Gilead	" 233 Butte	Boyd	Second and fourth Mondays	Gustav A. Sieler	Stephen A. Richardson
Zion	" 234 Hyannis	Grant	Wednesday on or before ○	William D. King	Robin W. Bonfield
Fraternity	" 235 Winside	Wayne	Third Friday	Irving F. Gaebler	Robert E. Gornley
Golden Rule	" 236 Allen	Dixon	First and third Tuesdays	Morris S. Zook	Oliver W. Moncy
210 Cubit	" 237 Douglas	Otoe	Thursday on or before ○	Virgil Moffitt	Nathaniel C. Newlin
Friendship	" 239 Chapman	Merrick	Second and fourth Fridays	Claude M. Bolender	Osborne Ruben
Pilot	" 240 Lyons	Burt	Third Friday	Lawrence Young	William E. Sneathen
George Armstrong	" 241 Craig	Burt	First and third Tuesdays	Charles V. Brokaw	Ray H. Thurber
Tyrian	" 243 Oak	Nuckolls	First and third Wednesdays	John H. Meyer	Robert D. Montgomery
215 Hampton	" 245 Hampton	Hamilton	First and third Wednesdays	John Faber	George E. Plotts
Nehawka	" 246 Nehawka	Cass	Wednesday on or before ○	Carl A. Balfour	Robert H. Chapman
Corner Stone	" 247 Osmond	Pierce	Second Friday	Leo Barnett	Alfred Lundstrom
Laurel	" 248 Laurel	Cedar	Second and fourth Thursdays	Joseph B. Larson	Joseph H. Artman
Gothenburg	" 249 Gothenburg	Dawson	Second Wednesday	William F. Berger	Homer C. Loutzenheiser
220 George Washington	" 250 Lincoln †	Lancaster	Second and fourth Thursdays	Werner Lehmann	Robert Kennedy

*And two weeks thereafter.

†University Place Station.

‡Havelock Station

	Wausa	251	Wausa	Knox	First Thursday	Carl A. Swanson	Merrell R. Martin
	Hildreth	252	Hildreth	Franklin	Second and fourth Thursdays	Elmer C. Johnson	George M. Myers
	Beemer	253	Beemer	Cuming	First and third Tuesdays	Kermit Scheibe	Theron G. Fried
	Bassett	254	Bassett	Rock	Second Thursday	Vern Van Norman	John Abart
225	Bradshaw	255	Bradshaw	York	First and third Mondays	Noah Himes	Emile C. Roggy
	Hickman	256	Hickman	Lancaster	Third Thursday	Calvin J. Stover	John R. Smith
	Holbrook	257	Holbrook	Furnas	Second and fourth Fridays	Walter A. Rice	Albert Phillipson
	Anselmo	258	Anselmo	Custer	Second Tuesday	Theodore A. Schmidt	Miles M. Kepler
	Bee	259	Bee	Seward	First Thursday	Vladimir Sobotka	Calvin W. Noxon
230	Ornan	261	Spencer	Boyd	First Monday	Astor B. Enborg	William D. Spicknall
	Endeavor	262	Indianola	Red Willow	First and Third Thursdays	B. Adrian Quigley	Leroy E. Hoole
	Mitchell	263	Mitchell	Scotts Bluff	Second Monday	Donald W. Blackburn	Vernard C. Anderson
	Franklin	264	Franklin	Franklin	Second and fourth Mondays	John M. Berdine	G. Paul Spence
	Robert W. Furnas	265	Scotts Bluff	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Mondays	Raymond L. Brown	John M. Finley
235	Silver	266	Silver Creek	Merrick	Second and fourth Thursdays	Ned Powers	Jason W. House
	James A. Tulleys	267	Overton	Dawson	Fourth Monday	F. Glen Kirkpatrick	Joseph R. Wilson
	Geo. W. Lininger	268	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Theodore H. Maenner	William McCormack
	Riverside	269	Belgrade	Nance	First and third Fridays	C. Rennie Irish	E. Earl Nickerson
	Huntley	270	Huntley	Harlan	Tuesday on or before ○	William Lowe	Elmer C. Combs
240	Oasis	271	Morrill	Scotts Bluff	Thursday on or before ○	J. Henry Kaman	James S. Tarr
	Lee P. Gillette	272	Dunbar	Otoe	Monday on or before ○	Robert L. McKissick	Wilber H. Harpster
	Crofton	273	Crofton	Knox	Thursday on or before ○	John C. Rockwell	John Hammerback
	Olive Branch	274	Walthall	Thurston	Second Monday	Cleo E. Rumsey	William H. Plummer
	Ramah	275	Bertrand	Phelps	First Thursday	Lloyd J. Scherich	Ward F. Dobbin
245	Antelope	276	Elgin	Antelope	First and third Tuesdays	Arthur C. Gardner	William O. Coupland
	Sioux	277	Harrison	Sioux	Second Monday	Francis M. Hall	Guy W. Hansen
	Litchfield	278	Litchfield	Sherman	Thursday on or before ○	Ray R. Kuhn	James W. Thompson
	Wallace	279	Wallace	Lincoln	First Tuesday	Frank Osler	Will H. Daly
	Swastika	280	Sargent	Custer	Second Tuesday	Kenneth E. Moore	Theodore Cheesman
250	Florence	281	Omaha †	Douglas	First Monday	Harry O. Hartwell	Theodore R. Jacobson
	Mullen	282	Mullen	Hooker	Tuesday on or before ○	Floyd W. Pool	Arthur G. Humphrey
	Exeter	283	Exeter	Fillmore	First and third Fridays	N. Hans Nelson	Donald H. Johns
	Seneca	284	Seneca	Thomas	Wednesday on or before ○	Willard J. Lynch	James C. Clary
	Camp Clarke	285	Bridgeport	Morrill	First Tuesday	Alfred W. Hall	Z. Harold Jones
255	Oshkosh	286	Oshkosh	Garden	Wednesday on or after ○	Evan Hartman	Robert Quelle
	Union	287	Palmyra	Otoe	Wednesday on or before ○	George E. Stilwell	Guy C. Burton
	Omaha	288	Omaha	Douglas	First Saturday	Marshall Field	B. Edwin Oviatt
	Lotus	289	Ravenna	Buffalo	First Tuesday	Lambert J. Hlava	Archie A. Meek
	John J. Mercer	290	Omaha †	Douglas	First Tuesday	Arthur D. Anderson	Earl W. Dean
260	Diamond	291	Orchard	Antelope	Second Thursday	Roy H. Knapp	James L. Withee

†Benson Station

†Florence Station

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

LODGE		TOWN	COUNTY	REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS	MASTER	SECRETARY
Wolbach Monument	" 292	Wolbach	Greeley	First and third Wednesdays.	Ernest J. Perry	Ernest Hansen
Kimball	" 293	Arapahoe	Furnas	Second and fourth Mondays.	Harland H. Harrington	Irving V. Andrews
Minatare	" 294	Kimball	Kimball	First Monday	Everette M. Huffman	Irving S. Walker
265 Cowles	" 295	Minatare	Scotts Bluff	Second and fourth Fridays.	John G. Logan	Fred W. Smith
	" 296	Cowles	Webster	First and third Wednesdays.	Edward J. Gerlach	Fred J. Fuller
Cotner	" 297	Lincoln §	Lancaster	First Friday	Carl C. Alford	Frederick R. Scherzer
Chester	" 298	Chester	Thayer	First and third Mondays	Verdi G. Pugh	Frank D. Church
Sutherland	" 299	Sutherland	Lincoln	First Wednesday	John F. Fleak	Harry V. Jones
Liberty	" 300	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Thursday	Orion E. Jerner	Ralph S. Moseley
270 Bayard	" 301	Bayard	Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays	George E. Mason, Jr.	Yale H. Cavett
Mizpah	" 302	Omaha	Douglas	First Friday	Earl A. Fitch	Anson L. Havens
Right Angle	" 303	Omaha	Douglas	First Thursday	Harvey E. Morgan	Henry M. Edwards
Ruskin	" 304	Ruskin	Nuckolls	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Aleck E. Olds	Chauncey O. Hull
Newman Grove	" 305	Newman Grove	Madison	Second and fourth Mondays.	Alexis R. Gustavson	Charles E. Barrett
275 Golden Rod	" 306	Lodgepole	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Frank Pavlat	George E. Minshall
William E. Hill	" 307	Otoe	Otoe	Third Tuesday	Carl D. Halvorsen	Harry D. Abker
Perkins	" 308	Grant	Perkins	First Monday	Lysle Hopkins	Gerald W. Collier
Winnebago	" 309	Winnebago	Thurston	First Thursday	John G. Feer	Benjamin Newburn
Victory	" 310	Valley	Douglas	Second Wednesday	Fred R. Samson	Roger W. Parson
280 Polk	" 311	Polk	Polk	First Friday	Herbert L. Wurtz	Charles O. Eckles
Oak Leaf	" 312	Lynch	Boyd	Second Thursday	Carl B. Campbell	Clifford J. Hurlless
Potter	" 313	Potter	Cheyenne	Second Tuesday	Ray Arnell	Byron J. Pavlat
Craftsmen	" 314	Lincoln	Lancaster	First Tuesday	Hubert R. Mann	Elmer L. Farmer
Palmer	" 315	Palmer	Merrick	First and third Mondays	Lloyd I. Nitzel	John L. Kamerer
285 Alpha	" 316	SouthSiouxCity	Dakota	Fourth Thursday	Clarence W. Rockwell	Mell A. Schmid
Mid-West	" 317	Hastings	Adams	First Monday	George S. Strayer	Wm. J. Breckenridge
Grand Island	" 318	Grand Island	Hall	First Tuesday	Maurice N. Kroyer	George W. Monson
Bladen	" 319	Bladen	Webster	Second and fourth Tuesdays	Owen E. Lovejoy	William H. Vankirk
College View	" 320	Lincoln †	Lancaster	First Monday	John F. Meyer	Silas R. Davenport
290 Harmony	" 321	Dalton	Cheyenne	Second Wednesday	L. Rex Carey	Henry C. Blome
Pioneer	" 322	Lyman	Scotts Bluff	Second Tuesday	Otto C. Smith	John F. Demel
Lebanon	" 323	Columbus	Platte	Second Wednesday	Isaac R. Johnson	Carl H. Hoge
§Bethany Station		†College View Station				

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

For the year ending December 31st, 1931.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS				Total Loss		No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	
									By Raising	By Affiliation*	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Nebraska.....	1	27	77	25	17	16	213	1443	22	8	10	1483	6	19	16	1	42	1441	1		
Western Star.....	2	6	31	6	10	2	72	258	8	2	2	270	1	2	2	..	5	265	2		
Capitol.....	3	13	69	11	21	9	263	1045	13	..	5	1063	5	18	9	..	32	1031	3		
Nemaha Valley....	4	1	5	1	1	4	43	48	1	..	..	49	..	4	..	..	4	45	4
Omadi.....	5	7	20	8	6	1	38	117	7	..	..	124	..	4	1	..	5	119	5
Plattsmouth.....	6	4	27	4	5	..	30	254	6	..	..	260	2	4	..	..	6	254	6
Falls City.....	9	3	40	2	11	6	105	231	1	..	5	237	4	3	6	..	13	224	9		
Solomon.....	10	..	7	1	1	..	3	66	1	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	67	10
Covert.....	11	18	77	19	27	16	224	1324	20	9	5	1358	4	25	16	..	45	1313	11		
Orient.....	13	3	4	3	2	4	15	71	2	..	1	74	1	..	4	..	5	69	13		
Peru.....	14	2	5	2	4	5	30	99	2	3	1	105	2	2	5	..	9	96	14		
Fremont.....	15	10	14	11	4	14	50	563	11	6	..	580	4	3	14	..	21	559	15		
Tecumseh.....	17	..	23	..	5	..	37	159	..	..	..	159	4	1	..	..	5	154	17
Lincoln.....	19	13	82	14	16	1	244	1102	11	4	4	1121	12	8	1	..	21	1100	19		
Washington.....	21	2	4	2	4	..	18	156	2	1	..	159	2	5	..	..	7	152	21
Pawnee.....	23	..	10	1	5	..	33	137	1	1	..	139	..	..	..	..	..	139	23
Saint Johns.....	25	22	94	24	24	10	301	1180	21	6	14	1221	5	19	10	..	34	1187	25		
Beatrice.....	26	10	53	9	18	16	161	346	9	5	3	363	4	10	16	..	30	333	26		
Jordan.....	27	1	8	2	2	..	23	81	2	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	83	27
Hope.....	29	1	12	..	2	3	23	54	..	..	..	54	..	3	..	..	3	51	29
Blue River.....	30	..	7	..	2	1	29	82	..	1	..	83	1	1	1	..	3	80	30		
Tekamah.....	31	..	3	..	3	..	14	158	1	1	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	160	31
Platte Valley....	32	3	43	7	12	6	56	401	12	2	1	416	2	3	6	..	11	405	32		
Ashlar.....	33	9	40	7	13	43	125	747	7	2	2	758	12	9	43	..	64	694	33		
Acacia.....	34	1	14	..	7	2	39	139	..	1	3	143	3	4	2	..	9	134	34		
Fairbury.....	35	5	32	4	6	1	50	241	7	3	..	251	2	5	1	..	8	243	35		
Lone Tree.....	36	2	6	2	5	6	30	242	3	3	2	250	1	2	6	..	9	241	36		
Crete.....	37	5	16	4	6	11	48	200	7	6	1	214	2	3	11	..	16	198	37		
Oliver.....	38	2	17	2	5	1	44	192	2	3	..	197	2	..	1	..	3	194	38		
Papillion.....	39	..	13	4	3	4	28	104	4	1	..	109	..	4	..	..	4	105	39
Humboldt.....	40	4	10	4	3	8	15	110	4	1	..	115	..	4	8	..	12	103	40		
Northern Light...	41	2	7	3	12	..	21	107	7	1	..	115	1	1	..	..	2	113	41
Juniata.....	42	..	7	..	1	..	23	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	42
Hebron.....	43	3	14	2	4	..	38	114	2	1	1	118	1	1	..	..	2	116	43
Harvard.....	44	1	8	2	2	..	10	82	2	..	..	84	1	..	..	..	1	83	44
Rob Morris.....	46	7	43	6	7	10	115	351	7	1	3	362	1	9	10	..	20	342	46		
Fairmont.....	48	..	14	..	..	..	36	87	..	2	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	89	48
Evening Star....	49	..	4	..	2	..	14	126	..	..	..	126	..	2	..	..	2	124	49
Hastings.....	50	7	42	7	6	42	118	529	12	5	8	554	7	2	42	..	51	503	50		
Fidelity.....	51	2	15	2	4	7	42	170	2	1	..	173	..	2	7	..	9	164	51		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	MASTER MASONS														No. of Lodge					
	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. C.		SUSP.		GAIN				LOSS								
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes	Total	By Demission		By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
Hiram	52	3	11	2	8	8	32	87	1	1	1	90	2	8			10	80	52	
Charity	53	1	20	1	9	1	39	139	1	1		141	3	1			4	137	53	
Lancaster	54	11	82	11	19	23	221	910	11	4	3	928	11	11	23		45	883	54	
Mosaic	55	4	35	3	4	16	76	313	3	2	1	319	3	5	16		24	295	55	
York	56	3	11	2	2	5	28	355	2	5		362	1	6	5		12	350	56	
Mt. Moriah	57	1	19	1	2	3	31	91	1	1		93		3			3	90	57	
Wahoo	59	2	11	2	3	2	27	257	3			260	2	3	2		7	253	59	
Melrose	60	1	11		1	4	12	109		3		112	1	1	4		6	106	60	
Thistle	61		10		4	6	49	143	2	1	2	148	3	3	6		12	136	61	
Keystone	62		4		1		5	65	1			66	2	1			3	63	62	
Riverton	63	2	8	1	2	12	27	58		2		60		1	12		13	47	63	
Blue Valley	64	1	6		2		21	81	1			82	1	1			2	80	64	
Osceola	65		6		4	9	35	114	1		1	116	1	2	9		12	104	65	
Edgar	67	3	5	3	1		4	126	4			130	2	2			4	126	67	
Aurora	68	3	21	1	8	2	54	186	4		3	193	1	3	2		6	187	68	
Sterling	70	1	14	1	2	1	38	75	1			76		3	1		4	72	70	
Trowel	71	1	14		6	7	35	109	1			110		1	7		8	102	71	
Hooper	72	1	12	2		1	10	113	2	1		116		1			1	115	72	
Friend	73	2	1	2	4	2	14	107	2	1		110	2	1	2		5	105	73	
Alexandria	74	1	4	1			19	53	1			54		1			1	53	74	
Frank Welch	75	6	15	5	6	22	69	275	5	3	1	284	5	2	22		29	255	75	
Joppa	76		12		3		25	48			3	51	1				1	50	76	
Nelson	77		7		3	3	37	88		1		89	5		3		8	81	77	
Albion	78	2	12	3	5	5	32	153	2			155	1		5		6	149	78	
Geneva	79	1	12	3	3	7	29	200	3	4	1	208	3	5	7		16	192	79	
Composite	81		4		7	2	25	68		1		69		2	2		4	65	81	
Saint Paul	82	2	13	1	3	7	43	226	1			227	1	5	7		13	214	82	
Corinthian	83	3	5	3	3		17	72	2	1		75	3				3	72	83	
Fairfield	84	2	13	4	3	3	35	77	4			81	1	2	3		6	75	84	
Tyre	85		15				26	44				44	2				2	42	85	
Doniphan	86	4	7	4	4	4	23	55	4		1	60			4		4	56	86	
Ionic	87	2	30	1	5		29	120	1			121	2	3			5	116	87	
Star	88		11		1	11	20	100	1	1		102	1	1	11		13	89	88	
Cedar River	89	1	9	1	2		39	118				118		3			3	115	89	
Elk Creek	90	1	3	2	1	3	18	56	2		1	59		3			3	56	90	
Oakland	91	7	5	8	1		5	137	11	1		149	2	5			7	142	91	
Hubbell	92	1	7	2	4		8	31	2			33	1	2			3	30	92	
Beaver City	93	1	10	1	5	2	41	116	2	1		119	2	2	2		4	115	93	
Bennett	94	1	7	1	1	8	37	60	1	1		62	2		8		10	52	94	
Garfield	95	1	9		9	2	32	92		1		93		2	2		4	89	95	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 21, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS							
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			Other Causes	Total Loss
Utica	96	7	3	9	111	1	111	1	1	1	1	111	1	1	1	1	111	96			
Euclid	97	7	1	8	32	100	1	101	1	1	1	101	1	1	1	1	101	97			
Republican	98	8	1	1	14	67	1	69	2	1	1	69	2	1	1	1	66	98			
Shelton	99	14	1	13	36	86	1	88	1	1	1	88	1	1	1	1	86	99			
Creighton	100	7	1	32	106	11	2	120	1	1	1	120	1	1	1	1	119	100			
Ponca	101	2	1	2	34	91	1	94	1	2	1	94	1	2	1	1	92	101			
Waterloo	102	8	7	2	28	122	7	131	1	1	1	131	1	4	3	1	124	102			
Ord	103	3	2	4	5	134	1	137	1	1	2	137	1	1	5	1	131	103			
Wymore	104	1	1	5	1	172	1	174	2	4	1	174	2	4	1	1	167	104			
Stella	105	6	2	13	72	1	1	73	1	1	1	73	2	2	1	2	71	105			
Porter	106	1	1	2	11	69	1	71	1	1	1	71	1	1	1	2	69	106			
Table Rock	108	2	1	4	15	64	1	65	1	1	1	65	2	1	1	2	63	108			
Pomegranate	110	3	7	9	25	186	2	192	2	4	1	192	2	9	1	11	181	110			
DeWitt	111	12	2	29	89	1	1	89	1	1	1	89	1	1	1	1	88	111			
Springfield	112	1	1	5	29	105	1	106	1	1	1	106	1	4	1	5	101	112			
Globe	113	2	1	6	22	93	2	96	1	1	6	96	1	1	6	8	88	113			
Wisner	114	2	3	5	24	120	1	123	1	2	1	123	1	3	5	8	115	114			
Harlan	116	2	3	4	10	94	3	104	3	4	3	104	3	4	1	7	97	116			
Hardy	117	5	1	4	14	57	1	58	3	1	4	58	3	4	1	7	51	117			
Doric	118	8	1	2	13	12	1	12	9	1	2	12	9	1	2	12	118	118			
North Bend	119	3	2	3	7	127	1	128	1	2	3	128	1	2	3	6	122	119			
Wayne	120	3	3	2	12	211	3	217	3	3	1	217	1	1	1	1	216	120			
Superior	121	3	4	4	24	188	3	193	2	1	1	193	2	1	1	2	191	121			
Auburn	124	4	1	2	23	142	6	152	1	1	2	152	1	2	1	3	149	124			
Mt. Nebo	125	3	6	5	40	101	4	106	1	1	1	106	1	1	1	1	106	125			
Stromsburg	126	3	3	1	14	121	3	124	2	3	1	124	2	3	1	6	118	126			
Minden	127	3	2	5	21	77	3	83	1	2	1	83	1	2	1	3	80	127			
Guide Rock	128	4	3	2	6	46	3	49	1	1	1	49	1	1	1	2	47	128			
Blue Hill	129	3	3	3	19	65	4	69	3	1	3	69	3	3	1	6	63	129			
Tuscan	130	3	1	4	11	74	2	76	2	1	1	76	2	4	1	6	70	130			
Scribner	132	2	4	3	5	90	5	95	1	1	5	95	1	5	1	6	89	132			
Elm Creek	133	1	1	5	6	78	1	82	1	1	2	82	1	6	1	6	76	133			
Solar	134	1	7	1	14	90	4	95	1	1	1	95	1	1	1	2	93	134			
McCook	135	6	2	7	50	276	11	301	1	8	7	301	1	8	7	16	285	135			
Long Pine	136	11	1	2	23	93	1	95	3	1	3	95	3	1	3	7	88	136			
Upright	137	2	2	2	9	76	3	81	1	2	1	81	1	2	1	3	78	137			
Rawalt	138	2	2	2	22	92	2	94	2	3	2	94	2	3	2	7	87	138			
Clay Centre	139	5	4	18	103	4	1	108	2	2	1	108	2	2	1	4	104	139			
Western	140	5	7	24	61	1	1	62	3	7	1	62	3	7	1	10	52	140			
Crescent	143	2	2	4	16	43	97	2	2	1	1	101	1	16	1	17	84	143			

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. S.		F. C. S.		SUSP		MASTER MASONS										No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN			Total	LOSS				Total Loss			
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
Kenesaw	144	2	13	3	2	5	28	88	2	1	...	91	2	1	5	...	8	83	144	
Bancroft	145	1	18	2	5	7	37	69	2	...	...	71	1	1	7	...	7	64	145
Jachin	146	2	14	2	3	2	48	168	2	4	...	174	1	1	2	...	4	170	146	
Siloam	147	3	13	4	5	4	19	43	2	...	...	45	1	1	4	...	6	39	147
Emmet Crawford	148	4	19	4	5	...	28	196	2	1	...	199	1	3	...	4	195	148		
Jewel	149	...	3	1	1	...	9	67	1	...	...	68	1	2	...	3	65	149	
Cambridge	150	...	8	...	2	...	10	116	...	2	...	118	...	...	...	...	118	150	
Square	151	1	12	...	4	15	39	76	...	...	...	76	1	1	15	...	17	59	151
Parallel	152	...	9	...	6	...	40	44	1	...	...	45	1	1	...	...	1	44	152
Evergreen	153	2	3	2	2	3	21	63	2	1	...	66	4	1	3	...	8	58	153	
Lily	154	1	8	1	1	...	17	84	1	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85	154
Hartington	155	1	24	2	3	2	28	106	2	...	...	108	1	1	2	...	4	104	155
Pythagoras	156	3	20	4	7	2	25	66	5	...	...	71	1	2	...	3	68	156	
Valley	157	...	5	1	...	...	23	73	1	...	...	74	3	1	...	4	70	157	
Samaritan	158	5	15	3	5	4	36	253	4	...	...	257	1	4	4	...	9	248	158
Ogalalla	159	1	23	3	8	3	22	167	3	...	...	170	1	...	3	...	4	166	159
Zeredatha	160	...	3	...	1	...	15	43	...	1	...	44	1	2	...	4	41	160		
Mt. Zion	161	...	6	...	1	2	18	73	...	...	...	73	2	2	...	4	69	161	
Trestle Board	162	5	2	5	2	2	10	106	4	2	...	112	...	...	2	2	110	162	
Unity	163	...	13	...	1	1	29	75	...	1	1	77	2	4	1	...	7	70	163	
Atkinson	164	...	8	3	3	7	20	63	2	...	...	65	...	3	7	...	10	55	164
Barneston	165	1	5	1	...	...	11	52	2	...	...	54	...	1	...	...	1	53	165
Mystic Tie	166	1	7	...	...	3	10	76	1	2	...	79	...	2	3	...	5	74	166
Elwood	167	1	5	2	2	10	25	75	2	2	1	80	2	3	10	...	15	65	167	
Curtis	168	2	11	2	4	...	12	119	1	...	...	120	1	2	...	...	3	117	168
Amity	169	2	13	1	4	...	13	92	1	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	93	169
Mason City	170	...	5	...	6	...	24	74	...	1	...	75	...	1	...	...	1	74	170
Merna	171	1	18	1	3	8	29	115	1	...	...	116	2	...	8	...	10	106	171
Grafton	172	1	9	4	...	...	14	60	5	...	...	65	2	...	...	...	2	63	172
Robert Burns	173	...	8	...	2	2	16	62	...	1	...	63	...	1	2	...	3	60	173	
Culbertson	174	2	6	1	1	1	12	67	2	1	...	70	2	...	1	...	3	67	174	
Temple	175	1	9	...	4	...	27	68	...	...	...	68	...	2	...	...	2	66	175
Gladstone	176	6	10	6	2	...	17	147	6	1	...	154	1	4	...	5	149	176		
Hay Springs	177	1	6	3	...	...	2	10	90	3	...	93	2	1	2	...	5	88	177
Prudence	179	...	11	...	1	2	31	76	...	...	...	76	2	1	2	...	5	71	179
Justice	180	5	8	5	10	...	22	114	5	...	...	119	1	1	...	...	2	117	180
Faith	181	7	17	7	3	9	67	165	7	1	2	175	2	5	9	...	16	159	181	
Incense	182	...	9	...	1	...	17	60	...	1	...	61	...	1	...	...	1	60	182
Alliance	183	14	48	17	12	30	110	287	22	2	4	315	4	2	30	...	36	279	183	
Bee Hive	184	13	17	15	9	12	68	565	18	2	2	587	1	9	12	...	22	565	184	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge		
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS					Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion			
Boaz.....	185		7		3	9	22	86	1	1			89	1	4	9		14	75	185
Israel.....	187	3	3	3	2	2	34	47	3	3			53		2	2		4	49	187
Meridian.....	188	4	9	4	2		16	133	4	1			138		2			2	136	188
Granite.....	189	1	9	1	3	1	29	86					86		4	1		5	81	189
Amethyst.....	190	3	6	3		2	6	62	4				66		2	2		2	64	190
Crystal.....	191	1	15	1	2		18	93	1				94	1	3			4	90	191
Minnekadusa.....	192	4	18	4	5	13	46	151	5	2	2		160		4	13		17	143	192
Signet.....	193	1	12	1	3	4	23	89	1				90		4			4	86	193
Highland.....	194		6		3	9	18	61					61		1	9		10	51	194
Arcana.....	195	3	11	4	4		29	130	6	1			137						137	195
Level.....	196	2	2	1	1		8	31					31	2				2	29	196
Morning Star.....	197	1	8		2	2	11	81					81	3	2			5	76	197
Purity.....	198	2	14	4	3	6	17	103	4				107	1	1	6		8	99	198
Gavel.....	199		1				5	50					50						50	199
Blazing Star.....	200	3	3	4	1		9	121	4	1			126	1	1			2	124	200
Scotts Bluff.....	201	4	19	5	1	7	36	112	5	3			120	1	7			8	112	201
Golden Sheaf.....	202	4	20	4	3	2	33	127	3	1	2		133	2	5	2		9	124	202
Roman Eagle.....	203	1	15	2	1	9	33	63	2				65		9			9	56	203
Plainview.....	204	1	5	2	2	5	22	111	2	2			115		3	5		8	107	204
Golden Fleece.....	205	2	7	2	4		9	118	1	1			120						120	205
Napthali.....	206	2	6	3	3		18	83	3				86	1	2			3	83	206
Parian.....	207	5	6	6	1	6	15	103	7				110		1	6		7	103	207
Gauge.....	208	1	11	2	2	2	29	57	3				60	1	1	2		4	56	208
Canopy.....	209	4	12	3	5		24	141	3	1			145		3			3	142	209
East Lincoln.....	210	19	36	19	10	19	126	724	22	6	8		760	12	2	19		33	727	210
Cement.....	211	1	4	1			8	109	1	1			111	3	1			4	107	211
Compass & Square.....	212	2	11	3	4		24	84	2		2		88	2	1			3	85	212
Plumbline.....	214		2		1		13	77					77	1	1			2	75	214
Occidental.....	215	2	4		1	2	23	84					84		1	2		3	81	215
Palisade.....	216	2	7	3	2	10	36	88	4				92		2	10		12	80	216
Wauneta.....	217		6	1	2	9	27	64	1	1			66	1	9			10	56	217
Bloomfield.....	218	2	19	2	2	5	29	130	2	1			133	2	4	5		11	122	218
Relief.....	219		9			3	15	68	2		1		71	2	1	3		6	65	219
Magnolia.....	220		5			1	10	99					99	1	1	1		3	96	220
Wood Lake.....	221	1	9		4		10	71		1			72		3			3	69	221
Landmark.....	222		1	1			11	135	1				136						136	222
Eminence.....	223		5	1	3	5	16	72	2				74	3		5		8	66	223
Silver Cord.....	224		8		1	3	16	134					134	2	3	3		8	126	224
Cable.....	225		6		1		11	105					105	1	1			2	103	225
Grace.....	226	3	3	2	2		13	56	2	1	1		60	2	1			3	57	226

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge			
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS					Total Loss	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion				Other Causes
North Star	227	7	18	9	2	7	77	267	12	1	1	1	281	6	4	7	17	264	227		
Bartley	228		2				7	74					74	2	2		4	70	228		
Comet	229	5	4	5	5		17	97	5				102	1			1	101	229		
Delta	230		11		1	1	6	74					74	1	1	1	4	70	230		
Mt. Hermon	231	1	5	1	2		13	62	1				63					63	231		
John S. Bowen	232	2	4	1	1	2	15	75	1				76	3	1	2	6	70	232		
Gilead	233		18	2	5		16	60	2				62					62	233		
Zion	234	5	12	6	3	4	27	105	7	1			113	4	1	4	9	104	234		
Fraternity	235		5				10	73	2				75	3	1		4	71	235		
Golden Rule	236	2	14	2	3		11	62	1	2			65	1	1		2	63	236		
Cubit	237	2	4	1	1	2	10	74	2				76		2		3	73	237		
Friendship	239		3		3	4	8	89					89		4	4	8	81	239		
Pilot	240	3	3	4	3	11	23	114	6	1			121	1	2	11	14	107	240		
George Armstrong	241	1	9	1		3	10	83	1	3			87	2	1	3	6	81	241		
Tyrian	243		6			2	11	44					44	1		2	3	41	243		
Hampton	245		9			5	5	96					96	2		5	7	89	245		
Nehawka	246	3	4	1			6	95	1		1		97		1		1	96	246		
Corner-stone	247		18		1	3	31	67					67	2		3	5	62	247		
Laurel	248		16		2		35	122		1			123	5	2		7	116	248		
Gothenburg	249		8		1	1	8	114	2	1	1		118		1		2	116	249		
George Washington	250	1	14		1	44	91	251		1	5		257	1	4	44	49	208	250		
Wausa	251	3	2	3			14	70	3	1			74					74	251		
Hildreth	252		5		1		14	49					49	1			1	48	252		
Beemer	253		4			1	9	59		1			60		1	1	2	58	253		
Bassett	254	1	1			2	14	75		3	1		79		3	2	5	74	254		
Bradshaw	255		5	1	3		6	44					44					44	255		
Hickman	256		5			15	19	71	2	1			74		1	15	16	58	256		
Holbrook	257	2	5	2		5	12	64	2				66		4	5	9	57	257		
Anselmo	258		11		7	8	33	115	1		1		117		3	8	11	106	258		
Bee	259	4	3	4	1		7	31	4				35		1		1	34	259		
Ornan	261	1	11	1	4	2	9	98	1	1			100	1		2	3	97	261		
Endeavor	262	10	4	9	2	1	5	61	7				68	2	2	1	5	63	262		
Mitchell	263	2	6	2			18	139	2	1	1		143	1	2		4	139	263		
Franklin	264		5					88		3			91					91	264		
Robert W. Furnas	265	11	18	13	6	14	45	212	15	2			229	1	1	14	16	213	265		
Silver	266	3	7	2	1		5	75	3				78	1	1		2	76	266		
James A. Tulleys	267	2	5	2	1	1	10	75	3	2			80	1	2	1	5	75	267		
George W. Lininger	268		7	1	3	8	35	286	2	9	2		299	1	4	8	13	286	268		
Riverside	269	1	4	1	1		10	59		1	1		61	1	2		3	58	269		
Huntley	270	2		3	3		5	39					39					39	270		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. C. C.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS										No. of Lodge			
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN			Total	LOSS				No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931				
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement		Other Causes	By Demission	By Death	By Suspension			By Expulsion	Other Causes	Total Loss
Oasis	271	2	7	1	9	4	30	120	1	2	123	1	1	4	6	117	271				
Lee P. Gillette	272		4		1		7	86	2		88	1	1		2	86	272				
Crofton	273	1	8	1	1		8	88	2		90	3			3	87	273				
Olive Branch	274	2	11		7	6	26	68	1	2	71		2	6	8	63	274				
Ramah	275	3	2	2	2			49	2		51					51	275				
Antelope	276	6	9	5	4		2	55	7		62	1	1		2	60	276				
Sioux	277			2	2		2	48	2	1	51		1		1	50	277				
Litchfield	278	1	3	1	1		4	72			72		1		1	71	278				
Wallace	279		11			1	4	46		1	47			1	1	46	279				
Swastika	280	1	8	1	1	2	10	77	1	1	79	1		2	3	76	280				
Florence	281	11	8	10	4	14	39	429	10	1	440	2	8	14	24	416	281				
Mullen	282	2	5	1	1	6	9	80		1	81	1	1	6	8	73	282				
Exeter	283	1	1	1			11	51	1		52				1	51	283				
Seneca	284	1	9	4	5		8	100	3		103	1	2		3	100	284				
Camp Clarke	285	2	13	5	4	7	12	150	5	3	158	1	2	7	10	148	285				
Oshkosh	286	1	10		2		5	126			126		1		1	125	286				
Union	287	1	4	3				73	3		76					76	287				
Omaha	288	15	20	14	2	19	83	625	17	1	648	6	7	19	32	616	288				
Lotus	289	3	13	5	1	6	15	186	5	4	195	1	1	6	8	187	289				
John J. Mercer	290	21	9	23	2	5	40	382	22	1	407	10	4	5	19	388	290				
Diamond	291	1	3	1	4	5	16	70	1		71		1	5	6	65	291				
Wolbach	292		1				9	61	1		62	1			1	61	292				
Monument	293		2		5	9		85			85	1		5	6	79	293				
Kimball	294	4	4	3	1		21	107	2	2	113	5			5	108	294				
Minatare	295	2	7	1	3		4	75			75		1		1	74	295				
Cowles	296	1	3		1		3	33		2	35					35	296				
Cotner	297	5	10	5		12	23	118	5	1	124		1	12	13	111	297				
Chester	298		2		1		4	47			47	1			1	46	298				
Sutherland	299	2	6	2	2		5	75	2		77		1		1	76	299				
Liberty	300	5	12	4	5	21	72	297	6	1	307	4	2	21	27	280	300				
Bayard	301		6		3		8	75			75					75	301				
Mizpah	302	33	23	36	13	5	63	723	36	14	777	6	4	5	15	762	302				
Right Angle	303	18	12	17	6	6	40	385	18	4	407			6	6	401	303				
Ruskin	304	1	4		4		7	46			46	1			1	45	304				
Newman Grove	305	1	3	2	2	3	10	65	2	1	68	1		3	4	64	305				
Golden Rod	306				1	1	46		1		47	1	2	1	4	43	306				
William E. Hill	307		3			6	8	65	1		66	1		6	7	59	307				
Perkins	308	1	4	3	1			78	3	1	82	3			3	79	308				
Winnebago	309	3	8	3	8	5	8	51	1		52			5	5	47	309				
Victory	310	3	4	4	2	6	11	126	4		130	1	2	6	9	121	310				

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS DECEMBER 31ST, 1931

NAME OF LODGE	No. of Lodge	E. A. A.		F. O. O.		SUSP.		MASTER MASONS											No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. of Lodge	
		No. Initiated	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Passed	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. Suspended	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1931	No. on Rolls, December 31, 1930	GAIN				Total	LOSS							Total Loss
									By Raising	By Affiliation	Reinstatement	Other Causes		By Demission	By Death	By Suspension	By Expulsion	Other Causes			
Polk.....	311	3	1	2	57	57	1	1	1	1	57	1	1	1	1	1	56	311			
Oak Leaf....	312	1	1	1	42	44	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	44	312			
Potter.....	313	2	2	2	81	85	3	1	1	1	85	2	2	2	2	2	83	313			
Craftsmen...	314	20	10	17	204	230	15	11	1	1	230	6	1	7	14	14	216	314			
Palmer.....	315	2	2	2	44	44	2	2	2	2	44	2	2	2	2	2	44	315			
Alpha.....	316	6	4	1	85	92	5	1	1	1	92	1	1	1	1	1	91	316			
Mid-West....	317	8	6	11	177	192	13	2	2	2	192	5	5	5	5	5	187	317			
Grand Island	318	8	5	7	159	170	7	3	1	1	170	3	8	11	11	159	318				
Bladen.....	319	2	3	3	58	60	2	2	2	2	60	2	2	2	2	2	60	319			
College View	320	2	2	2	48	48	2	2	2	2	48	1	1	1	1	1	47	320			
Harmony....	321	4	5	2	37	43	5	1	1	1	43	1	1	1	1	1	43	321			
Pioneer.....	322	1	1	2	42	44	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	43	322			
Lebanon....	323	5	3	2	153	159	1	5	5	5	159	2	2	2	2	2	157	323			
Totals....	808	3300	852	939	1137	8413	42027	918	327	170	1	43443	397	545	1137	2	3	2084	41359		

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

Omaha, Nebraska, May 23, 1932

Auditing Committee,
Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Gentlemen:

We have made an audit of the financial records of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska for the period beginning May 10, 1931 and ending May 17, 1932.

The results of our audit are presented in this report, which includes (1) text of comments and explanatory detail; (2) exhibits and schedules showing the financial condition and operating results of the various funds.

A list of these statements follows:

Exhibit A—General Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule A-1—General Fund—Statement of Income and Expenditures, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit B—Building and Improvement Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule B-1—Building and Improvement Fund—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit C—Orphans Educational Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule C-1—Orphans Educational Fund—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit D—War Relief Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule D-1—War Relief Fund—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit E—Maintenance Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule E-1—Maintenance Fund—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit F—Permanent Reserve Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule F-1—Permanent Reserve Fund—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit G—Relief Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule G-1—Relief Fund—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit H—Childrens Home Endowment Fund—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Exhibit I—Supply Accounts—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

Schedule I-1—Supply Accounts—Statement of Income and Expense, May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.

Exhibit J—Service Annuities and Gifts—Statement of Financial Condition, May 17, 1932.

All receipts and disbursements in the various funds were compared with the bank statements. The bank balances at May 17, 1932, were verified by certificates from the depositories and reconciled with the books.

The balance in the failed State Bank of Omaha was verified by inspection of the original receipt from the Department of Trade and Commerce. A 50% dividend has been paid on the original amount, leaving a balance of \$257.84.

A list of cash in banks follows:

Name of Fund	Name of Bank	Amount
General Fund	Live Stock National Bank..	\$30,801.02
General Fund Expense	Live Stock National Bank..	400.00
Building and Improvement Fund..	Omaha National Bank	6,764.42
Orphans Educational Fund	Omaha National Bank	865.69
War Relief Fund	Omaha National Bank	1,535.22
Maintenance Fund.....	Omaha National Bank	154.36
Maintenance Fund.....	National Bank of Commerce	14,143.28
Permanent Reserve Fund	United States National Bank	585.94
Relief Fund	National Bank of Commerce	1,867.08
Childrens Home Endowment Fund.	United States National Bank	453.92
Supply Account	Live Stock National Bank..	1,455.55
Service Annuities and Gifts	National Bank of Commerce	20.27
		\$59,046.75

All warrants, notes, stocks, bonds and mortgages for each fund were presented for our examination. The bonds are kept in a safe deposit box at the Omaha Safe Deposit Company.

Foreclosure proceedings have been started on the mortgages of Ingebord E. Paulsen and Luther L. Oliver carried in the Orphans Educational Fund.

All investments in stocks, bonds and mortgages are stated at cost in this report. In a number of cases the market value at this time is substantially below the cost.

The supply inventory in the Supply Account was compiled by employees of the Grand Lodge, and was accepted for this report without verification.

Bonds costing \$9,500 and carried in the Relief Fund in our previous report were sold to various other funds at cost, to provide necessary money for relief during the period reviewed.

A summary of the surplus accounts follows—showing a total increase of \$11,940.99 over the previous report.

Name of Fund	Surplus	Surplus	Increase
	May 9, 1931	May 17, 1932	*Decrease
General Fund	\$344,906.82	\$340,505.94	*\$ 4,400.88
Building and Improvement Fund....	79,860.00	96,391.92	16,531.92
Orphans Educational Fund.....	171,642.51	179,088.55	7,446.04
War Relief Fund.....	40,918.52	42,695.22	1,776.70
Maintenance Fund	21,996.90	23,162.64	1,165.74
Permanent Reserve Fund	17,586.22	21,648.44	4,062.22
Relief Fund	18,473.69	1,867.08	*16,606.61
Childrens Home Endowment Fund..	31,684.95	33,620.02	1,935.07
Supply Account	4,880.69	5,036.48	155.79
Service Annuities and Gifts.....	145.27	20.27	*125.00
	<u>\$732,095.57</u>	<u>\$744,036.56</u>	<u>\$11,940.99</u>

Expenditures in the General Fund were \$4,128.58 greater than the receipts. Owing to unusual calls for relief from the various lodges \$23,775 was paid during the period from May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932, from the Relief Fund.

A loan was made to John H. Martig and others representing a Nebraska lodge for \$1,500 from the War Relief Fund with no security. \$500 has been repaid on this account, leaving a balance of \$1,000, and the many endorsements on the note appear ample for security.

We appreciate the facilities accorded our representative during the course of the audit.

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. GILCHRIST CO.

By E. C. Loueks

Certified Public Accountant

Exhibit A

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

CASH IN BANKS:

Live Stock National Bank—Omaha.....\$ 30,801.02

Live Stock National Bank—Expense Fund.... 400.00

\$ 31,201.02

WARRANTS RECEIVABLE FROM LODGES..

1,230.50

STATE BANK OF OMAHA—DEFUNCT.....

257.84

STOCKS—COST:

Nebraska Masonic Home..... 151,600.00

Masonic Eastern Star Home..... 151,000.00

302,600.00

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, DEPRECIATED

5,216.58

\$340,505.94

LIABILITIES

SURPLUS \$340,505.94

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS

SURPLUS—May 9, 1931..... \$344,906.82

DEDUCTIONS:

Excess of expenditures over income
 May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932.....\$ 4,128.58
 Depreciation of furniture and fixtures..... 272.30
4,400.88

SURPLUS—May 17, 1932..... \$340,505.94

Schedule A-1

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
 GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

Dues 42,013 at \$2.00.....\$ 84,026.00
 Initiations 808 at \$5.00..... 4,040.00
 Initiations 805 at \$5.00..... 4,025.00
 Affiliations 6 at \$10.00..... 60.00
 Profit on Surety Bonds furnished lodges..... 172.50
 Refund of unexpended balances..... 501.16
 Balance in payroll account..... 1.02
 Interest on special bank account..... 60.95
 Interest on other bank balances..... 224.56
 Dues and assessments from members of extinct
 lodges 20.08
 Special dispensations..... 80.00
 Contingent Fund from other sources..... 72.00

\$ 93,283.27

EXPENDITURES:

Payment to Nebraska Masonic Home..... 31,509.75
 Payment to Building & Improvement Fund... 12,545.75
 Payment to Maintenance Fund..... 12,545.75
 Payment to Relief Fund 6,705.95
 Payment to Permanent Reserve Fund..... 3,205.37
 Grand officers salary and expense..... 11,610.45
 Payroll 4,978.40
 Expense of committees..... 3,367.08
 Transfer to Washington Memorial Account... 2,322.80
 Grand Secretary clerk hire..... 2,390.00
 Reports and printing..... 1,640.84
 Premiums on bonds and insurance..... 171.00

Per capita 42,013 at $\frac{1}{2}\phi$	210.14
Jewels	500.00
Rent of offices.....	1,000.00
General expense	531.97
Relief and donations.....	421.65
Postage, stationery, telephone and telegraph, flowers and miscellaneous.....	1,572.00
Entertainment of guests.....	182.95

 97,411.85

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME

\$ 4,128.58

Exhibit B

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank.....		\$ 6,764.42
Bonds (cost):		
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, 5%, 1942....	\$ 15,000.00	
Federal Land Bank, Louisville, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, 1938-58..	1,000.00	
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960, par \$63,000.00.	59,850.00	
Canadian National Railway, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ 1956, par \$7,000.00	6,860.00	
Province of Alberta, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, 1961, par \$2,000.00	1,970.00	
Province of Saskatchewan, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, 1955, par \$1,000.00	970.00	
Portland General Electric, 4%, 1933, par \$3,000.00	2,977.50	
Valentine School District, 6%, 1932, par \$1,000.00	1,000.00	
		<hr/> 89,627.50
		\$ 96,391.92

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931.....	\$ 79,860.00
Net income from Schedule B-1.....	16,242.21
	<hr/> 96,102.21

Addition:

Increase of Canadian Bonds to cost.....	289.71
---	--------

 \$ 96,391.92

Schedule B-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

From General Fund:

Dues, 42,013 at 25c.....	\$ 10,503.25
Initiations, 805 at \$2.50.....	2,012.50
Affiliations, 6 at \$5.00.....	30.00

	\$ 12,545.75
Donation	5.00
Interest on bonds.....	3,512.50
Unexpended balance from Eastern Star.....	194.82
Interest on bank balances.....	18.86

\$ 16,276.93

EXPENSE:

Interest and premium on bonds.....	34.72
------------------------------------	-------

NET INCOME\$ 16,242.21

Exhibit C

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

ORPHANS EDUCATIONAL FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank	\$ 865.69
Real estate mortgages	128,200.00
Real estate Sandoe farm	6,154.71
Foreclosures—Oliver and Paulsen farms	130.65
Bonds: (cost)	
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, 5%, 1931-51..	7,000.00
Federal Land Bank, Spokane, 4½%, 1938-58..	8,000.00
Republic of Cuba, 5½%, 1945	14,000.00
Canadian National Ry. Bonds 4½%.....	3,000.00
Province of New Brunswick, 4¾%, 1940, par	
\$1,000.00	995.00
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960, par \$5,000...	4,750.00
City of Winnipeg, 4½%, 1930-1950.....	5,000.00
Portland General Electric, 4%, 1933	992.50

43,737.50

\$179,088.55

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931	\$171,642.51
Net income from schedule C-1	7,446.04

 \$179,088.55

Schedule C-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

Interest on bonds	\$ 2,097.50
Interest on mortgages	5,999.76

 \$ 8,097.26

EXPENSE:

Service charge, Omaha National Company....	50.00
Educational work—Dr. Lichtenwallner	600.00
Interest on mortgage purchased	1.22

 651.22

 NET INCOME \$ 7,446.04

Exhibit D

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
WAR RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in Omaha National Bank	\$ 1,535.22
Note receivable—John H. Martig and others— balance	1,000.00
Bonds (cost):	
Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bond, 5%, 1931-51..\$	4,000.00
Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960, par \$35,000...	33,250.00
Province of Saskatchewan, 4½%, 1955, par \$3,000	2,910.00

 40,160.00

 \$ 42,695.22

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931	\$ 40,918.52
Net income from schedule D-1	1,776.70

 \$ 42,695.22

Schedule D-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

Interest on bonds	\$ 1,735.00
Interest on bank balance.....	41.70

NET INCOME \$ 1,776.70

Exhibit E

GRAND LODGE A.F. & A.M. OF NEBRASKA
MAINTENANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash:

Omaha National Bank	\$ 154.36
National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln	14,143.28

\$ 14,297.64

Bonds (cost):

Province of New Brunswick, 4½%, 1940, par \$3,000	2,985.00
Canadian National Railway, 4½%, 1956, par \$6,000	5,880.00

8,865.00

\$ 23,162.64

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931	\$ 21,996.90
Net income from schedule E-1	1,165.74

\$ 23,162.64

Schedule E-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

From General Fund:

Dues, 42,013 at 25¢	\$ 10,503.25
Initiation—805 at \$2.50	2,012.50
Affiliation—6 at \$5.00	30.00

\$ 12,545.75

Interest on bonds	412.50
Interest on bank balance	207.49
	<hr/>
	13,165.74
EXPENSES:	
Maintenance Masonic Eastern Star Home.....	12,000.00
	<hr/>
NET INCOME	\$ 1,165.74

Exhibit F

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in United States National Bank	\$ 585.94
Bonds (cost):	
Dominion of Canada 4%, 1960, par \$18,000.00..	\$ 17,100.00
Province of Alberta 4½%, 1961, par \$1,000.00..	985.00
Portland General Electric 4%, 1933, par \$3,000.00	2,977.50
	<hr/>
	21,062.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,648.44

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931	\$ 17,586.22
Income from schedule F-1	4,062.22
	<hr/>

\$ 21,648.44

Schedule F-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

Transferred from general fund	\$ 3,205.37
Interest on bonds	811.25
Profit on bond sales	65.00
	<hr/>

\$ 4,081.62

EXPENSE:

Interest on bonds purchased	19.40
	<hr/>

NET INCOME

\$ 4,062.22

Exhibit G

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
RELIEF FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln... \$ 1,867.08

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931\$ 18,473.69
Net decrease from schedule G-1 16,606.61

\$ 1,867.08

Schedule G-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

INCOME:

Dues—42,013 at 15¢\$ 6,301.95
Initiations—808 at 50¢ 404.00

\$ 6,705.95

Interest on bonds 460.00

Interest on bank balances 71.19

7,237.14

EXPENSE:

Relief paid 23,775.00
Investigation expense 65.75
Bond expense 3.00

23,843.75

NET EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER IN-
COME

\$ 16,606.61

Exhibit H

GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
• CHILDRENS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in United States National Bank \$ 453.92

Real Estate mortgages 25,100.00

Bonds: (Cost)

Masonic Temple Craft, 5½%, 1940\$ 10,000.00

Dominion of Canada, 4%, 1960 par \$2,000.00..	1,900.00
Portland General Electric, 4% 1933 par \$1,000.00	992.50

 12,892.50

 \$ 38,446.42

LIABILITIES

Bequests \$ 4,826.40

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931\$ 31,684.95

Income:

Profit on sale of bonds\$ 118.77

Interest on bonds 310.55

Interest on mortgages 1,505.75

 1,935.07

 33,620.02

 \$ 38,446.42

Exhibit I

 GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF NEBRASKA
 SUPPLY ACCOUNT
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in Live Stock National Bank	\$ 1,455.55
Inventory of supplies	3,580.93

 \$ 5,036.48

LIABILITIES

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931\$ 4,880.69

Net income from schedule I-1 155.79

 \$ 5,036.48

Schedule I-1

STATEMENT OF INCOME

May 10, 1931 to May 17, 1932

SALES OF SUPPLIES	\$ 1,536.64
-------------------------	-------------

LESS COST OF SUPPLIES SOLD:

Inventory, May 9, 1931\$ 2,272.57

Purchases 2,716.64

 4,989.21

JUNE, 1932]

GRAND LODGE OF NEBRASKA.

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Inventory, May 17, 1932	3,580.93	
		<u>1,408.28</u>
NET PROFIT FROM SALE OF SUPPLIES ...		128.36
ADD:		
Interest on bank balance		27.43
NET INCOME	\$	<u>155.79</u>

Exhibit J

GRAND LODGE A. F. F. & A. M. F. OF NEBRASKA
SERVICE ANNUITIES AND GIFTS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
May 17, 1932

RESOURCES

Cash in National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln...	\$	20.27
Real estate mortgage		2,500.00
		<u>\$ 2,520.27</u>

LIABILITIES

Bequest, transferred from General Fund	\$	2,500.00
--	----	----------

Surplus:

Surplus, May 9, 1931	\$	145.27
Deduct: Annuities paid during period		125.00
		<u>20.27</u>

		<u>20.27</u>
	\$	<u>2,520.27</u>

MASONIC REVIEW
1932

**REPORT OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT
AND REVIEWER**

Prepared for

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

by

Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master.

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

The annual report on foreign correspondence is herewith
fraternally submitted.

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I.

We again follow the topical form. It appeals most to us. It seems to appeal most to the Nebraska membership. A sharp diversity of opinion exists among the reviewers. For the first and the last time, we print their comments. To those who commend us, we express our appreciation. To those who prefer a form other than the topical we explain again, that our purpose is to pack the review with a maximum of live, useful, and informative material in as simple and easily available a form as possible in the hope that it will engage the attention of and be of practical assistance to the officers and members of the subordinate lodges for whom it is primarily intended. Much of the material is both old and elementary to the reviewers, but to the classes named, is one of the few sources of general Masonic information (in addition to the contents of the ritual and the monitor) likely to be utilized.

The comments of other reviewers follow:

The Report on Foreign Correspondence, which was prepared by M. W. Bro. Edwin D. Crites, is on the "topical" plan. It deals interestingly with a number of subjects, but does not lend itself to review.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of British Columbia, 1931.)

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is built up on topical rather than geographical reference and while classed as an experiment by M. W. Bro. Edwin D. Crites, the compiler, is we think, an improvement in method.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Alberta, 1931.)

The Report on Fraternal Correspondence is again from the pen of M. W. Bro. E. D. Crites, P. G. M. Hitherto Nebraska has been included in the ranks of those Jurisdictions whose reviewers adhere to the older form—the individual review. Nebraska has now joined California and New South Wales, by adopting the topical form. Bro. Crites, who declares that the change is, at present, experimental, certainly furnishes a thoroughly readable document, excellently arranged. But good as it is, it does not tempt the Western Australian reviewer to even think of quitting the big battalion.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

In his review he has given his readers much which would not have appeared under the usual method. There is a mass of details of great information value.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931.)

The Review of Edwin D. Crites is an able summary of current events in topical form.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ontario, 1931.)

Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites presents his review on Foreign Correspondence in a topical form, assembling the information under subjects, with an index. The report is most interesting and instructive.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Quebec, 1931.)

M. W. Edwin D. Crites this year comes out with a correspondence report in topical form. He had put a lot of work on it and much valuable information is digested therein. At one time we had considered trying this method of review ourselves, but gave it up, for several reasons. In the first place, we confess that we are too lazy to go to the work of compiling the material, but primarily our reason for sticking to the beaten path is that a correspondence review cannot, in the nature of things, be a complete or permanent treatise and we believe that the average brother will find the method of digesting the proceedings of each grand jurisdiction separately much more readable. Brother Crites admits that the change is merely an experiment and he may be back to the old method another year. So far as we have observed, the only correspondent who always follows the topical method is Brother Whited of California.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Dakota, 1931.)

The Correspondence Report comes from the pen of Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites who appends some valuable statistical tables to his report.

In his review of Iowa he quotes the paragraph with which we opened our Foreword on the "Latest Fashions in Atheism".

Brother Crites has spent a lot of time and hard work on his report, and the results justify his effort for it is a most scholarly production.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Iowa, 1931.)

The report on Correspondence is by M. W. Edwin D. Crites, P. G. M. It is topical in form and for such kind of report is unusually interesting. We find no quotation from Vermont's Proceedings. Of course, that fact may not mean that our Proceedings were not received. They may not have contained any matter germane to the subjects treated. But we venture to suggest that a list of Proceedings received by the reviewer would be gratifying to such Grand Jurisdictions as were not cited.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Vermont, 1931.)

The same committee submitted its formal report over the signature of P. G. M. Bro. Edwin D. Crites. It is of the topical variety and submitted as an "experiment" his thought and purpose being to use the space of the report under "subject-heads of what might be termed matters of current interest". It follows the method of California with success, the only question being—is it the best way? Maine has no complaint because the reviewer has generously treated our jurisdiction, using several extended quotations from Grand Master Cooke and citing your Maine Correspondent many times, using his entire "Foreword" on Trial by Commission. And it is none of our business anyway, if the Nebraskan brethren approve, that settles it for us, but it is difficult to review that particular kind of report. We have enjoyed it, been enlightened by it and even inspired by some of the quoted messages, but when we try to handle it in a review it is simply our despair.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Maine, 1931.)

The report on correspondence was made by Edwin D. Crites, P. G. M. Turning through the Journal of Proceedings we find excerpts taken from different Grand Jurisdictions, not in alphabetical order and very difficult to review, although quotations from a number of Grand Jurisdictions.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Oklahoma, 1931.)

The report on Correspondence is prepared and submitted by Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites. It has been changed to topical form, which the reviewer tells us is an experiment. There are many clippings, chiefly from the addresses of Grand Masters. There are 57 different headings, the compilation is well done, and much valuable information is assembled. There are quotations from our Grand Master's address on clandestine lodges.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1931.)

Brother Edwin D. Crites (G. M. 1926), writes the review in topical form; he says "as an experiment".

For one we do not care for that kind of an experiment.

He discovered nothing worth referring to from Virginia 1929, from which year his selections are taken.

His review, however, shows much care, and in some respects perhaps a more definite treatment of a given subject, than the usual form by States. Like Dr. Eggleston, we do not like it as well.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Virginia, 1931.)

M. W. Brother Edwin D. Crites presented the Report on Correspondence, it being his third. In this one he abandons his former method and uses the topical methods. He had his doubts as to its being an improvement over that of digesting the proceedings separately of the various Grand Lodges. Such a report has never been satisfactory to the writer. Wisconsin has no just cause of complaint as he makes some five quotations from the doings of this Grand Lodge.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Wisconsin, 1931.)

Correspondence: Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites tries his hand at the topical kind of report. He says that it is an experiment and he does not feel quite sure whether the form is an improvement over the old form or not. We have our own view of the matter and stick to the idea that the correspondence report is to promote better understanding between Grand Jurisdictions, incidentally supplying much valuable information concerning Masonry in general and its practical application in particular. Grand Masters, speakers and others who are looking for help on topics to discuss, may well go over the whole report and pick out things for themselves, incidentally learning much about others laboring in the same field with them.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1931.)

Now we find that the Correspondent has switched his style, having adopted the topical method for his report. Those who are familiar with our own report do not have to guess that personally we do not fancy this style. When we encounter one we do not want to read it. For us it is a thing for reference, if you want to know what some state is doing or has done in a particular matter. Its very disconnection makes of it no narration of Masonic life and activities that appeal to our individual mind. It may be that the majority prefer this method. We do not know. But when one appears in New Hampshire some other will write it, not HARRY M.

A brief inspection of the report here found satisfies us that it is very high class for its kind. Then, we can make no complaint because there is nothing of New Hampshire within it, since we are there.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Hampshire, 1931.)

M. W. Edwin D. Crites, Past Grand Master, writes the correspondence report. He tries an experiment, as he says, in putting down a topical review this time. The topical headings may be all right, but we would like to have some of his comment along with them. Nevada is mentioned several times, but still we don't know what he thinks of us.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Nevada, 1931.)

The report on correspondence is a topical review of proceedings by Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites. It is admirably done, but of course it does not lend itself readily to quotations.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Kentucky, 1931.)

The Committee on Correspondence is Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites, and his report is in topical form, and is not signed so far as we can discover. It gives the very best that can be found in the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and we have clipped many pages to be preserved for future use. This form of review is the hardest to write and perhaps the easiest to read, if the student wishes to know only the most important matters discussed, but it, somehow, lacks a certain personal touch which makes the brethren akin.

We wish we could do as well as does Brother Crites, but do not feel that we could, and that ends the matter.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Washington, 1931.)

Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites furnishes fine review covering eighty-three pages in Topical form, with valuable table showing the number of members, net gain, net loss, cash balance and total cash assets of the Grand Lodge reviewed, including West Virginia, to which he credits 148 lodges, with net gain of 153 and total assets of \$57,547.12; our Masonic Home alone cost primarily more than five times that amount.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of West Virginia, 1931.)

The Report on Foreign Correspondence is by P. G. M. Edwin D. Crites, who says that he has continued the topical form, at the suggestion of all those Brethren who have mentioned the former Report to him and who seem unanimously to prefer that form. The index shows forty-four subjects reviewed, all done in an interesting and instructive manner and of real value.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ohio, 1931.)

Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites submits a topical review as the report of the Committee on Correspondence. He says that it is submitted as an experiment. I rather like it but would be afraid to undertake such a task myself. It is practically impossible for a reviewer to get very much from such a report but I imagine it is valuable to the Masons of Nebraska and after all it was written for them and not for the reviewers.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Alabama, 1931.)

The Report on Correspondence is by Brother Edwin D. Crites, and is presented in narrative form, touching on general Masonic topics without regard to jurisdiction. His quotations are all well chosen and calculated to give his readers first hand knowledge of what is going on in Masonry all over the world. From our 1930 proceedings he quotes the Grand Master's edict concerning degree teams.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1931.)

Departing from the common form of reviews, Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites has adopted the topical form this year, but which he doubts "if it be an improvement". It is in fact a splendid compilation of the thoughts and expressions of Grand Masters, reports of committees and others, but without illumination or comment, as ye scribe understands it, as well as little if anything at all to inform the reader what has actually been done throughout the Masonic world. One is reminded of the reply said to have been given by one of our late political leaders who often had been urged to read and express an opinion upon the author's work and who is said to have thus expressed himself: "Those who like that kind of poetry, that is just the kind of poetry they will like". Something like sixty different subjects are touched upon and sometimes half a dozen or more Grand Lodges will discuss the same subject from a different angle. Ye scribe is curious to learn the reaction upon the Nebraska readers, for whom it is specially prepared.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Florida, 1931.)

II.

We quote the following comments of the reviewers of other Grand Jurisdictions on our 1930 proceedings:

From the Grand Master's address one learns that seven lodges held a joint meeting for the purpose of installing their officers. (In the United States the investiture of officers, assistant and subordinate, is

styled installation, whereas we restrict the latter term to the Worshipful Master.) But a joint installation of seven sets of officers! It must have been curious, rather than impressive, although Bro. Freet said he found it inspiring".

Further down the Grand Master's address one is struck by reading that he witnessed the M. M. degree being conferred "on a large class of young men", and here again there was "inspiration". Possibly, but it is difficult not to suggest that that sturdy critic, the late J. L. Michie, of South Carolina, would have been inspired to talk of "railroading". "A large class", and the most sublime degree. When one thinks of the object of that degree, it almost suggests a Dies Irae, limited. However, it is Nebraska's funeral.

When a question of law arises, such as Grand Lodge liability under the Workers' Compensation Act, we have a simple way of dealing with it. It is referred, for an opinion, to the Grand Registrar, who is always chosen from members of the legal profession who are Masons. But when precisely the same question arises in Nebraska, Grand Lodge is recommended to appoint a Committee of Investigation, with power to act; the recommendation is referred to the Jurisprudence Committee for consideration; the Jurisprudence Committee, approving, recommends that such an appointment be made; Grand Lodge agrees, the committee is appointed later on, and there you are. Makes one think of Dickens' famous Circumlocution Office.

The Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace called attention to the agreement arrived at at the London Naval Conference in April, 1930, as a notable advance in consolidating the peace of the world, and concluded:

"The first time in the history of the world has Great Britain agreed to divide the sovereignty of the seas with another nation. For hundreds of years the British have truthfully sung 'Britannia Rules the Waves'. She has now agreed that joining in the chorus shall also be Columbia, and they will jointly sing 'Columbia and Britannia Rule the Waves'."

So mote it be. Past Grand Master Wilson said, at the conclusion of a speech, explaining the agreement: For hundreds of years the British have truthfully sung 'Britannia Rules the Waves'. She has now agreed that joining in the chorus shall also be Columbia, and they will jointly sing "Columbia and Britannia Rule the Waves." One hopes, for the sake of the scansion, and musical rhythm, that our good brother spoke figuratively rather than literally.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

Every Jurisdiction (except British Columbia) has its peculiarities, and one of Nebraska's is found in the manner of its opening. When the Brethren are assembled and the proper time arrives, a Lodge of Master

Masons is opened by the Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Master is then introduced, given the Grand Honours, and after satisfying himself that a quorum is present, declares the Grand Lodge opened in AMPLE FORM.

In view of the importance usually attached to the installed Master's part of the Installation ceremony, we regret to find the Grand Master making the following recommendation:

"Under the present arrangement for conferring the Past Master's degree it becomes necessary to have two classes during the session of the Grand Lodge, or to have in one class those who have served as Masters and those who have just been elected. In the former case those who have charge of the work are required to take too much time from the regular work of the Grand Lodge, in the latter, the wording would not be appropriate in certain parts. For these reasons, and believing that the installation ceremony is sufficient to properly impress upon the mind of the newly elected Master the importance of the work in which he is about to engage, I recommend that the conferring of the Past Master's degree be discontinued in this Grand Jurisdiction".

Evidently the Grand Master misunderstands the nature and purpose of the ceremony, which, moreover, is not a Degree.

This Grand Lodge is, we believe, singular in that it is in the annuity business. There is a "Board of Masonic Service, Annuities and Gifts", which is prepared to pay annuities (we presume to members of the Craft) after the manner of Government annuities. We find no account of the proceedings of this Board; what capital it has at its command, what its income is, how many annuities there are, nor the amount of their annuities. The Grand Lodge has at least twelve different Funds, but none of them seems to fit with the activities of the Board. We notice, in passing, that an annuitant shall receive his annuity, "so long as he shall live, and no longer." A very wise provision.

DID HE BEAT THE DEVIL AROUND THE STUMP?

A man who had been a patient in an insane asylum six months later petitioned for Masonic degrees. It seems that somebody advised him to withdraw his petition, which quite likely the entire lodge desired him to do. The Grand Master decides that "since a mental impairment is usually occasioned by a physical defect" the petition could be withdrawn. The Nebraska law allows a petition to be withdrawn if the petitioner is physically defective. We feel disposed to laugh at the way they did it.

An unusual event occurred during the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge. Past Grand Secretary Francis E. White resigned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England. This was accepted, and he moved that the incoming Grand Master, John R. Tapster, be appointed as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England. He resigned because he is now living in Los Angeles, California. It may

be said in passing that Brother Robert I. Clegg was for many years, until his death last month, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, although residing in Chicago, Illinois. In this connection we feel it necessary to tell Grand Secretary Lew Smith that it is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England who has the authority to appoint a Grand Representative of his Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has no authority. The motion therefore was completely out of order on two counts; for if it had otherwise been in order this power of appointing rests with the Grand Master himself. We are surprised that our good friend Lew Smith let anything so irregular get by without calling the boys down. What do we have Grand Secretaries for anyhow if they can't call the boys down when they go wrong? Of course, if Brother Frank White had moved that the incoming Grand Master be requested to recommend himself for this position by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, we should have been spared the necessity for writing the above paragraph in toto. We hope the Grand Secretary will look out for the Reviewers better next time, so they can save space and not have to write stuff like the above.

Which suggests to us the fact that there is in Nebraska one of the best Reviewers in the United States, in the person of Past Grand Master Edwin D. Crites. His review is topical, and he quotes the history of Unanimity Lodge of North Carolina from our 1931 book, as well as certain statistical tables of ours.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932)

Apparently the Boys' Order of DeMolay had caused some annoyance to Masonry in Nebraska, which demanded his attention, and while he was not opposed to the order itself, he was most emphatically opposed to having it linked with Masonry in any way, or meeting in Masonic temples, since in the minds of many uninformed people the erroneous thought prevails that DeMolay is an organization of "Junior Masons." We heartily agree with all he said about it.

There was an immense amount of work done at the session of Grand Lodge and Brother Grand Secretary Smith is to be complimented very highly on the completeness and orderliness of his record of it. We have not yet seen a proceedings that was assembled any better than his.

Much of interest in this volume has necessarily been passed over for want of space. Our Nebraska brethren seem to be doing their work in a large way and the general condition of the Craft in the Jurisdiction to be satisfactory.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Utah, 1932)

The Grand Annual Communication was held at Masonic Temple, Omaha, beginning June 3, 1930, with M. W. Ira C. Freet, Grand Master, whose portrait ornaments the Journal of Proceedings. Very pleasant looking and my stenographer thinks he is good looking.

Upon opening the volume of proceedings we meet the gaze of the retiring Grand Master, Ira C. Freet, on the first page, and that of Grand Master Orville A. Andrews on the second. The entire volume is packed with interesting matter and abounds in good speeches that are worthy of being quoted but I am unable to include very much in two pages so that I must leave out a lot of things that I would like for my brethren in Alabama to see.

ATTENDANCE

The present conditions of modern day life make the average Lodge meeting, as a means of attraction to its members of very little moment, and particularly so in the large cities. Prescribing a remedy for this is a difficult proposition. The conferring of degrees, set educational programs, mediocre entertainment, etc., cannot compete with the radio, the talkie or the automobile.

Originally Masons met in Taverns because they were the meeting places for social life and where could be found a community of interest. Ritualistic work was not the main attraction. The desire for Fellowship was the objective. If this basic idea could be re-established there would undoubtedly be a larger attendance. One Grand Lecturer has suggested that the Ritual be abridged. This may be a straw to show which way the wind will ultimately blow.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

BAZAARS

There are a number of Lodges wanting to put on a bazaar for various objects, many of which have some worthy purposes in view, for which they are to be commended. But to go out to the public, selling tickets, soliciting funds and donations in the name of Masonry is not in harmony with the teachings of Masonry. This tends to lower or degrade Masonry and puts us on a level with any other club, society or order that exists by such means.

I refuse to grant the request for such a privilege to Hopkinsville Lodge No. 37 (my own Lodge), and earnestly recommend that no Lodge in our Grand Jurisdiction be allowed any such privileges to go out in the name of Masonry soliciting funds for bazaars.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Kentucky, 1931.)

BI-CENTENARY OF AMERICAN FREEMASONRY

The Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England, Sir Alfred Robbins, chairman, in presenting "Business to be transacted in Grand Lodge", Wednesday, 4th June, 1930, at 6 o'clock P. M., after listing all of the regular business, under No. 11, made this recommendation:

"To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of England:

BI-CENTENARY OF AMERICAN FREEMASONRY

"The Board desires to place on record the fact that June 5, 1930, will mark a most important bi-centenary in the history of Freemasonry. It was on June 5, 1730, that the then Grand Master (the Duke of Norfolk) signed in London a warrant which for the first time recognized on behalf of Grand Lodge the existence of Freemasonry in the American Colonies, which formed the nucleus of the present United States. By this warrant a prominent American Freemason of the time, who appears also to have been a member of a London Lodge, was empowered to constitute what was then termed a Provincial Grand Lodge, which embraced Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the New York. Fully empowered Grand Lodges were later constituted in each of these provinces, as well as in every other State of the Union; and our Brethren of today, knowing the momentous consequences to Freemasonry which have flowed from the great spread of English-speaking Freemasonry in the United States, and the splendid efforts continuing with increasing strength to be put forth by the American Brethren, will desire to congratulate them on the progress thus made, and to express the earnest prayer that happiness and success will for all time attend them."

As so often happens in a paper of this kind the most important name referred to is not printed. The prominent American to whom this warrant was issued was Colonel Daniel Coxe, then (1730) a resident of Burlington, New Jersey, on the Delaware, about twenty miles above Philadelphia, Pa.

When Grand Lodge of England met in quarterly communication the following cablegram was sent by the Grand Master:

"London, June 4, 1932.

"Grand Master Masonic Temple, Richmond, Va.

"On the eve of the two hundredth anniversary of the first Grand Lodge recognition of American Freemasonry by constituting a Provincial Grand Lodge for New England I wish to congratulate all our brethren in the United States on the great Masonic progress they have made. I reiterate my fraternal good wishes and sincere desire for their continued happiness and prosperity. It remains my earnest hope that the tenets of our Order may assist still further to strengthen the bond of friendship and good will which so happily exists between our two nations, and I shall continue to watch with sympathy every endeavor on both sides of the Atlantic to promote those feelings by the development of Freemasonry in its purest and highest forms.

(Signed) "Arthur, Grand Master."

(Duke of Connaught and Strathearn)

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Virginia, 1931.)

THE MASONIC BURIAL SERVICE

I consider the Masonic burial service as contained in our Monitor cold, stilted, formal and comfortless; out of accord with the faith and spirit of our great Brotherhood. It repeats, stresses, enhances, dwells

upon death, mortality, decrepitude, decay. It leaves a deeper sense of sorrow, defeat, despair, where it should bring a message of comfort, hope, life, victory, immortality. I quote:

"The cradle and coffin stand side by side and it is a melancholy truth that as soon as we begin this earthly life, that moment we begin to die."

To the contrary, let me assert as a Mason with a Mason's faith, with all the emphasis of which I am capable that we are born into this world immortal beings.

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God who is our home—
Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

How much more comforting, more true, more consistent with our belief are these beautiful lines from Wordsworth's ode to "Intimations of Immortality"—

"Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither."

Our present burial service is too admonitory. "Look out the goblins 'll get you" is its theme. I quote again:

"The last offices we pay to the dead are useless, except as they contribute lessons to the living."

"Our present meeting and proceedings will have been vain and useless if they fail to excite our serious reflections and strengthen our resolutions for amendment."

"Let us each embrace the present moment and while time and opportunity offer, prepare for that hour which must surely come," etc.

"Let us each in our respective spheres so improve this warning."

This is not my conception or understanding of the purposes of this service. No such admonitions are necessary or proper here. The service is not a warning to the living. It should be a loving tribute to the departed brother and above all a re-statement of our faith in the redeeming mercy of God and the immortality of the soul. It is, or should be, a service wherein we turn to God's holy word, the Great Light in Masonry, for strength, comfort, consolation, hope,—even as men have turned to God's word in hours of sorrow for long, long centuries.

"The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

"Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil."

"Lord, thou has been our refuge from one generation to another before the mountains were brought forth or ever the earth was made."

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help."

"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

My brothers, let us in our burial service, draw a bit nearer to God. Let us substitute for the stilted language, the poor psychology, the false theology of our present burial service, the hope-giving, uplifting, immortality assuring, glorious old Psalms from which I have quoted, and that vision of Job of a Redeemer that liveth everlastingly.

I have one other thought in this connection: Many Christian Masons desire both a Masonic and Christian burial. Surely, there can be no objection to incorporating in our burial service optional passages from the Gospels and Epistles of the New Testament for use when a brother or the members of his family so desire.

I, therefore, recommend that the incoming Grand Master appoint a committee of five to rewrite the Masonic Burial Service, submitting their report to our next Annual Communication.

It is the Master's privilege to wear his hat. There is no Masonic law which makes it obligatory upon him to wear it at a Masonic funeral, but a due regard for the conventions of polite society, the respect, favor and good will of ladies and gentlemen dictate that the hat should not be worn at a service held in a sacred edifice, a mortuary chapel, or a private home.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Wisconsin, 1931.)

BURLESQUE DEGREES

Two features have created quite a little unfavorable comment within the past few months, and I feel should be discouraged.

The first is the presentation of so-called burlesque or humorous degrees as a form of entertainment. We are concentrating our efforts at this time on an endeavor to impress the candidates with the seriousness of Masonry, its ideals, its aims, its accomplishments. Any burlesque cannot help but detract from the impression which we have made, particularly as all such degrees adopt to a more or less extent the peculiar construction and phraseology of our ritual. In too many of these presentations language and double meanings have been introduced which are far from those principles which we teach in Masonry.

I therefore feel it wise for the Lodges not to permit Masonic apartments to be used for this form of entertainment. Other entertainments can be provided which will attract our members and which will be in keeping with the dignity and purposes of our order.

The Educational Committee have under consideration the formation of a sub-committee whose purpose will be to assist Lodges in the arrangement of interesting and attractive programs for presentation in connection with Lodge activities.

The other feature to which I refer is the use of degree teams representing different organizations who volunteer to present the work of the degree in various sections of the state. Here again the main idea may be appealing but through the thoughtlessness of some members of the

team their efforts are directed more towards the entertainment of the members on the side lines rather than to making a proper impression upon the candidate.

Our purpose in our degree work is to properly instruct and impress our candidates. This is the duty of the Masters and officers of the Lodge, and nothing should be permitted that in any way detracts from the aim we have in view.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1931.)

FINANCIAL ABILITY OF CANDIDATES

As an organization, Freemasonry has no obligation to those outside the Craft, other than, of course, an obligation to moral and social rectitude, but we have a very definite obligation to our members. Consequently, I see no reason why a candidate's financial circumstances should not be fully investigated.

Freemasonry is not an insurance or benefit society, as these are understood. It is not a necessity, but rather it is a luxury. Therefore, I believe that Grand Lodge, as the governing and directing body within the jurisdiction, might quite reasonably and justly, to protect our members, so direct that a candidate for membership must be able to give evidence, not only that joining fees shall be no hardship, but that he is able to fully provide for himself and has made reasonably suitable provision for those who may be dependent upon him.

In spite of these precautions, the unforeseen circumstances of misfortune and calamity incidental to life provide ample opportunity for the exercise of unstinted benevolence.

(Grand Master Snedden of Alberta, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

INVESTIGATION OF CANDIDATES

We believe that the lack of attendance, suspensions, demits and expulsions can in a large measure be traced to laxity on the part of the Investigating Committee. Too often this is only a perfunctory matter. As stated in some of our previous reports, we believe that this could largely be overcome by having an Advisory Committee, composed of Officers and Past Masters of the Lodge, examine the petitioner and the members of the Lodge who recommend him, before the petition itself is presented to the Lodge. This would mean that the investigation would be handled by "experts".

One Jurisdiction solved the problem by making the Investigating Committee one of the standing committees of the Lodge, which also possesses a great deal of merit. It would of course depend as to results on the character and ability of the Committee.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON MASONIC MEMBERSHIP ON THE PART OF CATHOLICS

Many times we are asked why Masons ban Catholics from becoming members of their organizations. Catholics are not prohibited from becoming Masons by any tenets of our order, and some Catholics do become Masons, but since 1738 Catholics have been strictly forbidden by their church, under penalty of ex-communication, to enter societies of Freemasons. In that year Clement XII condemned our organization on the grounds that its members were bound by oath not to disclose its practices, and since that time many popes have taken the same stand. The Catholic objections to Freemasonry are clearly and concisely stated in "The New Catholic Dictionary" published in 1929, which says: "Masonic Bodies are really sectarian bodies, having their formulas of belief about God, the soul, conscience, etc., and have their own secret as well as public ritual, so that a Catholic may not consistently belong to them any more than he may be a member of any other church than his own".

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Wyoming, 1931.)

OUR CEREMONIES

We have all heard it said that "in your present character it is expected that at all of our assemblies you will observe the solemnities of our ceremonies". We are glad this injunction is contained in our ancient standards of conduct within the Lodge because it is only by such respect for the ritual and our teachings, that we can maintain a due regard for the lessons being taught and make the proper impression upon the one being introduced for the first time into the beauties of our symbolic and sublime ritualistic work. It certainly has been a pleasure to notice in many of our Lodges the closest attention paid by those present and the refraining from talking by the brethren. I commend the esteem shown the officers by such attentive listening to the lectures and the rendition of the ceremonies. It soon attracts one's attention if within the Lodge during the work thoughtless brethren are so forgetful of propriety as to talk, or even laugh, during the rendition of an important and sublime portion of the ritual. I enjoin upon all strict obedience to the ancient charge "that decorum and respectful conduct will always obtain" within the precincts of our lodge particularly when the ceremonies of the degrees are being exemplified for the benefit of the candidate and the faithful members of the Lodge. Thus by your example you will induce others to hold in due veneration the ceremonies and ritual of our Ancient and Honorable Institution.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931.)

A CEREMONY IN AUSTRALIAN LODGES

"There is one other point on which I believe throughout the Craft in the Old Country and in Australia there has been a certain amount of discussion; that is, as regards the ancient toast of "The King and

the Craft." It has been suggested that the toast of "The King" should not be coupled with that of "The Craft," but from time immemorial the toast of "The King and the Craft" has been submitted at all Masonic banquets. Records show that as far back as 1430 in the time of King James the First, this toast was drunk of "The King and the Craft," and history records the fact that from those early days onwards "The King and the Craft" has been the first toast at all our Masonic gatherings. The true significance of this toast is loyalty of the Craft to the Sovereign, and identification of the Throne with ideals of the Craft. It appears to me that ancient usage and established custom are strong arguments in favour of retention of this toast in its present form and the strongest possible reasons would have to be produced before we should consider the question of in any way altering it. The real significance of the toast is that loyalty to the King is an essential principle of Freemasonry and that attitude of His Majesty towards his subjects is the embodiment of the ideals of the Craft, that is, brotherly love, relief, and truth.

There is just one other question with regard to the festive board on which I should like to say a few words. We cannot overlook the fact that in recent years a tendency has crept in to deal more lightly with toasts and conversations than would be thought decorous in earlier days. We all of us take a pride in the dignity and solemnity of our work in the Lodge; let us take an equal pride in the good taste and decorum of the proceedings when we adjourn for refreshment.

Freemasonry is essentially a Society which professes to infuse an atmosphere of religion, although it propounds no formal doctrine. So it ill becomes the dignity of the Craft that when we cease from labour and turn to refreshment we should put off our dignity with our regalia. We welcome wit and humour, but anything which may tend to lower the tone and refinements of our proceedings is much to be deplored, and I feel sure, will be discouraged in all our Lodges."

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of South Australia, 1931.)

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT

It is, however, gratifying to note that notwithstanding this continued commercial depression, affecting as it has all classes of the community, that our Masonic year just ended has contributed largely to the marked prosperity which has uniformly attended our Grand Lodge. The reports of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer will indicate that we have been favored by a steady normal increase in membership, that our revenues have been maintained and our reserve funds augmented. We have thus enjoyed a satisfactory record in our general material prosperity, and we have ample reason for satisfaction and contentment with the present and every hope and confidence for the future.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ontario, 1931.)

To begin with—and it is an unpleasant subject—the signs of the troublous time through which the world is passing are reflected in most

of the Grand Jurisdictions, which is only to be expected. Freemasonry, no more than any other human institution, can be immune from the effects of world-wide depression. Those effects are witnessed in lessened revenues, not only in dues and the resultant exclusions, but in the contributions which are made to Masonic benevolence which seriously affects the beneficent work which is carried on so generously in the Masonic Homes, hospitals, and kindred institutions. For the last-named, it has been found necessary not only to practice rigid economy wherever possible, but in many instances to increase the assessments laid upon jurisdictional memberships. As to annual subscriptions, or dues, which are being increased in many instances, it may happen that the need for this is really a blessing in disguise in the United States, where, only too often, Masonry is so cheapened as to open its portals to a type of candidate of questionable worth. Naturally, high fees and dues cannot necessarily keep out the unworthy, especially those whom small payments enable to spread their money over the Blue, the Red, and indeed, the entire gamut of Orders, to say nothing of the appendant organizations which depend on the Masonic qualification for membership. Still, high fees and dues possess a deterrent value which compels appreciation, and does assist the investigation committees. It is satisfactory to note that in many quarters there are indications of increasing recognition of pure, unsullied Masonry, coupled with a more widely-spread realization that it is this which makes men Masons.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

Although we have experienced a serious and widespread business depression during the past year, the Craft in Rhode Island is in excellent condition, financially and fraternally. Notwithstanding a drop in the number of applications, our membership shows a net loss of only seventy-two, leaving a membership of 19,060 as of April 30, 1931. This figure includes 196 dual or plural members, so that the actual number of Masons in the State is 18,864.

The question of more and smaller Lodges is still before us. The problem has been stated many times, but no practical solution has yet been presented. One Lodge has voluntarily limited the number of candidates it may initiate during any one year. In the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a resolution has been introduced, along this same line, limiting the number of candidates initiated in any Lodge to not more than twenty in any one year. An effort was made during the year to get one of the larger bodies to divide itself into two or more Lodges, but the effort was unsuccessful. It would seem that one of these methods must be employed, unless the Lodges arbitrarily limit their membership, a plan which has never seemed satisfactory for general application.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Rhode Island, 1931.)

The whole trouble with Freemasonry was that along with other things it suffered from over-inflation. During prosperous years lodges

had but one idea, and that was to inflate the lodge—to get all the petitions possible without taking due consideration of the ability of the applicants to understand and assimilate Freemasonry. Many new lodges were formed without any thought concerning the reorganization and elimination of many lodges which were merely eking out an existence, and which were no credit either to their Grand Lodge or themselves. Throughout all this there has been an element of selfishness and self-indulgence. Grand lodges have been reporting a large number of suspensions and dismissals. In a majority of cases it isn't because these members cannot pay their dues. It has been because they would rather spend the money for something that would cater to their whims and caprices. The present period of depression has been seized upon by many as an excuse to defer the payment of just debts.

As has been said by this writer in these Articles time and again there is no appeal in Freemasonry for the majority of men. Masonry's appeal is only to that individual who appreciates the higher and more ethical things of life. Masonry is already commencing to write a new history. It has profited from what has already transpired, and its future promises glorious possibilities.

(Correspondence, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Illinois, 1931.)

As to the general condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction all is well. If anything in this report indicates otherwise, remember that the instances are really isolated cases and when our membership and number of lodges are considered, they are mere incidents. A statement however is necessary that the brethren may not continue in their error and that the possibility of error be eliminated. This jurisdiction has in it hundreds and hundreds of earnest men who have no higher aims than to be of service to our order. Our system of morality, veiled in allegory and taught by symbols, still makes men wiser and better and consequently happier. We can never reach the perfection taught at our altars but the brethren are always striving so to do. A membership loss of 141 augurs little if the result is a purging. Yes, brethren, All is Well.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Washington, 1931.)

The trying conditions of this year have been a real test of Masonry; no year during the past decade has been so severe in economic conditions over the great commonwealth of Kansas. The great reduction in the prices of coal, oil, agricultural and other products of the state, has been felt on every hand. The unemployment situation has not been so serious in years and naturally Masonry has suffered therefrom. Everything affecting the human family is felt in this great Institution of ours, yet, in these strenuous times it is my opinion that brotherhood is brought closer together and the service of Masonry is more graciously administered than in years of prosperity.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Kansas, 1931.)

I am thoroughly convinced that Masonry is very much alive and in a sound and healthful condition in this jurisdiction. I reached this conclusion after having visited every district in the State, observed and studied conditions in every section and analyzed the reflection shown in the result of the attendance contest. At this time Masonry is confronted with a number of deterrent factors—the radio, the moving picture, automobiles, good roads, and other attractions detracting the attention of Masons from more serious thought. The financial depression, which now envelops the nation, is felt in every section and is playing its part in reducing the number of members of the Grand Lodge. Yet in some sections, where the depression has been felt the most, there are to be found the most active lodges in this jurisdiction. Interest, activity, and enthusiasm vary in degrees in different sections. In some, it is in an intense and healthy state; in others, lukewarm and indifferent; and in still others, dormant.

The degree is determined in a large measure by the attitude and ambitions of the lodge officers. An officer, full of enthusiasm and interest, energetic, and willing to put forth effort, can instill in others some of his interest and enthusiasm. Wherever such officers are found, and there are many of them in this State, Masonry is alive and flourishing. The lukewarm, indifferent, aimless, and inactive officer chills the atmosphere about him and reduces the temperature of all who come in contact with him. Wherever such are found, and there are some in this State, Masonry is not functioning, but is asleep. Under all the circumstances, however, remarkable interest is manifested.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

We greet the reader in the midst of conditions which have come home to every one of us in some way or another as being in the highest degree unusual. For one thing, a glance at statistical tables as we give them at the end of this report, is sufficient to show extraordinary conditions in the Masonic fraternity. For another thing, these statistical showings are not the whole story. While it is true that every Grand Lodge in the United States shows a loss in membership during the year, it is also true that there is nothing inherently wrong with Masonry. It has been abused, concealed, misrepresented, mistreated, and this condition has shown itself; but Masonry is fundamentally sound. Just a few minutes ago some one told us of a certain city in which every Shriner had been assessed a hundred dollars to keep off foreclosure of the mortgage on the Mosque—result, many suspensions. In another city, a similar assessment on all Scottish Rite Masons to pay pressing obligations on a very imposing Cathedral—result, disintegrated morale. In still another city, every would-be petitioner for degrees is caused to understand that if he does not sign a pledge card for a hundred dollars to the Masonic Temple building fund (to pay the debt) he need not expect ever to be made a Master Mason. In yet other places, lodges are placing assessments far out of proportion to the ability of their members to pay in these times of readjustment; dues elsewhere are boosted for the same

purpose, whatever these are; and in some places, mortgages are actually foreclosed and Masonic property lost. All men have a large percentage of the fool in the ingredients of their composition in inflated times; they are unaware of the possibility that there shall ever be a deflation. When it comes, there is a great crash, much wailing and weeping and gnashing of teeth. The biggest thing we have to do, no matter whether there be a big boom or a depression so thick that one can cut it, is simply to keep one's head, never lose one's sense of proportion, attempt to evaluate properly, and all in all, to put first things first.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

Notwithstanding the fact that the net result of the work of the past Masonic year shows a numerical loss in membership, I have no hesitancy in saying that, in my opinion, the condition of our Fraternity throughout the jurisdiction should be a source of congratulation to us. It is true that the reports of the results of the year's work which will be submitted by the Grand Secretary show a net loss in membership which is double the loss of the preceding year, but the decrease is not such as to occasion any alarm.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of the District of Columbia, 1931)

Our net loss for the year in members was 1,148. Our membership on July 31, 1931, was 208,559. Considering the general economic condition, I feel that this is a rather remarkable showing, and that there is no reason for discouragement. On the contrary, I think it will serve rather as a stimulus to Masons all over the State to increase their activities along proper and constructive lines, to the end that those on the outside will be drawn to our Temples.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ohio, 1931.)

During the past year a number of the Lodges, due to difficulties arising in banks and building and loan associations in which their funds were deposited, and for other equally good reasons, have been unable to pay their dues by the time required by the Code. Some of these Lodges, at a great personal sacrifice to some of their members and with a great amount of trouble to the Lodges, have succeeded in borrowing or in some other manner in raising the funds with which to pay their dues. To these Lodges who have shown this wonderful sacrificial spirit the commendation of this Grand Lodge should be extended without measure.

Certain Lodges located in towns where an unusual amount of financial difficulty has existed have found themselves absolutely unable by any means whatever to secure the money to pay their dues. Several have succeeded in raising sufficient funds to pay a part of their dues, but most of the Lodges were unable to pay any part of the amount due. (Committee on Ways and Means, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ohio, 1931.)

Records of the Grand Secretary showed a net membership loss of 3,724—gross figures revealing a suspension of 4,311 members.

Seven Lodges surrendered voluntarily their charters. The arrest of five charters by the Grand Master was ratified. The incoming Grand Master was authorized to arrest the charters of 31 lodges, delinquent for two years or more, if dues were not adjusted and returns made by December 31, 1931.

(Grand Lodge of Georgia, 1931.)

This is the first time we have shown a net loss in forty-five (45) years.

(Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Indiana, 1931)

ORDER OF DE MOLAY

A number of Grand Jurisdictions are waking up to the danger of permitting this or any similar organization to operate under the sponsorship of lodges. This writer expressed his views on this topic in his former report, and has nothing new to add, except to state that it is pleasing to find so great a number of Grand Masters and others apparently in agreement with him.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1931.)

My observation of the Order of DeMolay and Order of Rainbow convinces me that a wonderful work has been accomplished by the Masonic Fraternity and the Order of the Eastern Star in sponsoring the organization and helpful development of these orders.

I think there is no greater work which can command our attention than the inculcating of the lessons received through these orders by our boys and girls.

They make a great contribution, in my opinion, to the helpful development of our youth, and in pointing the way to wholesome, worthwhile and useful lives.

However, it appears to me, in some places in our jurisdiction, two things ought to be, perhaps, more fully emphasized:

1. That the groups do not constitute any part of the Masonic order;

2. That the fine spirit shown by our organization in permitting them the use of our halls and temples, dedicated as they are to sacred things, ought to inspire the young people to a greater respect for these places and for the furniture and paraphernalia of our lodge rooms.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Montana, 1931.)

PLURAL MEMBERSHIP

Until a comparatively few years ago, Grand Lodges in the United States looked askance at the British practice of permitting a Mason to belong to more than one lodge. They did so on various grounds, mainly jurisdictional and statistical. However, of late, the opposition exhibited has decreased, and for some time past there has been a movement in the opposite direction, the advantages being recognized to outweigh the disadvantages. At present, the protagonists are increasing in numbers each year, and so many Grand Lodges have entertained the idea

favorably as to encourage the belief that the time is not distant when plural membership in some form or other will be the rule in most United States Jurisdictions. There can be no doubt that the sentimental regard of a Mason for his mother lodge has impelled him to cleave to her, instead of forsaking her to join another lodge when he became domiciled in another town where Grand Lodge law prohibited his being a member of more than one Lodge, thereby debarring him from the exercise of his privileges as a Mason, and, in addition, depriving Masonry of his services. It is possible that in addition to the recognition of this hardship, the heavy toll which exclusions for non-payment of dues has made on lodge membership has modified the views of our American brethren. As a result, plural membership in the dual form is coming into vogue, but the conditions which in some cases hedge it round furnish an impressive instance of variety in the human outlook on any question. It is interesting to note that the latest statistics dealing with this subject show that almost, if not quite, two score English-speaking Grand Lodges now permit multiple membership, and that the gloomy fears of its opponents that it would render accurate membership statistics impossible have not been realized.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

REPORT—COMMITTEE ON DUAL AND PLURAL MEMBERSHIP

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of South Dakota:

Your Committee appointed last June to investigate Dual and Plural Membership as practiced by other Grand Jurisdictions, and ordered to report its findings together with its recommendations at this Annual Communication, offers the result of its labor for your consideration and such action as you may see fit to take.

Before going farther, your Committee would like to express its understanding of the terms "Plural," "Dual" and "Single" Membership which it had in mind while making this investigation. Plural membership is the term used to express the condition brought about within a Grand Jurisdiction through its adoption of by-laws governing its constituent lodges permitting a brother to assume active membership in two or more lodges at one and the same time. Dual Membership permits active membership in two lodges but no more, while Single Membership restricts such membership to one lodge.

It would take far too much time to read all the data we have received on this subject, therefore we will bring before you only the gist of our information.

The following Grand Lodges permit unrestricted Plural Membership: British Columbia, Connecticut, Canada, Delaware, District of Columbia, England, Ireland, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Manitoba, New York, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, Rhode Island, Scotland, South Australia, Virginia, Victoria, Wisconsin, and Western Australia. South Carolina permits it by dispensation from the Grand Master.

Massachusetts, Virginia, and Rhode Island have permitted the practice for many years, New York and Kentucky for the last three, and all speak highly of the advantages derived. England, the Mother Grand Lodge of the World, and most of her colonies have always permitted it and report no ill results. Oregon permits Dual Membership.

Alabama, Alberta, Quebec, New Hampshire, Philippine Islands, Saskatchewan, and Washington permit Plural Membership between members of lodges under other Grand Jurisdictions but prohibit the same between lodges within their own jurisdiction.

Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Montana, Mississippi, Maine, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Missouri, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and West Virginia do not permit or have never taken legislative action on the question. We are informed that there are forty-one jurisdictions, including foreign jurisdictions, that permit dual membership and about twelve in the United States at the present time.

Your Committee has been unable to find that any Grand Lodge has ever adopted Plural or Dual Membership and later abolished it.

In the opinion of your Committee, four advantages would accrue to the Craft in South Dakota should the by-laws of this Grand Body be altered so as to permit active membership in more than one Lodge.

1. By permitting a Brother to assist in forming a new lodge without severing his membership in his original lodge, it might result in more new lodges, especially in the larger centers.

2. When removing to another city or state, a brother could assume the obligations of membership in his new location without breaking home ties.

3. A member of a larger lodge, where the chance for advancement may come only to a few, could join another lodge in which he might hold office, without ceasing to be a member of his Mother Lodge. This privilege would doubtless stimulate Masonic Enthusiasm among some of our inactive members and gratify a laudable ambition on the part of some brother to be of more service to the Craft. This advantage will become more and more apparent as the towns and cities in our state increase in population.

4. Weak or dormant lodges could be strengthened by affiliating brethren willing to assume obligations of Plural Membership.

We have noted but three objections that are worthy of consideration:

1. Suspensions and expulsions might cause confusion unless records are properly kept.

2. Additional work in the Grand Secretary's office and the difficulty of computing net membership.

3. A neighboring grand jurisdiction proceeds on the theory that a man's interest was where he lived and had his activities. That if a man's allegiance were divided between two or more lodges at the same time, the chances would be all the greater for him to cease activities and be a drone rather than a more active worker.

The first two objections do not appear to be serious for if Grand Lodge dues are required of each member of every lodge, it is hardly likely there will ever be a great many Plural Members in this jurisdiction. Maintaining a set of records which will disclose the true facts of membership, is a mere matter of detail.

As to objection No. 3, the experience of the jurisdictions where Plural Membership has been permitted for many years, does not bear out this theory.

Allowing a Mason to add new Masonic ties rather than substituting new relationships for his original ties will but strengthen the institution.

After a careful investigation by your committee, we have discovered no good reason for not extending to our membership the privileges and advantages of Plural Membership should they desire to avail themselves of it. We find the Grand Jurisdictions permitting it to be uniformly satisfied and those who do not and never have permitted it, have no experience to report.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of South Dakota, 1931.)

The discussion of special subjects is as much a matter of topics of the day as ladies' fashions, or political campaigns. In Masonry at present much has been said about permitting Dual Membership or Plural Membership. More than a dozen American Grand Lodges now permit the practice; and it has been for ages the law in England.

The argument for it is purely sentimental. A man is raised in a particular lodge, and after some years moves from its jurisdiction. He dislikes greatly the idea of breaking the old bonds—that is the universal declaration. But in his new home he feels like he ought not to become too much of a persistent intruder or a too frequent visitor. He feels a restraint. He is of little use to this new Masonic community.

This set of experiences is not at all hypothetical: it is all too common. Up to 35% of our members are non-resident; up to 15% do not even reside in the same state in which their lodge membership is kept. This fact constitutes a weakness which cannot be ignored. Therefore it has been proposed to permit men to belong to more than one lodge, as it is customary to do in England. Our neighbor state of Virginia has done this for years. It is satisfied with the custom.

Of objections to this there are none that are valid—concerning this there is general agreement. Some Grand Lodges simply do not want it; and it is not necessary to argue that. Some object that this system might present difficulties of accounting for the exact number of members. This matter is insignificant; and moreover, there are systems to keep these records accurate. But suppose we don't; suppose a man is a member of two lodges and pays dues to two; it will not kill us to have

him counted twice. It is objected that the system would annoy the Grand Secretary. We challenge a Grand Secretary to tell us that. The nearest to an objection to it is the fact that where it has been tried for the first time in very recent years, as for instance in New York, few have availed themselves of the privilege. Summing up, it may be said that it does no harm, potentially is able to cure a great evil, and the big objection is the infrequency of its application. What the future will bring in this regard, one cannot now tell. The chief obstacle is Old Man Inertia. We think dual or plural membership ought to be permitted, even though a bare baker's dozen have availed themselves of the privilege at the end of a couple of years. Once the idea penetrates Masonry fully, it will help solve some problems.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

There are in Australia three irregular organizations which claim to have something to do with Freemasonry. They are:—

1. Co-Masonry.
2. The Order of the Star in the East.
3. The Order of the Eastern Star.

All of these admit both women and men as members, and no Freemason who has any regard for his obligation can take any part in them. However, it is the Order of the Eastern Star that I desire specially to mention at the present time. Under the rules of the Order only the wives, daughters, and sisters of Freemasons are eligible for membership, and only a Master Mason can occupy the Chair. The Grand Lodge of England has always been opposed to it, and issued the following edict in September, 1931:

"No Freemason is entitled to attend any non-Masonic meeting at which Masonry by direct implication is introduced, or to participate in any ceremony which is quasi-Masonic, or is held under some pseudo-Masonic and unauthorized auspices. The Secretary or any member of a Lodge who gives to anyone outside, and particularly to a non-Mason, information on Masonic matters known to him because of his Masonic connection, commits a breach of discipline which, when proved, will be severely dealt with".

In Ireland, in 1922, the Grand Lodge passed this resolution:—

That no member of any lodge under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland shall be a member or attend any meeting of any body or society which requires Freemasonry as a basis of or qualification for membership, except of such Bodies as are included in the Calendar published annually by authority of Grand Lodge. If any Lodge or member of a Lodge shall give any information as to the standing of a member in reply to an inquiry from any such non-recognized body, it shall be deemed an un-Masonic conduct, and may be dealt with accordingly".

On July 16th, 1928, at a Conference of the six Grand Lodges of Australia, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"That this conference recommends to the Grand Lodges of Australia:

- (a) 'That no Freemason be permitted to attend any meeting of, or be a member of, the Order of the Eastern Star.
- (b) 'That no Meeting of the Order of the Eastern Star be permitted in any Lodge Room'".

The recommendation of Conference was adopted by the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication, held on February 28th, 1929.

So far we have had no trouble with this body, but as I do not wish any brother to err through lack of knowledge, and believing that "prevention is better than cure", I sound the warning to all brethren throughout the State, and I desire that every Wor. Master should have this portion of my address read in open Lodge.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

New York and the Eastern Star.—Australian Masons, like their brethren in most British Countries, can aver, without incurring the charge of Podsnappery, that for them the Order of the Eastern Star does not exist. But in the United States the much-advertised Order exists, with its nearly two million members, the unenviable early history of some of its chapters, and the talent it sometimes displays of minding, unasked, the business of Masons. It has lately been again existing in an unwanted direction. The Order, of course, claims to be interested in the Craft. Some years ago, it became too interested in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, its interest being so motherly that it was ready to advise Lodges whom to elect as officers, and moreover what candidates for the degrees should be elected. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, unfavourably impressed by such motherliness, forbade its members from having anything to do with the Order as Masons. Then, in Missouri, a couple of years ago, as I showed in my review last year, trouble occurred between Grand Lodge and the Stars in that Jurisdiction, owing to motherliness prompting the female Order to investigate something connected with a Lodge which the Order seems to have regarded as possibly un-Masonic. Now we find the helpful ones prepared to assist the Grand Lodge of New York in minding its own business. New York, however, is quite prepared to discharge all its functions without the assistance of "The Adoptive Rite", and the example of Pennsylvania seems to be looming on the horizon. Of course, the whole trouble is caused by United States Masonry in most parts having permitted the Order to become so allied to it, that although Grand Lodge may be called from labour to refreshment when the Grand Chapter visits it, it accepts the assistance of the Order in Masonic philanthropy, establishes benevolent institutions in the joint names of Masonry and Stardom, permits Masons, by Virtue of their Craft membership, to serve as officers in the Eastern Star chapters, lauds the Stars as "sisters", raises no objection to being styled "brother" by them, accepting their hospitality on Masonic occasions, in some Jurisdictions holds joint installations of Masonic Lodges and Eastern Star Chapters, and as if all this was not sufficiently violative of the Plan of Masonry, includes a Mason's service in the Eastern Star as part

of his "Masonic record". In its place, the Eastern Star is an excellent Order; but its more or less mutually acknowledged alliance with Masonry is not in accordance with the principles of the Fraternity.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

Down in New York the Grand Lodge seems to be having some trouble with the Eastern Star, and if what the Grand Master has to say is correct, it looks as if New York may do the same thing that happened in Pennsylvania. It would seem that the Star has not been satisfied to take care of its own affairs, but thought that the Grand Lodge also needed the assistance of the ladies.

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Wyoming, 1931.)

Grand Lodge has no antipathy towards them. It is ready to believe (and there is evidence to support the belief) that they are doing much good work, charitable and other. But Grand Lodge cannot accept the responsibility of allowing bodies which are not under its control to be represented or to be understood in the public mind as being Masonic. Nor (except in the case of certain Societies specially recognized pursuant to resolution of Grand Lodge) is it permissible that any brother shall join any such body in his character as a Mason, thus giving a pseudo-Masonic character to its organization and activities. May these bodies go on and prosper in good work! but let it be distinctly understood that they live by their own merits, that they have no association, even the most remote, with Freemasonry, which, in all amity, must maintain its own course, carrying its own responsibilities, preserving its ancient traditions and landmarks.

(Reviewing, quoting from Proceedings of Ontario, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

Eastern Star: As one Chairman said, the Order of the Eastern Star is still agitating the minds of some of the Jurisdictions. Brother Darrah of Illinois, we believe, hit the nail on the head when he wrote:

"The Order of the Eastern Star is a distinctly woman's organization and as such it has a place in the world and an opportunity to do much good. The sooner the Order of the Eastern Star restricts its membership to women only and excludes the masculine gender the better it will be for that organization. Much of the present trouble arises not so much from the women themselves as from the males in the Order who, failing to acquire distinction in the Masonic fraternity, present themselves and their offices to the Order of the Eastern Star, where they soon become 'whales among fishes'".

In some of the Jurisdictions the Order of the Eastern Star has assisted financially and otherwise in the work of Homes. In one place while the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, the ladies called and presented a check for \$25,000.00 as an Endowment fund for a Hospital.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

In the Grand Lodge reports this year the Order received a great deal more attention than usual, and in some jurisdictions there was a hint of skepticism if not veiled hostility toward its connection with Masonry. In one state a Matrons' and Patrons' Association was disbarred from using a lodge room for their meetings, and in several jurisdictions any connection of Masonry with the Order was disclaimed. Perhaps these matters have come about through misunderstanding on the part of Grand Masters who have not taken the trouble to inform themselves as to facts about the Order. In practically all the jurisdictions in the United States the utmost harmony prevails, and it may be that where conditions are otherwise somebody has taken a leaf from the book of some of our British and British Colonial brethren, practically all of whom are forbidden to have anything to do with the Order.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of District of Columbia, 1931.)

In my address to you last year I expressed my mind on this splendid order and paid to them a tribute of love, esteem, respect and admiration. I would I had made it stronger and I would have done so if I could.

I have noticed that this reference and expression of mine has drawn from that fine guild of Masonic Writers—the Fraternal Correspondents—a bit of comment. Some of it has been favorable, some not so favorable and some have been inclined to “poke fun”. Such is their right. To those who commented favorably, we say “Brethren you know the Eastern Star as we know them”. To those whose comment was unfavorable we say “You do not know them. Go ye and learn”. And to the “fun pokers” we laugh with your wit and know that the ladies have you charmed with their beauty, enthralled by their goodness, awed by their works for the benefit of the brethren and mankind, snared by their intriguing wiles and tied to their apron strings, even as you and I.

I have nothing to take from what I said about the ladies last year and I have much more to add.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Alabama, 1931.)

Few comprehend the almost indispensable character of assistance we receive from the members of this great Order. My duties as Superintendent naturally bring me in close contact with these activities. The Eastern Stars not only contribute thousands of dollars in money and merchandise but also supply that mother's touch so essentially necessary for the proper training of our children and comfort to our older members. Hardly a day passes that we do not receive donations of money or merchandise or a request from some Chapter for information as to what they can do to promote the pleasure or comfort of our members.

(Superintendent of Masonic Home, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Indiana, 1931.)

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Public Schools Week has become an institution in California. It was started by Grand Master Adams and this year we had the twelfth annual observance. Each year the observance has been under the direct leadership of Brother Adams and his committee. Through his painstaking and intelligent study of the reports from each of the Lodges during the years since he was Grand Master in 1919 he has been able to develop the Public Schools Week from what at its inception was a Masonic event to the community institution it now is. The purpose of the observance has gradually enlarged and might now be stated as follows: To afford an opportunity for the people to be kept thoroughly informed of California's program of public education, to combat destructive criticism, to aid in correcting errors which may creep into the system, and to insure the close contact between the public and its schools so essential to a continuance of the friendship, faith, and confidence upon which they necessarily depend.

The value of this observance cannot be judged from experiences in any one community, in any one year under any one leadership. Conditions may be such in a community that its necessity may not be apparent, but if permitted to lapse, its value may become apparent only when it is too late, for destructive forces work the more effectively when other forces are asleep. In this as in all other things, leadership is all important.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

MASONIC EDUCATION

Probably no activity in Masonry is more emphasized in the foreign Jurisdictions, than the education of their members. In the more powerful Jurisdictions special Lecturers are appointed and their expenses paid to travel from Lodge to Lodge. Some of the Jurisdictions combine their service committees with their Educational committees. In Mexico, we are forced to rely upon our own members within our own Lodges, to propagate the knowledge of the mystic art, according to our statutes.

In some lodges, the Worshipful Master arranges with various members of his Lodge to prepare papers to be read to the Craft. In other Lodges one of the Past Masters is put in charge to see that the work is arranged and carried out. However, it cannot be urged too strongly that some one must see and censor the papers before they are read in open Lodge, in order that sound doctrine should be presented, and the time of the Craft be not wasted.

We owe it to our younger members that they be instructed in the ways of the Craft. How many times we hear the younger craftsmen say that, owing to ignorance they are afraid to voice opinions; also, these same members are anxious to advance and grow Masonically. Many times the younger members can be given articles to read and then requested that they present to the Lodge what they have found out. We realize that in our own Jurisdiction we are mostly very busy men and

do not have the time to spend upon study we might like to have to produce original articles, but we certainly can have access to good books, and we can find many interesting articles that we can call to the attention of the Craft.

Most of the Lodges in the Jurisdiction of the York Grand Lodge of Mexico F. & A. M. have libraries, that are available to the members of the Lodge, and if some Lodges have not started libraries, it would be well for them to consider the purchase of a few good books, and place them in the hands of the members.

In almost every Lodge, there are men who are capable and willing to talk upon Masonic subjects, if they are approached. Also, some of these men are willing to visit other Lodges and impart their knowledge.

Will you see that Masonic Education becomes a part of your Lodge work, if it is not already? Will you take the time to write and let me know what steps you are taking in this direction, as it is a subject that is very dear to your Grand Master and many of the Craft. If you need further help in this work, do not hesitate to call upon any of the committee on Masonic Education, and we are sure that you will find friends who will be glad to help, if you need it.

Will you cooperate with your Worshipful Master and see that the wishes of the Most Worshipful Grand Master are carried out?

(Committee on Masonic Education, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Mexico, 1930.)

Suggestions only can be made by your Grand Master. In the Grand Secretary's office we have been able through the library to lend an aid to those doing research work or preparing addresses or historical lectures. We have books for sale to aid those far away, and books which can be borrowed. Speakers have been developed and illustrated lectures and films have been purchased and furnished the Lodges. We have supplied music and endeavored to train quartettes and encourage music for appropriate events. We have helped Lodges organize their educational work; and printed a plan for intensive Masonic study by means of lectures and discussions. We have had forceful and informative lectures prepared and sent to Lodges requesting material not at their command. We have also supplied programs and speakers for special occasions. We have tried to be a bureau of information to any one seeking historical facts, to those engaged in Masonic research and those writing articles or addresses. We are establishing a museum and acting as custodian of any precious relics or historical documents or articles requiring preservation for posterity. We are whole heartedly engaged in Masonic education, and the endeavor is to increase our usefulness year by year with the fond hope that in these Islands there will exist ever and always an enlightened Fraternity. The fact that we place the Cabletow in the home of every Apprentice, Fellowcraft, and Master Mason is perhaps the acme of our educational achievements. We do know that there

are homes where it is the only magazine that comes regularly and that all in the home read, and await with intense interest its coming.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931.)

Whether or not you follow this program we urge on all Lodges the use of the book "The Lodge in Friendship Village". This is such an interesting and practical book that we would like your Lodge to take it up chapter by chapter, a member giving the outline of a chapter at each meeting. We would like you to include this book in your library and have the members read it. We feel sure it will be found both interesting and profitable.

The reference books for this year are:

"Symbolic Masonry" by Haywood.

"English Speaking Masonry" by Robbins.

"Freemasonry: What, Whence, Why, Whither", by Cockburn.

"The Lodge in Friendship Village" by George.

The topics are as follows:

October—What is Freemasonry: purpose, tendencies, opportunities.

November—Masonic Material—essential qualifications.

December—World Peace—How can Freemasonry advance it.

January—Notable Masons.

February—The Significance of:

(a) Preparation

(b) Reception

(c) Circumambulation

March—The Significance of the Altar, Obligation, Great Lights, Lesser Lights, Grips and Tokens, Foundation Stone.

April—The Apron and Working Tools.

May—The Lecture and Charge.

(Chairman Grand Lodge Committee on Masonic Education, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Saskatchewan, 1931.)

The place that Massachusetts has reached in its program of Masonic Education, as reported at the Grand Master's Conference, by Grand Master Dean, may interest you. He said:

"Briefly what we are doing is giving up the primary idea of the education of the whole fraternity, which we found almost impossible to accomplish, and reaching those over whom we do have control, namely, the candidates. We form groups of Lodges running from 3 to 15 which are conveniently located. They agree to send their candidates to the school of instruction, which is instruction not in the ritual, but in the practical things of Masonry, what Masonry is, what it is designed to do, the history of Freemasonry, some things about our charitable enterprises—the Home, the Hospital, and the Board of Relief; we tell them what the collateral bodies, so-called, are which we recognize and we also state very plainly those organizations which are not Masonic and which have no connection with Masonry as far as we are concerned. Our idea being to have the candidates, when they complete the third degree, know more

about Masonry than any of us did when we had completed our third degree. We are building for the future, inasmuch as if we proceed at the rate we are going, with 3500 candidates a year, we figure that at the end of ten years we will have 35,000 Masons who will be running affairs at that time and who have the ground work of Freemasons, who realize the things that Masonry can do and the things it cannot do.

These Lodges of Instruction, while being primarily for candidates, are open to all Master Masons. We find in many of these Lodges of Instruction that we are getting 200 to 300 present besides candidates".

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

FINANCING THE BUILDING OF MASONIC TEMPLES

The committee is very definitely of the opinion that the difficulties of Masonic temples are due to three fundamental causes.

1. To the financing of the building on an insufficient amount of equity and the consequent dependence upon subscriptions and contributions from members to help liquidate the unwieldy loans assumed.

2. The over-appraisal of the earning power of the building either from other lodge tenants or from commercial sources. There is as large an over-supply of Masonic temples in the larger centers as there is of other forms of buildings with the result that not only are the lodge tenants not available, but the competition of other buildings forces the reduction of rent on the few tenants which can be secured. Also, the business depression and the fact that most Masonic temples are not located on good business streets has resulted in great loss in income from commercial tenants.

3. Very often no consideration is given to the fact that loans must ultimately be paid off and that interest charges must be met every year. The officers of the lodge do not seem to realize that when they take funds, which they have invested in securities, and put them into a building, they at once lose the income from those securities. Also, while they may have in mind in a general way that there will be interest to pay, they make no provisions whatever for setting up a fund to pay off their mortgages when they come due. As a result, after the temple is built, the lodge finds itself with a reduced income and increased expenses. A heavy increase in dues is then resorted to with the result that members are driven out of the lodge and there is a great falling off in new petitions. Finally the mortgages become due with no funds to meet them and the lodge finds itself in a very precarious position.

In preparing a financial setup for a proposed Masonic temple, there are a few fundamentals which should always be taken into consideration.

1. From 60% to 70% of the total cost of the property should be available in cash or securities in the treasury of the lodge.

2. The balance necessary should be definitely in sight in the form of an actually executed mortgage or paid-in subscriptions from the members. Work should not be started until all of the funds required are on hand.

3. A careful estimate of the lodge's income and expenses, after the completion of the temple, should be prepared. The expenses should include not only all operating costs of the building, interest, taxes, insurance and other charges, but also an amount sufficient to set up a fund adequate for the retirement of all or a great part of the outstanding mortgages upon their maturity. On the income side due allowance should be made for any possible falling off in income due to the loss of interest from securities, the proceeds of which were put into the building. If it is found that an increase in dues will be necessary, such an increase should be put into effect prior to the building of the building.

If these fundamental principles are observed and temples are not erected at all unless there is a real need for them other than the vanity of the lodge or its officers, there will be no further defaulting of Masonic building obligations.

(Committee on Financial Research, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Illinois, 1931.)

MASONIC FINANCES

I recommend that a ruling be adopted to the effect that all the subordinate lodges be required to present a semi-annual statement of their financial condition in conjunction with the usual semi-annual reports and that the finance committee be requested to prepare a special form for that purpose.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Mexico, 1930.)

The present situation should forcibly remind some of our lodges of the necessity for careful, prudent, and business-like administration. If a lodge finds it has a financial problem, it will in most instances be found that the annual dues are too small, or the expenditures too extravagant, and that all of the initiation fees have been used to meet the regular operating expenses of the lodge. This problem must be bravely faced, and it cannot be solved by lowering our standards or accumulation of liabilities which may finally result in trouble and disaster to the lodge. Every lodge should aim at a balanced budget, so that the Annual dues and income from investments should meet the current ordinary expenditure, and initiation and affiliation fees should be placed in a rest or reserve account to provide for any emergency which may arise when least expected.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ontario, 1931.)

The Business Lodge.—The need for annually budgeting their revenue and expenditure, and for the adoption of ordinary business methods in lodges is appealing to a considerable number of the American Jurisdictions, Canadian and the United States. At one time—even within the reviewer's Masonic recollections, there was a fairly general belief that it was impossible to run a lodge, Grand or subordinate, on business lines, except in the ideas of impracticable doctrinaires, those whose theories only looked well on paper. Today, the business idea is not only treated with respect, but has been adopted in some quarters, and, what

is more promising for the realities of Masonic service, is becoming increasingly popular. To the same recognition of the value of business principles in Masonic administration must be attributed the largely shared opinion—in many cases translated into action—that the creditably enthusiastic desire of lodges for temple-building must be regulated by their respective Grand Lodges in the interests of the lodges themselves, in order that the usefulness of the latter may not suffer from financial embarrassments. In introducing these reforms, the Grand Bodies are performing a wonderful service to the Craft, one that in the course of a decade or so should prove greater than the sanguine anticipations of their advocates, provided sufficient tact is exercised to prevent friction, and “grandmotherliness” is avoided.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

Masonry is not a cheap organization. It is going to be more and more expensive, as it increases in usefulness. Talk of economy is in order, but of retrenchment never. I am firmly of the opinion that Lodges and Grand Lodges must be better financed than they are at present and that Grand Lodges are going to take a deeper interest in seeing that Lodges are sufficiently well financed so that they are not handicapped in doing the things which Masonry should do. In a very small measure increased dues will result in suspension, but those who drop out of Masonry because they are not willing to pay for its proper support are of no value to the organization. Masonry will be stronger without them.

I have inquired into Lodge finances this year and into Lodge activities. I find that this is generally true, that where lodges are amply financed they are active and a live force for good in the communities. They are retaining the interest of their own people and interesting others so that they are growing in numbers. Altogether too many of our lodges are trying to get by on the minimum dues. It cannot be done. The lodge is handicapped at every turn for lack of money. It is doing nothing of value in the community, it is not retaining the interest of its own members and is constantly losing ground. Masonry means nothing in that community. It is not an organization to be proud of and it is probably not worth the \$5.00 per year that the lodge collects in dues. I find that generally lack of money is at the bottom of the troubles of those lodges which are not advancing.

I call upon member Lodges of this Jurisdiction to adjust their finances to the needs of a properly functioning Lodge. Don't let the fear of losing members deter you. Records show that very few drop out because of a raise in dues. Anyhow we are better off without those who are not sufficiently interested in Masonry to pay its reasonable cost.

This is not a matter of local concern only. A backward Lodge is a handicap to Masonry generally. The lodge not adequately financed is a menace to the order and a danger to every other lodge, because when

the treasury is low, the applicant is looked upon from the standpoint of the need of the treasury, and many a man who is neither fitted by temperament or morally to become a Mason gets into the order.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Dakota, 1931.)

The first suggestion I have to offer and the first step towards solving the problem presented is that each Lodge in the State, whether now prosperous or now bankrupt, should immediately set up and for the future live strictly within a budget to be adopted at the annual meeting either by the Lodge as a whole or by the finance committee together with Master and Wardens. This budget should be a sacred thing, no more to be violated than any law of our land with which we are in sympathy. It should be computed on the basis of the reasonable expense of the Lodge, based on past experiences and close estimate, and allowing the Lodge those activities which they must carry on if they are able to prosper and keep their members interested. When the expense budget is determined on conservative and businesslike lines, the dues of the Lodge, without considering fees for degrees, should be set at a figure which will meet the expense and leave a reasonable margin of surplus in each year's operations.

The second suggestion is that each Lodge immediately establish a permanent Lodge charity fund which will be kept segregated for the purpose of charity and for the carrying out in its fullest requirement of that fundamental upon which, I believe, our fraternity rests. This fundamental is the care, adequate but not extravagant, of our needy brothers and their dependents. Every Lodge budget should include an item of at least \$1.00 per member per year to be paid from the income of the Lodge into the permanent charity fund, there to remain until such fund has reached such adequate proportions that the income therefrom will take care of the ordinary charity needs of the Lodge each year. In addition the net fees from degrees should go into such charity fund.

My third suggestion is that a very large number of Lodges in our jurisdiction should immediately and seriously consider the raising of their dues to a point where they can meet their expenses, their permanent Lodge charity fund requirements, their charity expenditures until income from permanent fund will meet such expenses, their necessary operating expenses, such entertainment as ought to be furnished to keep members interested, and have left a reasonable surplus each year which will grow until it can take care of any emergency that may arise and will be available to improve or purchase Masonic quarters and Temples. Very few lodges in the State can really justify dues less than five or six dollars, and I verily believe Masonry is worth that much if it is worth anything.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Vermont, 1931.)

From our experiences this, the first year of Grand Lodge operating under a financial budget, I am convinced of the value of the system as applied, not alone to Grand Lodge, but also to constituent lodges.

Many Lodges in this Jurisdiction have adopted the budget system for their finances, and, in every instance where it has come to my attention, the system has operated to the benefit of the lodge and was of much assistance to the officers charged with the conduct of its affairs.

I would strongly urge on every lodge consideration of a financial budget for each year. Every lodge can readily apply it, save, perhaps, newly formed lodges which might require two to three years to find the relation of their expenses to their income.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1931.)

I say with all emphasis that a Lodge should budget itself. After ascertaining what its necessary annual expenditures may be the Lodge should make its dues large enough to meet those expenditures. If it is found that it costs six dollars a year per member to meet the Lodge's obligations, whereas the dues are but five dollars a year, it is plainly apparent that financial distress will be the fate of that Lodge before the year is out. It is not possible to conduct a Lodge, either upon sentiment or upon the basis of a certain number of hoped for candidates.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1931.)

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has made a very careful examination of the financial problems of lodges. It presents very definite figures. For instance, it has learned that for the year 1930 the total expenses of all lodges in Illinois were \$2,137,174.31, and at the same time the annual dues of lodges were \$1,713,853.53; in other words the per capita expenses were \$8.23 and the per capita annual dues averaged \$6.63. We also learned that the total expenses of Chicago lodges averaged \$10.26 per member while their average dues were \$7.88, and the per capita expenses of downstate lodges were \$5.30, and their annual dues averaged \$4.83.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

On the general subject of Lodge Finances, the Committee appointed by the Grand Master at the last communication of the Grand Lodge has conducted a general survey and learned that many of our constituent lodges find themselves in a position where they are now unable to meet legitimate expenses, including such charity as they are Masonically obligated to assume.

Your Committee feels that many of our lodges should give more study to the relation between receipts and disbursements, and should work out some plan by which a sound financial basis may be acquired. In some cases this may involve an increase in dues, for a lodge cannot justify its continued dependence on initiation fees to pay current expenses, since the income from this source is variable. These initiation fees should be used to build up a fund for charity and other emergencies. The plan should also provide funds for legitimate entertainment from sources other than from regular dues and initiation fees.

(Committee on Financial Condition of Lodges, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Connecticut, 1932.)

I am sure that if a general summary of the condition of the Subordinate Lodges' finances was well known that there would be many inconsistencies revealed. It is sufficient as general information that so many Lodges make statements that it is impossible for them to pay their obligations to the Grand Lodge, which is an admission on their part that their expense is in excess of income, or that there is a default in collection of dues. Some definite action should be taken with regard to this condition. No subordinate Lodge should attempt to function unless their fees and dues are sufficient to meet expenses incident to operation and support of a relief fund. The foolish notion that a Lodge cannot raise its dues because, forsooth, it would lose members, should not be an argument against a businesslike administration.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Georgia, 1931.)

THE FIVE POINTS OF FELLOWSHIP

Every Mason is or should be acquainted with "The Five Points of Fellowship." If there is real antiquity in Freemasonry, as I sincerely believe there is; if this Order has come to us from the remote period of David and Solomon, as I am convinced it has, then "The Five Points of Fellowship" is the nucleus around which the whole structure was formed. Nothing in Masonry exhibits the master mind of King Solomon like this symbol.

One of the best devices for remembering a thing is to tie it up to some familiar object. Primitive peoples, who had few or none of the contrivances for preserving records, such as writings, pictures, etc., habitually made use of this method. For example, the Jews used to learn the Ten Commandments by linking each one to a finger. By the same process, it is believed, the habit of numbering in tens came into habitual practice through the ease with which counting could be done by the help of the ten fingers. Even today, and in spite of the numberless artificial schemes now in use to help memory, the ancient habits are still in vogue, as one may learn by watching children at study.

"Foot to foot" means that we must ever be ready to go to our Brother's help in case he is in need of assistance. It is not enough that we should be willing that he seek our aid; we must seek him, if we learn that he stands in want. This applies to the Lodges as well as to the member, and there are few better reasons for pride in our Order than the swift, silent manner in which it always flies to the Brother in need. During the recent war, many of our Lodges were engaged in sending help and cheer to soldier Brethren in the cantonments and even in the trenches of Europe; a splendid interpretation given to the whole world of the meaning of foot to foot.

"Foot to foot that we may go,
Where our help we can bestow;
Pointing out the better way,
Lest our Brother go astray.
Thus our steps should always lead
To the souls that are in need."

"Knee to Knee." Never are we more tempted to lapse into a selfish individualism than in prayer, strange as it may seem; it is so easy, when bowing before the All Father, to pour out our own confessions, our private feelings, and desires! The very intimacy and secrecy by which prayer is preserved from perfunctoriness and formality is itself one of the sources of selfishness in it, because it tends to shut others from our thought. Masonry urges us to take our Brother with us when we go to God in order that our fellowship may be lifted into heaven itself and thereby be made even more beautiful and divine.

"Knee to knee, that we may share
Every Brother's need in prayer,
Giving all his wants a place,
Where we seek the throne of grace.
In our thoughts from day to day
For each other we should pray."

"Breast to breast." By this, as I understand it, a Brother is not only admonished to keep inviolate the secrets of his fellows but is also reminded that fellowship is not transfigured into real friendship until it has been carried into the heart. To interpret fraternity in the terms of relief and aid alone is to leave it too external, too much in danger of becoming a mere matter of giving and taking. Fellowship needs to become a matter of the spirit, an intimate, emotional condition, which gives the Brother a place in one's thoughts and affections as well as a place beside one's body in the Lodge room. This spiritualizing of fellowship includes, as a part of itself, that guardianship of our Brother's secrets, already referred to, and effectively described in another stanza of Bro. A. N. McAulay's poem, from which I have been quoting:

"Breast to breast, to there conceal,
What our lips must not reveal,
When a brother does confide,
We must by his will abide.
Mason's secrets to us known
We must cherish as our own."

"Hand to back." This undoubtedly refers to our duty of helping a Brother to carry his material burdens; may we not also make it refer to burdens of a more intangible character? If we could take an x-ray photograph of what is on his soul as well as on his back, how surprised we would often be! Secret anxieties, blighted hopes, unspoken sorrows, nameless griefs, worry, care, these are not visible, often, but they are always real, and nothing is more helpful to a man than to share with him the burdens on his mind and on his heart.

"Hand to back, our love to show
To the Brother, bending low,
Underneath a load of care,
When we may and ought to share.
That the weak may always stand,
Let us lend a helping hand."

"Cheek to cheek, or mouth to ear." Often is real brotherliness best shown in the manner in which loving deeds are done! Ostentation in offering help, a too public parading of one's kindness, a thoughtless,

tactless, blundering, obtruding one's self on another, all this may of itself hurt more than it heals. How delicate, how gracious, is that kindness invoked by the symbol of cheek to cheek, or mouth to ear! Such kindness is as courteous and sweet as the mercies of God.

“Cheek to cheek, or mouth to ear,
That our lips may whisper cheer,
To our Brother in distress;
Whom our words can aid and bless.
Warn him if he fails to see,
Dangers that are known to thee.”

Such are the Five Points of Fellowship of which ours has been so brief an exposition; may we not add to our thoughts this further suggestion, that the very manner in which the five points are given to the candidate is in itself significant of much? If we could only draw as close together in mind and heart as are the bodies in that ceremony would not a great deal of our unbrotherliness die of its own accord? Suspicion, jealousies, frictions, misunderstandings, in how many cases do these spring from the distance that we permit to lie between ourselves and our fellows! For is not this the cause of much strife,—not that we are rich, or poor, or learned, or ignorant, but that we are strangers? To know a man better is almost always to love him better, and who will deny that it is only in such intimacy, wherein body and mind are mingled, that we are permitted to hear that real Building Word which is the great secret of Masonry? And who can doubt that in such a fellowship we are translating into very life and deed the three great principles of the Order, Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth?

These three great principles must be the heart's elevating influence here, and stamp it for immortality hereafter. We must be true to ourselves, always looking upward, striving to attain higher and grander ideals of perfection, for without Truth there can be no loyalty to the Master, humanity, or ourselves, as Truth is the eternal principle of right and justice. With these virtues in our heart, we hold the triune combination that unlocks the gates of earthly joy and happiness here, and eternal peace in the Master's home hereafter.

(Bro. Roy F. West, James M. Hays Lodge No. 331, Grand Lodge
Proceedings of Wisconsin, 1931.)

MASONIC FUNERAL

Some time ago a member of a Lodge in this State moved to St. Louis, but did not transfer his Lodge membership. He completely forsook all the noble teachings of his order, and became dissolute, grossly immoral and dishonest. His wife, learning that he kept an apartment in which he kept a mistress, went to the apartment, lay in wait for him for several hours, and when he entered, she promptly shot and killed him. The newspapers gave great publicity to the case, and in the midst of all this scandal, the family insisted on a Masonic funeral, and it had to be given by his Lodge in the old home town where he was buried. What an advertisement for Freemasonry! How many mothers in that town would encourage their sons to join an order which had permitted

such a man to continue a member to the day of his death and then buried him with Masonic honors! It was a disgrace to our order! I recommend that the following amendments be submitted to the committee on jurisprudence for their consideration, and if found to be in proper form, adopted as Section 217A of our By-laws, to wit: "Section 217A. Same. If any objection is made by any member of any Lodge to the holding of a Masonic funeral over the remains of one of its deceased members, or over the body of any Mason it has been requested to bury, because of his character or the manner of his death, such objection shall be submitted promptly to the Worshipful Master and the two Wardens of said Lodge with a statement of the facts on which the objection is based. The Worshipful Master and the two Wardens shall thereupon consider such objection, and if all three of them agree that it is proper under Section 217 to hold such Masonic funeral and that the facts stated to them do not show anything in the life or death of the deceased which would make a Masonic funeral tend to bring reproach upon the cause of Freemasonry, then such Masonic funeral shall be held.

(Reviewer, his review of Missouri, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

EXTRACTS FROM A HISTORY OF ESMERALDA LODGE No. 6, OF AURORA, NEVADA

There is interest to the outsider as well as to the Craft in the history of Esmeralda Lodge of Nevada, for its story is that of the community in which it existed. It was established when the town of Aurora was at the height of its prosperity and it lived on, clinging to the hope of its remaining members, that the camp would once again be a great producer of the precious metals. For the last ten years of its life it was impossible to hold a business meeting because so many of its members lived elsewhere, and finally, with only seven names on its roll, it surrendered its charter just thirty years ago this week, thirty-eight years after its first meeting.

Today the once active mining camp of Aurora is a collection of vacant buildings fast falling into ruin, and it is brought to memory only by the occasional publication of a picture in a magazine as an example of one of the most famous "ghost cities" of the West. But in 1863, when it was a great producer of silver, it was a stirring community that supported twenty stores, twelve hotels, and twelve to fifteen boarding houses, with two daily newspapers, two fully equipped fire companies and two companies of the national guard, besides the always-present saloons and gambling houses to be found in mining camps. At the peak of its development in that year there were six thousand inhabitants and eighteen quartz mills were in operation. How much it produced in silver and incidental gold is only to be guessed at, but bullion shipped through the express office in three years after August 25, 1860, when the first claims were staked, is estimated at more than

four million dollars. From October 1, 1863, to January 4, 1864, the express company's returns show the bullion shipped to have been worth \$219,770, and in the following quarter \$307,500.

Any mining district with such an output was certain to attract the rough element of the whole West, and Aurora seems, from surviving grand jury reports, to have had more than its share. To add to the difficulties of law-abiding citizens, there was great uncertainty as to whether Aurora was in Mono County, California, or in Esmeralda County, Nevada. Until September, 1863, it was the county seat of both counties, with a California judge presiding in one court and a few steps away a Nevada judge in another. There were two complete sets of county officers, one under California and the other under Nevada, and on election days the citizens with great impartiality voted for California officers at one polling place and for Nevada officers at another. Residents of Aurora sat simultaneously in the legislature at Sacramento and at Carson City, and an Aurora man was elected lieutenant governor of California twenty days before a joint surveying party officially established the fact that Aurora was four miles on the Nevada side of the line.

During this long period of uncertainty the Masons of the district had made themselves known to one another and a Masonic association was in existence, as is shown by a reference in the existing minutes of Esmeralda Lodge after it was formed. The disorderly scenes of frequent occurrence and the presence of roughs everywhere at length determined these Masons to establish a Masonic lodge as a tangible evidence of the existence of friends of law and order and on August 23, 1863, the Masonic association adopted a resolution applying for a dispensation for a Masonic lodge at Aurora. This was sent at once to the officers of the Grand Lodge of California at San Francisco, but communication with the coast was slow at this period, when there were no railroads and the mail had to be sent by stage over mountain roads, and it was late in September before the dispensation was received. It was quickly acted upon, and on October 10, 1863, the first lodge of Masons ever opened in Esmeralda county was convened at Aurora under the name of Esmeralda Lodge, U. D. It was subsequently given the number of 170 under California, and in January, 1865, became No. 6 of Nevada, when the Grand Lodge of Nevada was organized.

The roll of the original members in the first minute book still exists. The minute book, with some of the old lodge property, was recovered some years ago by Bro. Irving Lewis of Carson Lodge, No. 1, when he drove through the camp and started a conversation with one of the five men he found still living there. Lewis was told about the Masonic hall, and discovered the furniture practically intact and covered with dust, but the carpet was missing. It had quite a history, that carpet, for when the Grand Lodge of Nevada sold the Esmeralda lodge's interest in the old hall, in 1901, the furniture, with the carpet, fell into the hands of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which

jointly owned the hall. It was removed to the old hall of Reno Lodge, No. 13, on Sierra street, Reno. This was later leased by the Knights of Columbus, and as that organization had no use for a Masonic carpet, beautifully woven with the symbols of Masonry, it was ultimately recovered by the Craft. The minute book of Esmeralda lodge has been in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Nevada since Bro. Lewis visited the camp.

Those were exciting days in Aurora when the Lodge was first formed. The election had just been held and it had been discovered that Aurora was in Nevada and not in California, although that made no Masonic difference and the Lodge continued to be under the jurisdiction of California for many months. What did concern the Masons as citizens, however, was that there had gradually grown up a reign of terror in the camp. They had just seen armed ruffians terrorizing the voting places and they were aware of murders that were an almost nightly occurrence. When four of the worst of the desperadoes infesting the camp were captured after they had murdered one W. R. Johnson, who kept the Jack Wright station at what is now Wellington, a vigilance committee was formed by the reputable citizens and a large number of bad characters were rounded up and driven out of camp. The four murderers were taken out of jail on February 9, 1864, at noon, and were publicly hanged on a gallows erected on what was then North Silver street, a hundred feet from Armory Hall. Governor Nye, then at Carson City, telegraphed to County Commissioner Samuel Youngs at noon; "There must be no violence". Youngs immediately replied: "All quiet and orderly. Four men will be hanged in half an hour". They were. Brother Masons in more settled communities may criticize the members of the Craft who belonged to that vigilance committee, but it is the unanimous opinion of writers of the early West that such committees were called into existence as a real necessity. They were outside the law, but their lawlessness was that of law-abiding people for the purpose of making law and justice possible. The Grand Jury, in a report signed by its foreman, John S. Mayhugh, afterwards a member of Aurora Lodge and elected to the State Assembly, declared that the vigilance committee was composed of "over six hundred of our best, most substantial and law-abiding citizens". It is an interesting coincidence that the vigilance committee was organized and made its headquarters in a building used by the Lodge and owned by A. M. Wingate, a member of the Lodge, who had just been initiated.

(Grand Historian, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Nevada, 1931.)

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS OF GRAND SECRETARY,
FAY HEMPSTEAD

When I give one glance at this magnificent assembly, I realize that you have assembled to celebrate an unusual event, the service of fifty years as Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. When I look back upon the initial incident of entering upon this office, it seems

incredible to me that a half century of time has passed away; it seems so recent, as if it was yesterday, last week, last year, and yet I know that between that date and this, time, with his velvet-shod feet, treading lightly, has rolled a half-hundred years into the abyss of the Past.

A friend has said to me, "This is a far different world no doubt, from what it was when you began in this office". Yes, indeed; it is a far different world, and a far better one. In that fifty years the genius of man has simply run riot in the fields of Invention and Advance. He has invaded the eagle's home, and fashioned for himself the semblance of a bird; he soars into the sunlight and the clouds until the eagle becomes but a tiny speck beneath him, and having gained dominion of the upper air, he girdles the Earth with his ventures; and men and women are daily vying with each other for newer records in altitude and speed. He has covered the earth with swift-moving vehicles which make transportation a plaything, and travel an unceasing delight. He has plunged into invisible ether and seized upon sound waves, through which, with the aid of electricity, in the telephone, the long-distance call, the wireless and the radio, he sends his communications to far-continents, as friend would speak with friend; and from aerial towers he broadcasts the human voice into millions of homes, so that a man may sit in his home and listen to the King of England talking to his Parliament in London; a song sung in New York, and a concert given in San Francisco. He has flooded the world with light, making darkness into daylight with the magic of the electric lamp. He has imprisoned the voice of Music in a whirling disc that rivals the nightingale with floods of Melody and Song. He has put upon the screen shadows that move and talk as if they were human, and clad in the colors of natural life. These and countless other marvels and miracles have come to pass in that half-century flown, and possibly the end is not yet. Each year finds something new where all seems old. Each Spring new verdure and fresh flowers crown the hills, that have stood from everlasting.

"All the years invent
 Each month is various to present
 The World with some development;
 And men, through novel spheres of Thought,
 Still moving after Truth, long sought
 Will find new things when we are not."

The one feature of distress in contemplating these buried years is recalling the long list of those who were of us and with us, who walked and worked with us, who have passed on into the Silent Land. May it be that their Spirits in the vast share with us the emotions of this hour.

Oh if it be that souls which once we knew
 Have prescience in them of the things we do,
 Then may we think that from their realms of day,
 They look upon us in approving way;
 And though their tongues are hushed forevermore
 They silent watch us from the other shore.

Brethren and friends, in this supreme hour of my life I seem to be as one who stands upon the tip of a mountain crest and looks pensively down upon the long valley beneath him; Valley once filled with roseate hopes which have now grown ashen and gray; Valley once filled with the glow of Youth and the fire of Ambition, which have now become chilled by the frosts of Age, but I do so with a calm serenity which makes me feel that I can adopt the words of our Nation's chief Poet when he said:

"Time has laid his hand upon my heart gently; Not smiting it, but as a harper lays his open palm upon his harp, to deaden its vibrations".

I assure you, Brethren and friends, that he who stands in the sunset of Life and sees the shadows lengthen, sees the Sun descend below the slanting hills, may yet find sweet solace in dwelling upon "The days that are no more".

And such I trust may be the case with me to the end.

As the day dies out in a golden gleam
And the red West glows with its parting beam;
So would I, friends, when it comes my lot,
Wish to depart thus calmly; and not
As the Old Year passes, sad and slow,
Wrapped in the shroud of the Winter's snow;
But the rather in starlight, fair and clear
Where the quivering discs of the stars appear.
(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Arkansas, 1931.)

AUSTRALIAN COMMENTS ON AMERICAN MASONRY, WITH COMPARISONS

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence has the pleasure of submitting its Annual Report for the past Masonic year; and to briefly review the position, we have divided Anglo Saxon Freemasonry into two sections, that operated by the 49 United States Grand Lodges, and the other, which may be termed the British Grand Lodges. The United States Grand Lodges are undoubtedly closer to each other in matters of common interest, as compared with that which obtains in the British Dominions where a subject of warm interest to one Grand Lodge may be ignored by any or all others, possibly because of geographical positions or distances. In the United States, for example, the matter of dual and plural membership is receiving very close attention. Up to a few years ago, the Constitutions of the various States demanded that a Brother belong to but one Lodge; but New York, as well as several of the other large jurisdictions, urged on by the constant demands of their brethren, have adopted the plan of dual membership and have found it satisfactory. As a consequence, the remaining jurisdictions are likely to follow. Another matter of interest to brethren in New South Wales, is the subject of those magnificent Masonic Temples, the foundation and erection of which we heard considerable a few years ago. The boards of management and finance attached to these Temples are beginning to realize somewhat gravely that the enthusiasm of the brethren in earlier

years has placed upon the boards of management to-day the unpleasant task of financing under somewhat difficult conditions. Possibly this is owing to optimism of the brethren at the time of the inauguration of these Temples preventing them from making fair allowance for the maintenance of these buildings when in operation, and for unexpected contingencies. This, coupled with the falling-off in the number of candidates offering, and slight decline of interest (as evidenced by unsatisfactory attendances), is the reason for the grave nature of the deliberations of the various boards. This matter of attendance in U. S. A. Lodges will be of interest to our brethren here, because an analysis shows that where the membership of Lodges exceeds 100, or more particularly 200, there is a lack of that fraternal good fellowship that is so characteristic of the smaller Lodges. There is no doubt, of course, that this is due to the large membership preventing a close and intimate friendship such as is possible in smaller Lodges. Another matter—whilst America gives countenance to many orders that shelter under its patronage, it is becoming more critical of its past attitude in this respect. On the one hand, it senses a danger of being exploited for commercial purposes, and on the other hand, of being drawn into near-political action. For instance, the older and wiser heads advise against any participation, as an Order, in the public discussion of the national school system, pointing out that the British system is best, in which a Freemason aims to make his weight felt in beneficial public movements, as an individual rather than as a member of an Order. This thought naturally turns us to the British side of Freemasonry, which offers nothing spectacular in its operations for the past year, but rather a steady improvement and consolidation of its position. Its interests, already established, were apparently well founded and therefore there are no regrets, but administrative thought well applied to the continuance and expansion thereof. While the mother Grand Lodge gains our increasing admiration, year by year, by her constructive policy and her capacity to sense accurately the future of Freemasonry, her daughter Grand Lodges are equally vital in correctly disposing of their various interests. In a word, and as a general review, it may be said that Freemasonry is earnestly seeking to stabilize the excellent position it has gained since the war years.

(Chairman of Committee of Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge
Proceedings of New South Wales, 1930)

The Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the State of Wisconsin, through their Chairman, very rightly draw attention to the changes in subjects claiming chief attention from Grand Lodges and Correspondence Writers from year to year. As he says, "first one subject and then another gets the spotlight and claims the centre of the stage." To a newcomer in the field of only a few years' standing, it is interesting to hear, from one who claims 32 years' work, the succession of topics which have at some time or other been in the spotlight. The History of the Craft, Organization of a General Grand Lodge, Physical Qualifications,

Landmarks, and Negro Freemasonry, for example. The latter question, as he relates, set the different Grand Lodges in an uproar, and was an interesting field for exploration. Only one Grand Lodge extended recognition, and that quickly rescinded its action when other Grand Lodges refused to fraternize with it on account of such action. Negro Freemasonry still exists, but is unrecognized by legitimate Grand Lodges. Then during the world war came the furore for expression of patriotism. Next the Ku Klux Klan obtruded itself upon the attention, but whilst American Grand Lodges granted it the right to decide for itself what it would teach, preach, and practice, they claimed, it had no right to come and live with them without an invitation. They strenuously objected to the claim that it was a distant relative, if not a first cousin to Freemasonry, despite the fact that many of their members wanted to adopt the child! But now the din it made has subsided to the vanishing point.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New South Wales, 1930)

MASONRY'S CLARION CALL

Recently when lecturing at a country lodge the Worshipful Master asked me "Why is the Craft a secret society?" I replied that Freemasonry has no secrets as the world understands the term: we have certain privileges which we carefully guard against encroachment, just as any Friendly Society has them; as a select body of men we have privileges for which we pay our dues. I say advisedly that there are too many members of the Craft today who do not know what are the real secrets of Freemasonry. The real secrets of Freemasonry are not those applying to the concealment of the ritual, so much as they are the secrets of right living and right thinking. Freemasonry's greatest secret is lived openly in the world of men and women for all to see and know, and until the members of the Craft learn that secret they are not real and true Freemasons. The mechanical application of the ritualistic requirements do not and cannot make a man a Mason. What is required today is the direct application of every member of the Craft of his efforts to learn what Freemasonry is and what it means; to be able to differentiate between the physical and spiritual bodies of the Craft; to know that the physical body is the form and organization of the Fraternity and that the spiritual body is the profound philosophy which is taught, by types, emblems, and allegorical figures, and to correctly apply that teaching to his every day life, to appropriate that teaching into his own private and public life that it may shape and inspire his every action to proper ends. So I say that Freemasonry is a private rather than a secret order, wherein Masons are taught to spend part of their time in prayer to Almighty God, part in labor and refreshment and a considerable part to practical patriotism, to the practical evidences of religion, of fellowship and of service. Indeed the whole social programme of religion is to be found in the spirit and teaching of Freemasonry, and that is something for all the world to see and know. The Freemason who has learned Freemasonry's greatest secret has a deep and well grounded reliance on the Fatherhood of God; he lives his secret

openly, as truth guides his daily activities and brotherly love cements him to his brethren, making one solid body standing four-square as good citizens and desirable neighbors. The Mason with that secret cannot err, for his trust is in T. G. A. O. T. U. as revealed to him in the V. S. L.

Many of the passages of that Sacred Volume have passed into common speech, one of them is "Ye are the salt of the earth." If you want to pay a man a great compliment you tell him that he is the salt of the earth, which is a quality so important that if he loses it, he has lost that essential something which gives him his true worth to God and to man. True Freemasons are the salt of the earth. Salt gives taste to our food, it is antiseptic, it saves from corruption; the true Freemasonry is a moral antiseptic, he keeps the world from utter rottenness. Real goodness as taught in the lodge is purifying, it eats into the roots of moral corruption, it quickens conscience and awakens shame, it is like a breath of fresh air in a fetid atmosphere. I claim that Freemasonry is functioning in this respect. What would the world be like today without the influence of those many humble Masons in workshop, office and home, who are radiating the spirit of pure thinking, clean living and sincere goodness because of the spirit of Freemasonry enshrined in their hearts? Even as salt is used to give taste to our food, to save it from being insipid, to stimulate the palate and to give zest to the appetite, so it is the business of Masons to carry their Masonry into the world at the present time, to give a zest for life, to give our fellowmen a relish for existence, to bear that mood and spirit that will make others feel that life is worth while. It is for us as Freemasons to break into the world with a tonic quality of spirit which will help to banish the world's dullness and listlessness, and help people to lift up their heads in the present depressing circumstances.

That, brethren, is the secret that we have to communicate, the secret of zest, of interest, of vitality and of hope. This is needed today if ever it was, the besetting trouble with multitudes today is dejection, life for thousands of our fellow citizens is really dull and uninspiring; morning after morning people get up to face a sky that is grey and cloudy and an air that seems to be poisoned with weariness; they can truly describe themselves as being "fed up" with no interest in life and no heart for its difficulties, no trumpet challenge ever sends its music into their ears, and no vision of hope ever kindles their eyes. You know that this is so with too many today, and who knows but that you and I may fall into that state tomorrow, living as we do in such a world with its shrieking posters, its loud advertisements, its glaring decorations, all out to make a constant appeal to a jaded people.

We who claim to have the secret of happiness within the Fraternity are told to communicate that happiness to others; in other words, we should be as the salt of the earth, to go into all the earth's dullness and insipidity with the great secret of Freemasonry translated into actual experience. As we do this, people will rouse themselves and ask big questions. I say there is nothing better that a Mason can do for his day

and generation, than to communicate that secret to others. If we fail to make this impact on the world we shall have lost something of Freemasonry's great secret for ourselves.

It is here that Freemasonry steps in and reveals a meaning in life, which meaning we see in the very beginning of the Bible story, where we see T. G. A. O. T. U. making every thing stage by stage. Masonry teaches us the basic fact that behind everything there is God with a mighty purpose and a heart of love—a Creative Architect who builds a world to be the home of men and women, who are also His creation, and in it all He loves and rules and works. Life has a meaning as we well know, and we have a place in it. The Universe is making for something—a purpose in God, and we are called to share it, to fight against sloth and slackness and discouragement, to stand up to difficulties and opposition and disappointment, to throw the light of our secret across the world, touching other things, awakening other interests and giving rise to various kinds of social movements. I tell you Freemasonry's secret of life, with its faith, hope, and charity, gives a zest to our life, and we who know have no hesitation in saying that next to the Church and the Home, Freemasonry is a most blessed influence in our lives, its simple and profound faith, its practical philosophy of life and its geniuses of fraternity make an insistent appeal to us. For this reason men all over the world delight in the fraternity as an organization of moral faith, a practical brotherhood and a social ideal. Men of varied types and creeds unite themselves in this world-wide brotherhood pledged to the principles of honour, integrity, and rightness, consecrated to the highest ideals of humanity, and so we fill a great place in society. We are living in a day when the world needs God-fearing strong men, who will face the path of duty without flinch or fear, to lead the people into peace, and this can be done only by men who are directed by right principles and not by the various candles of expediency. This to my mind is the most imperative need of the hour, it is a clarion call to the whole of the Craft, calling us to live as Masons should live, expressing in vital form the principles of the fraternity and the brotherhood of the Craft to stand four-square for uprightness, truth and honour and for everything that is good and noble in human life. Anything short of this is a contravention of our ideals and is reducing Freemasonry perilously near to a sham.

That, brethren, is what I believe to be the Mason's secret, communicated to us from heaven; it is a charge delivered to us by God, it is a trust to keep and a fight to win. So while Freemasons are led to contemplate their inevitable destiny, let us not forget that we are urged to reflect on that most interesting of all human studies, the knowledge of ourselves, that we are to perform our allotted task while it is yet day, to continue to listen to voice of nature, which bears witness that even in our perishable frames there resides a vital and immortal principle, which inspires a holy confidence that the Lord of Life will enable us to trample the King of Terrors and all other difficulties beneath our feet,

and to lift our eyes to that bright Morning Star of Hope whose rising brings peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race, leading us on to the country of the spirit, there to rest for ever on the heart of God. May the G. A. make us worthy good Masons all and may the Most High aid us in our united endeavours.

(Grand Lecturer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of South Australia, 1931.)

MASONRY DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH GOOD CITIZENSHIP

I quote from a distinguished Mason of a generation ago.

"Masonry does not conflict with good citizenship. The judge, juror, witness in court, citizen, ruler, official, or voter, can find no warrant in our law or ritual for the slightest disregard of the rights of neighbor or townsmen, or disloyalty to society, state or nation, because he is a Mason; quite the contrary, and because he is a Mason, one is under special obligation to adhere to those fundamental principles of justice, equal rights, and integrity, which are the glory and safety of the State and Nation, as well as of honor, and for the protection to the individual. The common law, and Masonic law as well, are in full accord upon the all-important, far-reaching proposition, namely, that the rights and privileges of every man are bounded on all sides by the rights and privileges of his Neighbors, and by a line clear and straight, and to that line he must hew".

"There is something grand in living to the line
Just beyond which opens to us the divine;
In our dealings with each other,
Conscience never more to smother,
Loving God and one another,
You and I".

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Tennessee, 1931.)

MASONRY FOSTERS FREEDOM OF THOUGHT

From the dawn of history mankind has always sought the right of freedom to think as one chooses and for the right of free and unhampered expression of thought. Masonry has been the one institution that has continually and consistently stood for such freedom. Because of an effort to surpress men in their freedom of thought, nations and governments have fallen and passed into oblivion, but because of the spirit of freedom found in Freemasonry it has continued to be the rallying point for those who love the right to think and act as a guiding conscience dictates. With these principles as fundamentals our institution has survived the centuries. May we reaffirm our allegiance to this principle that each may think for himself, leaving to each his particular opinion, always remembering that a Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Indiana, 1931.)

MASONRY IS NOT PARTISAN, RELIGIOUS, OR SECTIONAL

Extracts from the Address of Bro. William R. Pattangall

We are not, as an organization, partisan. We abhor religious bigotry; we are not sectional; we recognize no class distinctions; racial origin

does not affect our judgment of our fellowmen. We are wedded to the doctrine of brotherhood. We seek to serve mankind. We cannot be true to our own ritual, our own Masonic oaths, without endorsing the words of the founders of our nation when they proclaimed that the purposes of government were to establish justice, promote the welfare of the people and preserve the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. Masonry may well be the rallying point for those who would see these purposes carried out. It may serve as a potent factor in the struggle to prevent government of the people, by the people, and for the people, perishing from the earth.

The usefulness of our Order ought not be limited to the turning back of the Huns and Vandals who would destroy good government in America. We are an international order. Wherever Christianity has explored the way, Masonry has followed. Masonic lodges are found in every civilized country. The Masonic ritual is repeated every month in the language of every nation which recognizes the teachings of the New Testament as gospel and the law of God as a rule of conduct.

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If the Christianity we profess is more than mere superstition, if the Golden Rule is not to be repealed, if men are not to become savages, if human rights and property rights are to be safeguarded, if mankind is still to be permitted to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, if all of the advance that has been made since Abraham fed his flocks on the hillsides of the land where sacred history was born, every such organization as ours should unite in demanding that war between nations cease and that the reign of international law be substituted for that of force. Unless that is done, we face a modern Armageddon.

The Masonic conception of the God we worship is not that of One who is on the side of the strongest battalions. Rather is it that of One who is on the side of Justice. Right and Truth, not Might, are the basis of His rule, if we conceive correctly the Divinity to whom we address our prayers.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Maine, 1931.)

AN ASPECT OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF MASONRY

Extracts from the Address of the Grand Orator

The philosophy of Masonry has not lost faith in the goodness of human nature and considers liberty as an inestimable boon and every man's birthright. It consequently endeavors to inculcate the doctrine that man must be educated to be free and to seek to know himself and develop his innate faculties and inclinations. This education involves the free exercise of reason, not only to think and reason for himself, untrammelled by ready-made dogma or opinions consecrated by tradition or usage; but to follow a rule of conduct which he considers the most in accordance with prudence and wisdom, though it be in conflict with that generally accepted and approved. Reason is the noblest gift of God to man, and any person who will not think for himself but will accept without discussion the greatest absurdities, simply because they

have been taught or transmitted to him, is not worthy of such a boon. It is the right, nay, the duty, of each and every one of us to make our contributions, be it ever so small, to the progress of the world, and it is not by waiving the free use of reason that we can add our grain of sand to that building, but by contributing a new thought, a new idea, a new mode of procedure or rule of conduct. He who contents himself without taking all he needs from the accumulated wisdom of the ages without giving anything in return is a spendthrift, not a collaborator.

However, many persons confound the idea of liberty with absence of discipline, internal or external. Masonry does not interpret liberty that way. On the contrary, it teaches that from his first steps in life, man must form within himself such restraints that his conduct as well as his thoughts will be subject to geometrical bounds. The greatest part of the moral symbolism of Masonry is taken from geometry and architecture for the very reason that Masonry believes in restraint in the moral conduct of the individual.

A person who has no notion of geometry cannot construct a building. The level, the plumb, and the compass are instruments absolutely necessary for the construction of a building of which symmetry, beauty, and strength are outstanding features. In the moral sense this means that we cannot be unbridled and intemperate in our appetites and desires; but that these must be kept completely under the dominion of law and reason. But more than the discipline of law, Masonry demands that of the mind, a voluntary discipline which man imposes upon himself and not a compulsory discipline imposed by others. This is more necessary in a democracy than in any other form of government, because in a democracy, the individual is less restricted from the outside and facilities for doing evil are less limited. For a long time, our moral discipline was due to the belief that good works would be rewarded in the hereafter by eternal bliss while evil deeds would be punished by eternal damnation. This idea of discipline is very similar to that of the criminal who refrains from committing a crime merely because he is afraid of going to prison for it. We must not abstain from doing evil for the sole reason that we fear the penalty, but we must do good for the sake of doing good. The idea of doing good because of the reward or punishment in store for us results in a hypocritical morality which causes man to violate the law if he believes he can do so with impunity, while internal discipline makes us do good for the sake of doing good and refrain from evil because it is bad, without considering the reward or penalty involved.

Human life could not be better symbolized than by the mosaic pavement which covers the floor of our temples and is emblematic of how checkered our existence is with good and evil, grief and joy, suffering and happiness. The work of the Mason cannot be symbolized better than by the construction of a temple which is never finished, because whatever may be our wisdom and degree of skill, and however charitable

our feelings may be toward our Brethren and fellows, we never attain perfection. The temple at which we are building is ourselves. The materials which we have to polish, adjust, and fit into place are our passions and vices. There are, unfortunately, too many racial, religious, and political prejudices which blind the intellect and prevent the heart from recognizing the truth, cementing brotherly love, and relieving distress. We have to rid ourselves of these prejudices. Masonry demands of each individual an open mind, quick sympathy, and disinterested charity, because only with these quoins and ashlar is it possible for us to construct the temple dedicated to the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man which are the strength and secret of our union.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931.)

MASONRY, IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Extracts From Address of Grand Master of New York.

We have been trying this year to make it an educational year, because we find in certain parts of our jurisdiction—I do not think it can be, perhaps, paralleled to any other jurisdiction—but in certain parts of our jurisdiction we find there are brethren who are always against the government; that is to say if the Grand Lodge suggests anything or proposes anything there are some of our brothers who feel it is their constitutional right, privilege, and mandate to oppose it, no matter what it is, just because it happens to be a Grand Lodge affair. So we felt this was a year when we could tell them what the Grand Lodge is and why it is and that it is not some individual sitting in a high place thinking up trouble for the subordinate lodges, and I think we have been fairly successful in getting the story over to a very large membership. Of course, it always comes to my mind, as I presume it has come to yours many times, what the whole thing is worth, and whether all the work we are doing in our lodges, in our Grand Lodge, and in our district work, whether it really is worth while, and in this twentieth century, which is a rather caustic, critical century, where every organization no matter how old it is, or antiquated it may be as far as history is concerned, is being made the subject of that very severe and drastic criticism, it is well for us, I think, as a fraternity, to have a reply and have a reason for our existence, ready to state to those who question why we should continue to exist. We are not living in a very reverent age. Perhaps one of the outstanding lacks that we have in our present day and generation is an unconscious lack of reverence, and while we pride ourselves very much upon our past history and we are grateful that George Washington was a Mason—and I do not know what Masonic orators would have done if he hadn't been—we are grateful, of course, for all the great men of the past, but I doubt very much if that is a sufficient answer to the twentieth century demand for a reason for the continuation of our life, and I think we have to meet the situation by showing very definitely that as an organization we are worth while and we have a purpose which is justified and have a reason for carrying out our work.

Of course, when you inquire whether a thing is worth while or not, it all depends on what your standard of measurement may be. There was a man who died not long ago in this country, a man who was endowed with all the honors that the country could give him. The whole nation went into mourning. He happened to be the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the greatest judicial tribunal in the world. When he died his annual salary was \$24,500.00, I think. At about the same time an American citizen by the name of Babe Ruth signed a contract for a two-year term of office at \$80,000.00 a year. Now, is it worth while being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at \$24,500.00 when the ability to slug a ball brings in \$80,000.00 with much less responsibility? The Presidency of the United States used to be a very desirable office. In these later days it probably does not seem quite so desirable. It pays the munificent sum of \$75,000.00 a year, and Ruth Chatterton just signed a contract to appear before the kleig lights in Hollywood for a million dollars for the first year and a little over a million the next year. Why be President when you can be a Hollywood actor at a million a year?

Now this question of whether a thing is worth while or not depends on whether we use a financial yard stick or some other kind of a yard stick. Some of the finest things in the world, brethren, pass out of the picture if we judge them by financial value. I do not think it is worth while being a preacher of the gospel if you are thinking of life in financial terms. The average plumber, although we have no more plumbers, they are all sanitary engineers now, and the average paperhanger, who is now an interior decorator, makes more perhaps in six months than the average preacher makes in three years. Why be a preacher if you can be an interior decorator or a sanitary engineer at so much an hour and forget your tools and go back for them at your client's expense? I don't know whether a teacher gets a living wage here—I know in some places they do not, and why be a teacher when you can be a good bricklayer and perhaps make more money—a great deal more in one month as a bricklayer than you make in a whole year perhaps, or six months, as a teacher. If we are going to judge life and organizations by their financial value, I have wondered who it was that taught Shakespeare how to read and write. I can imagine that his teacher was underfed, undernourished and only a poorly paid teacher who went around perhaps from house to house to give instructions in letters and who most people thought was a very useless individual and yet he was the teacher of William Shakespeare, whose name will never die. It is pretty hard to judge usefulness by financial income. If we content ourself with judging Freemasonry by any financial yard stick, Masonry has no particular significance or value today. The church, the school, the home, the fraternity cannot be judged by the yard stick of finance; they must be judged by the yardstick that penetrates the very throne of God and goes right into the distant eternity. And when we think of our fraternity and the world asks us: Is it worth while? What good are you? What are you producing? What value have you for this twentieth century?—

we want to cast aside all financial measurement and base our estimate of usefulness on a higher, nobler and more worth while standard of measure. Our organization exists for nobler purposes than financial or material things; the care of our sick, love for the brethren, love for those in distress, our loyalty to our government, our faith and championship of faith in God. These are ideals and ideas the value of which no financial measurement can give any proper adjudication. And so, brethren, I feel that our work is not in vain; that the hours we give to this fraternity, to its development, to its elevation, are hours that are contributions of real value to our government and to human life, and we can face this caustic, critical twentieth century with a very definite answer to any challenge it makes us. We care not about social, eternal values and we believe the Masonic fraternity, in the twentieth century is just at the beginning of its greatest work. Our largest job is still ahead to be done. The defence and support of our government; that faith in God is one in human life; that religion is worth while for mankind and that real brotherhood and friendship between individuals is that which we ought to strive for and bring it to realization. These are our great tasks. We feel we have a right to live. We believe we are justified in all our efforts and all our work, and I believe that the God above us will answer in the affirmative when we claim that we have a right to work and live in this particular field of ours.

(Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1931.)

WHAT MASONRY MEANS TO ME

By Major Augustus E. Barnett, Grand Orator, Grand Lodge of Florida.

In Freemasonry, as well as in all other matters, we can afford, I think, to be pragmatists. In the Kantian philosophy all historical phenomena is treated from a practical standpoint in regard to their causes, antecedent conditions and results. The main question asked by the pragmatist concerning any creed, philosophy, or institution is: "Does it work?"

There are brilliant men sitting in this Grand Lodge of Florida who are better qualified than I to address you on the historical, esoteric, or symbolic aspect of Freemasonry. Before me are students of the Craft, whose profound knowledge evokes my deepest admiration, and at whose feet I would more gladly sit than stand to speak.

But on the subject I have chosen for my address today I am on safe ground, and therefore suffer from no disability or embarrassment whatsoever.

As a boy in a little chapel far away over the sea I heard humble but sincere men and women singing:

"What we have seen and felt
With confidence we tell
And publish to the sons of men
The signs infallible."

Across the many intervening years I can still see the quiver of their lips, the glistening moisture in their eyes, a holy gleam on their faces that ne'er was seen on land or sea, as they poured out their convictions in rustic, robust, but melodious song.

Some of those singers I had seen thrown dead drunk out of public houses. They were now models of sobriety. Others had been thieves, burglars, wife-beaters, blind, insane, ragged in their immorality and sin. They were now clothed and in their right minds. They had found something that worked!

What is the supreme need of Freemasonry today?

More and larger temples; an elaboration of our beautiful and impressive symbolic work; a million new members; a fatter treasury with every coffer filled to the brim; more periodicals that will give to the public a better understanding of our history, purpose, and ideals; more public officials in the service of the state who wear on the lapels of their coats or dangle from their watch chains the insignia of our order? No.

It is that every Free and Accepted Mason shall be able to give a ringing, affirmative answer to the question of the pragmatist, "Does it work?" When he puts Freemasonry under the microscope or looks at it through his telescope every Freemason stands by undismayed.

This will mean a more serious study of the teachings of our Order and an earnest effort to incorporate those teachings in every act of our daily life.

No two men, I suppose, would answer the pragmatist's question in the same way. What a man sees in a butterfly or pyramid, in a creed or institution, depends upon the man.

Four of us were standing together on the deck of the "Empress of India" as she was steaming out of Yokohama Harbor. Fujiyama was in the background of the glorious picture, thrusting its 33,333 feet of pointed granite like a dagger into the sky. "What most impresses you about the mountain?" was the question asked. One said: "Its sheer height". Another answered: "The absence of jutting crags, ragged spurs, the smoothness of the gigantic cone". Another replied: "The massive majesty of its firmly set base with densely populated cities crowding on its amplitude". And still another answered: "The glow on its summit, the red splendour splashed over it by the setting sun".

So, permit me to answer in my own way the pragmatist's question: "Does it work?" by telling you "What Freemasonry means to me".

1. It deepens my reverence for the Supreme Being.

The Book of Genesis and Freemasonry being at precisely the same point: "In the beginning God—" A man does not have to be taught that there is a God. Every missionary to even cannibal tribes has found that some kind of a god got there before him. The instinct, intuition, belief in a god, call it what you will, is imbedded in man's nature, it is part of the woof and warp of his original constitution. He brings it with him. It is his native endowment. It is the astounding work of the Divine Spirit "who lighteneth every man who cometh into the world."

Let a man tell you that he doesn't believe in a God and you have before you a product of devolution, one who for a mess of pottage of materialism has sold his birthright, wandered from his ancestral heritage, another prodigal leaving his benign father and in the far country feeding upon husks fit only for swine.

I owe a debt to Freemasonry for revealing God to me under two sublime and satisfying aspects: The Supreme Architect of the universe and the Father of all men.

We could easily name great religions whose gods on their Olympian heights or in their Sodomie valleys were savage, base, selfish, cruel and sensual, the mere reflections of men's meaner nature and bestial selves.

But greater virtues can no man or system ascribe to the Supreme Being than those that are embodied in Freemasonry; that He is the Architect of the universe and the Father of mankind.

In all the great religions of the world there are errors that have to be sloughed off in order to make them conformable to modern thought, satisfactory to human reason, alignable with the human heart and conscience. This is true of Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism and even Christianity. There are schools of modernists and fundamentalists in all of these great systems of religious thought.

While the struggle is going on between these fierce warriors, Freemasonry goes unruffled and serenely on its way in the certain belief that what is essential to know of God she has in her system, and that her teaching about God can never be nullified or superseded.

I was taught by my mother to pray, and, growing to manhood, did not forsake the habit. But I remember as if it happened yesterday the moment when, as a neophyte groping in darkness at the portals of the Lodge, that Masonic voice solemnly bade me pray for myself and adjured me to never enter upon any great or important undertaking without first invoking the aid of Diety.

Even greater must be the thrill of such an admonition to a man whose life has been prayerless and, therefore, practically godless.

Freemasonry meets us in our flippancy or mulishness and through all the states of our initiation reminds us of our relation and consequent obligations to the Supreme Being.

One of the most moving sagas of the human race is the story of the deliverance of Helen Keller from her prison of dumbness, deafness, and blindness. Anne Sullivan Macy is part of the heroic story. What a noble thing it was to unlock the doors of the prison that held captive the noble soul of Helen Keller.

Mark Twain once said that the two greatest "men" of the 19th century were Napoleon Bonaparte and Helen Keller. But with all his genius what a comic opera soldier Napoleon makes compared with the heroine who battled with the blackest darkness that ever settled on a human soul and overcame it.

Recall the moment when you were asked in your impotency and blindness: "What is your greatest need?" and your stammering but true reply, "More light." Freemasonry was at that time, and ever since,

the Anne Sullivan Macy leading you from darkness into the sunlight of her holy of holies and from your bondage into the liberty of a glorious fellowship with "Him Whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain."

During a recess in a murder trial in a New York court room, I saw a lovely little girl of seven or eight years dash down the centre aisle of the room and, before the stern and august judge could stir from his seat, fling herself upon his breast, curl her dimpled arms around his rugged neck, and kiss the face of inexorable justice into sweet, paternal smiles.

That is something like the portrait Freemasonry has given me of the Supreme Being, filling me with reverence, love and devotion. I do not say that it is a complete picture, but it is a satisfying one; supreme Architect! tender Father!

Wordsworth's immortal lines should be on the lips of every Freemason as he leaves the place where he has met on the level and parted on the square:

"I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts, a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky and in the mind of man;
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things".

2. Freemasonry links me with a glorious past.

Arguments regarding the remoteness or nearness of Freemasonry's birth have never had much fascination for me. What real difference does it make whether it originated in the Dark Ages or in the reign of King Solomon? It would not make me a better Freemason if you could prove that Noah was a Master of a Lodge chartered to meet in the ark or that Jonah found a Grand Lodge in session when he arrived in Nineveh.

"We live in deeds, not years,
In thoughts, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial".

Age is not everything.

I would rather be a newsboy at ten than Edison at eighty.

I would rather be the woodpecker that wakes me every morning with his rat-tat-tat than the Sphinx doomed to eternal immobility on the Egyptian sands.

The Salvation Army lassie with her tambourine has more potentiality for good than all the pillars at Karnak or inscriptions on the bricks they are bringing out of Babylon's buried libraries.

For all practical purposes it does not matter a scrap as to whether Freemasonry dates from Methuselah or Oliver Cromwell.

The question in the great war was not: "Is the United States as old as England, Germany or France?" but "How many millions can you get over in the next twelve months?"

Debate if you will the longevity of Freemasonry. As a pragmatist it does not appeal to me. Enough for me that it is here and that noble men of other centuries have bequeathed me a rich legacy of priceless worth.

On my mantelpiece at home I have a carving by Grindling Gibbons. The great artist in wood has cut in a slab of walnut a wonderful setting of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper". To the critics of the Metropolitan Museum of Art I should perhaps have a hard job to dispose of it, for the famous wood carver did not even scratch his name upon it. But I know that it came from a house in Sussex where he lived, and even were I less sure than I am of its authenticity, the inspiration derivable from its beauty would not be affected. The justification of its presence in my home was apparent when a profane man looking at it the other day remarked: "I would hate to have it around my house. It would make it impossible to swear".

When I think of the heroes who kept the Masonic faith in days of darkness, through centuries of persecution, rapine and slaughter, who held the Masonic torch aloft in the great relay race of life, passing it on still blazing to other no less eager and steadfast hands, who faced death for principle, who "braved the monarch's brandished steel, the lion's gory mane", I can but pray:

"O God, to us may grace be given
To follow in their train".

Men see that rocks are facts, and build on them the science of geology. They see that stars are facts and induce from them the science of astronomy. They know that fossils are facts, and from them will read you a chapter of the history of the earth. We know that lives of Freemasons are facts and that those lives changed the face of the world, modified the climate of civilization, lifted empires off their hinges, and opened the gates of a new and liberal day. Hence, Freemasonry, in linking me up to the kingly spirits of the past, ennobles and enheartens me; it places me in the only apostolical succession worth bothering about and tells me that my life's task is to be worthy of this high privilege, cost what it may.

3. It gives me high respect for science.

If the Entered Apprentice is the type of unregenerate man groping in mental and moral darkness and seeking for the light which is to guide his steps and point him to the path that leads to duty and to Him Who gives to duty its reward, the Fellow Craft is to come out of ignorance into knowledge of the intellectual faculties and to trace them from the paths of science even to the throne of God itself.

Freemasonry, as all of us have learned by ceaseless iteration, inculcates respect for the Seven Liberal Arts and Sciences: Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy.

We were early told in our initiation that geometry, the first and noblest of sciences, is the basis on which the superstructure of Freemasonry is erected.

A survey of nature and the observation of her beautiful proportions, first determined man to imitate the divine plan and study symmetry and order. This gave rise to societies and birth of every useful art.

Freemasonry has always encouraged and defended the scientist.

Freemasonry has never burned a Bruno, never loaded a Columbus with chains, never gaoled a Galileo, never taught that ignorance was the mother of devotion.

Edison asserted a few days ago that we do not know a millionth part of one per cent. about anything. And yet what strenuous attempts have been made by men who should have known better to curb thinkers in their efforts to enlarge the pitifully narrow domain of our knowledge.

Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Lyell, are but a few of those in the bright galaxy of scientists who have been savagely denounced from thousands of rostrums as enemies of God and man.

I cannot sympathise with attempts anywhere to fetter the freedom of teachers in our schools of learning in presenting the latest findings of science to their pupils.

The nervousness of the defenders of truth is amazing to me.

They rush to and fro with frenzied haste, fearing that the waters of scepticism will dash through a pinhole in the levees of orthodoxy spreading universal devastation.

If "Robert Elsmere" or "The Origin of Species" or "The Descent of Man" or Huxley's Essays, or Ingersoll's ribaldry, or Clarence Darrow's diatribes can shatter the foundations or crack the walls of the temple of truth, then that temple has been misnamed for "The foundation of God standeth sure."

"A fire mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly fish and a saurian
And eaves where cave men dwell.
Then a sense of law and beauty,
A face turned from the clod,
Some call it evolution
And others call it God."

Einstein is to be the next great target for the spit balls of ecclesiastical opposition. Cardinal O'Connell said in Boston a few weeks ago that he had never met a man who could tell him what Einstein was driving at, that he had not the slightest idea himself, but he took occasion, nevertheless, to warn the faithful that Einstein's hypothesis of relativity was, unquestionably, the mother of ghastly atheism!

This is the first shot at the greatest scientist, probably, since Newton and Copernicus, and who will in all likelihood take rank with both those creators of epochs.

A gale blew an American ship on the rocks of the English channel. She had a cargo of barrels of petroleum which became scattered along the coast. Out went the coast guards to salvage the wreckage. They

searched every bay and indentation along the beach and many buildings thought to contain contraband. They came to a relative of mine, Charles Bailey, and said: "Mr. Bailey, we are ordered to search your mill for petroleum barrels."

Mr. Bailey handed them his keys and said: "Gentlemen, go ahead and find all you can."

Suppose he had got excited, stormed, and raged as many theologians do! It would have been pretty good evidence that he was afraid to have his property searched.

Freemasonry has breathed too long the atmosphere of science, and owes too much to her founders, who were scientists of high degree, to join the lists of belligerent but timid defenders of credal forts and paper castles and dogmatic ramparts that may be safely left to the mercy of the destructive breath of time.

We refuse to be frightened by the bug-a-boo of a mere hypothesis. We have outgrown the mammy nurse who, with distended eyes, whispered: "Bogey man."

Freemasons regard the scientists as the greatest benefactors of the race. They have tunneled the mountains, bridged the rivers, irrigated the deserts, weighed the stars, flung ships of commerce into the air, and made its waves the almost universal conveyor of sound, dammed the Nile and (in intention) the Colorado, arrested the disease and prolonged by years the average life, saved the sweat of the workman in the field, factory and home; bestowed upon the poor man comforts Queen Elizabeth could not have won by war or money, made the continents next door neighbors, and given several lunatics a faith that they can build a machine which will take them to the moon or Mars in less than thirty minutes.

As I move amongst the symbolism of operative and speculative Freemasonry, I am convinced of my debt to the discoverers and classifiers of facts, for upon these the Temple of Freemasonry is built and forever will securely rest.

4. Freemasonry inspires me to active warfare for the right against wrong.

Our Order is never quoted as being for or against this or that reform, but no man can be loyal to its teachings, absorbent of its influence, worthy of its founders, imbued with a fervent love for the true, the beautiful and the good as embodied in and represented by Freemasonry, and be at the same time indifferent to the culprits who murder honesty, decency, loyalty, and truth.

I am not sure that all of us have fully grasped the meaning and implications of King Solomon's command to the different bands of workmen to hunt down the ruffians who slew our Grand Master Hiram Abiph, to follow them across continents and over seas, to never give up the search until they were arrested and brought to face outraged justice and condign punishment.

A Freemason is not a man who simply pays Lodge dues, wears a white apron once a week or twice a year, displays on his finger the compass and the square, or is able to give with easy glibness the passwords and the grips. That is only an automaton, not a Mason.

A Freemason, to be worthy of the name, should be a member of one of the bands sent out to vindicate the right and to arrest wrong.

True Freemasons have been in the ages past and are today ruffian hunters, ruffian arresters, ruffian slayers.

What a ruffian slavery was!

Men of another colour were bought and sold as cattle. And we verily thought we were right. Did not the preachers quote Scripture to prove we were right? It took a war, a rent and ruined country before the ruffian of slavery was destroyed.

Little children worked in mines and factories. Their ghosts peeped out through pale bodies. The ruffian of heartlessness stunted them physically, mentally, and morally. But we freed them from terrible servitude! We built schoolhouses, playgrounds, and gymnasiums for them in the fresh air under the blue sky.

Woman was but a beast. The ruffians of the harem made her the victim of their lust and laziness. We took her by the hand, raised her to the throne of love, built a temple for her and called it "Home".

The ruffians of a brutal political economy said, "Labour is a commodity to be bought in the lowest and sold in the highest market". But we have made labour the partner of capital, we have reduced the hours of labour so that manhood should have time to make itself as well as wages.

Militarism infected and cursed our literature, our legislation, our imagination, our whole life. The ruffians gloried in war and chose Mars as their God. Their favourite music was the clank of steel. They were baptised with blood whose reek may never fade, whose stain may never be effaced. But we have arrested the miscreants. Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge have pronounced the sentence of death and Herbert Hoover will announce the day of execution.

Think of the ruffians of bigotry and intolerance. They organized with Satanic skill their inquisitions, lighted their bonfires, set up their body-stretching racks, clamped on their thumbscrews, let loose their war dogs, sang their Te Deums on days of special savagery, wringing from John Milton the tearful cry:

"Avenge, O Lord, Thy slaughtered saints
Whose bones lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold,
Even them who kept Thy truth so pure of old
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones".

There were (and are) the ruffians of the liquor traffic.

The saloon was the sum of all villainies, a curse intolerable. The brewers and saloon keepers were the masters of legislatures, the debauchers of politics, the patrons of prostitution, the despoilers of the home, the thieves stealing little children's bread, the grave diggers for our brilliant but besotted young men.

My early training was such as to make all sumptuary legislation, all interference with personal liberty somewhat repulsive and irritating. But in my professional life I have been brought face to face with so much of the dreadful, tragic havoc which these ruffians have wrought that, personally, I feel bound, as I wish every high-thinking and good-living Freemason might feel bound to hunt down this brutal, slugging, slaying force, and give to the Eighteenth Amendment which our President calls "A noble experiment" a chance to reveal to the world what happiness, efficiency, and prosperity a saloonless nation can achieve.

In this crisis I shall not side with bootlegging ruffians, but with the law of the land as expressed by the will of the majority in the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution.

There was one man in Philadelphia who played a great part on the greatest Fourth of July the world ever saw. You have all seen the Liberty Bell, but you do not know the name of the man who rang it on that historic day.

When the last signature had been appended to the Declaration of Independence, a boy ran to the foot of the belfry and cried: "Ring, father, ring!" And he did ring! He rang until the statue of King George toppled over. He rang until the city wept for joy, a whole nation gave thanks, the skeletons of all dead tyrants trembled in their tombs, and the faces of all living despots paled with fear and consternation.

The honour of signing such a document may be denied to us, but to every Freemason is given the opportunity to:

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite,
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

5. Freemasonry gilds with hope the darkness of the future.

Not long ago I drove past the Fort Pierce cemetery and on the arch above the entrance I read this inscription: "A fact so universal as death cannot be other than a blessing." Then I thought of the words of a very wise man? "All generalizations are false, including this one."

My spirit frequently revolts against death. I do not fear death so much for myself as for my loved ones. How precious and indispensable their lives! What would life be worth without them? Death a blessing?

I go into the cemetery and see the fond mother breaking her heart at the grave of her baby. Death a blessing?

I see the monuments throughout the land with the names of gallant young men who were swept off before they had tasted the sweet joys of life. Death a blessing?

I think of my college friend, William Wilkinson, first in sports, leader in scholarship, premier in piety. I heard his last sermon in the college the day before he sailed for the Congo. He selected the daring words of noble Queen Esther for his text: "I go and if I perish, I perish." Three months later a cablegram was read in our class rooms: "Wilkinson dead." Death a blessing?

Two hundred and fifty men died on the "Balmoral Castle" on their way to France. I saw them sewed up in canvas and dropped into the sea from the stern of the vessel. Fine brawny fellows from Texas and New Mexico. Death a blessing?

One thousand Sunday school children died on the "General Slocum" in Long Island Sound on a Saturday afternoon not many years ago. I can still hear the screams of those dying boys and girls. Death a blessing?

Well, Freemasonry says it is a blessing. So does the Holy Bible.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord—"

"He giveth His beloved sleep."

If, in our overwhelming sorrow at the grave, we sob and exclaim: "Alas, my brother," we at once recover our hope, drop our sprig of acacia upon the casket, and say "Amen" to the assertion: "By this we are reminded that we have an immortal part within us that shall survive the grave and which shall never, never, never die."

In my better moments, holiest hours, normal days, I unhesitatingly accept the inscription as true: "So universal a fact as death cannot be other than a blessing."

I have seen the dead raised!

I have witnessed the potency of the Master's Word and the omnipotence of the grip. All symbolic of what happens at death.

If Freemasonry had done nothing more than deliver me from the galling bondage of fear of death it would be entitled to the reverence of my mind, the love of my heart, the approval of my conscience, the service of my life.

All this and much more Freemasonry means to me. I have an emphatic "yes" for the question of the pragmatist. It is needless to ask: "Does it work?" of a system that deepens my instinctive reverence for the Supreme Being, links me to such a glorious past, widens and heightens my respect for science, nerves me to fight for the right, and gilds the dark future with a golden hope.

Go out, my brothers, to build in your own soul a temple grander far than King Solomon's for

"The cedars of Lebanon grow at our door,
 And the quarry is sunk at our gate;
 And the ships out of Ophir with golden ore
 For our summoning mandate wait;
 And the word of a Master Mason
 May the house of our soul create!
 While the day hath light let the light be used,
 For no man shall the night control!
 Or ever the silver cord be loosed,
 Or broken the golden bowl,
 May we build King Solomon's temple
 In the true Masonic soul".

Note by reviewer: We quoted extracts from the above last year. This year, we find the address re-printed in full in the review in the proceedings in New South Wales. Thus it has traveled to the other side of the world and back again.

GRAND ORIENT OF ITALY

The Board has received a communication addressed to the M. W. The Grand Master from the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Italy stating that, owing to Italian Freemasonry being compelled to re-constitute themselves outside their own country, they have settled temporarily in London. It is stated that there is no intention to disregard the tradition of nationality by which Freemasonry is governed, or the territorial rights which in the present instance belong to the United Grand Lodge of England. It is asserted that there is no desire to disturb English Freemasonry nor to make use of the sovereignty of the Grand Orient on the territory of the United Kingdom. The Board has viewed with surprise the receipt of this letter, and the following communication has been sent in reply:—

"I have to inform you that your communication of March 15th, 1931, addressed to the M. W. The Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England has been considered; and I am desired to say that the statement submitted therein that the Grand Orient of Italy has settled temporarily in London has caused considerable surprise. I am instructed to protest against the action of the Grand Orient which is contrary to all regular Masonic usage and practice as understood by the United Grand Lodge of England.

I am further desired to inform you that it will be necessary to give Masonic publicity to what is regarded as a violation of Masonic Jurisdiction".

It is considered desirable that this question should at once be made known to the whole of the English Craft, so that its members may be fully aware of the standpoint adopted by Grand Lodge in regard to the matter.

(Report of Board of General Purposes, Grand Lodge Proceedings of England, 1931.)

MASONIC LEADERSHIP

One of the crying needs of Masonry throughout this Jurisdiction is leadership on the part of the Masters of the Constituent Lodges. The custom of advancing men once they have gained a foothold in the appointive line, is a reprehensible one, and frequently results in men reaching the Master's Chair who are wholly unqualified, due to a lack of initiative and executive ability, to fill the station acceptably. Men should be selected for the elective stations not because they occupy an appointive position, not because they have proved themselves good Ritualists, but because they possess the ability to direct the affairs of the Lodge in a business-like manner, when they, in due course of time, are elected Worshipful Master.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Oregon, 1931.)

LODGE ADMINISTRATION

In accordance with the recommendation of the Most Wor. Bro. Seldon W. O'Brien, my immediate predecessor, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, I issued Edict No. 15, providing for the preparation by the Lodges of annual budgets and of monthly statements of receipts, debts, and disbursements, meetings, attendance, and other information required. In the past, the economic affairs of our Lodges had in too many instances been managed in a haphazard fashion and the principal officers had depended entirely upon the secretary and remained in ignorance concerning the financial situation of the Lodge. Under the new system, the monthly report must be signed by the Master, treasurer, secretary, and inspector of the Lodge and copies of it go to the Grand Master and the Committee on Administration of Lodges. A great improvement in Lodge administration was soon noticed, and I take this opportunity to congratulate Most Wor. Bro. Seldon W. O'Brien upon his wise recommendation the fruits of which our Lodges have already begun to reap.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931)

MASONIC UNIVERSALITY COMES NEARER

Some seven years ago, three or four Grand Lodges in the United States set up definite standards by which to enter into fraternal relations with foreign Grand Lodges, and gave quite a bit of publicity to these. As a result, two things happened.

Foreign Grand Lodges either set to work to make it known that they were in accord with these standards, or else they began to scoff at them and call them too "narrow". One by one, Grand Orients sent out notices that they were absolutely independent as to dogma, government, ritual; that they were entirely independent of all Supreme Councils, or other outside control. Grand Bodies not a few incorporated almost verbatim our standards of recognition as their fundamental law. The South American Masonic map has almost been entirely reworked by this process in that time. Only in the past few months those old Masonic puzzles, Uruguay, Paraguay and the Argentine, followed the

Brazilian bodies into the fold of regularity of organization, doctrine and control. Brazil's Grand Orient split in pieces, Grand Lodges were organized in the several states on strictly regular lines, adopting our Standards with not the change of a letter. It is only a question of a short time before the entire Masonic structure of the South American continent will be completely acceptable. Even in Mexico, things are improving. There are really some Grand Lodges of that country, besides the York body which is 95% composed of foreigners and makes the English language official, which are able to show conformity to North American and English standards. We consider this development, coupled with a willingness on the part of the English speaking Grand Lodges to investigate conditions and take some steps toward the universality of such a Masonry as is in accord with good standards, to be one of the most forward looking steps in Masonry in the present decade. In short, we hope that, with the adoption of practically the same standards by three fourths of the States of America and of the British jurisdictions, we can then extend recognition to all Masonic Grand Lodges which these standards reach, and thus achieve the universality of acceptable Masonry. For what is worthy of recognition by New York, Massachusetts, California, North Carolina, in strict accord with their standards, will in time be found to be acceptable to other Grand Lodges with the same standards.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1932.)

MASONIC WELFARE

I am constrained to say a few words about Masonic or Lodge welfare, by the term meaning those little acts and courtesies that will bring a betterment to the members, to the Lodge and to the entire Fraternity. To illustrate what I have in mind, I might call attention to the necessity of a fine sense of fellowship and brotherliness among the brethren. An effort should be made at all Masonic gatherings to foster the get-together and the brotherhood idea. To see that all visitors to the Lodge are courteously welcomed and made to feel that they are wanted will increase the Lodge's usefulness and reputation. To have a number of your members in a body visit another Lodge, even when not invited, will increase your Masonic acquaintanceship. To arrange for inter-Lodge visitations and have either the host Lodge or the visiting Lodge confer all or part of the degree work of the meeting adds to the sympathetic fellowship which ought to exist among the members of the various Lodges. Group meetings of the Lodges or the members also is a medium of inter-Lodge fellowship. This was illustrated this year when the Masters of nearly all of the twenty odd Lodges in Manila conferred a degree in one of our Lodges. Manila Lodges going to towns in the provinces and doing a part of the work as a courtesy aids in cementing brotherhood and dissipating the idea that only the city Mason has any show of having anything in the Grand Lodge. Similar meetings of the brethren also soon blow away the idea of the faithful few running everything, and permits new material to be brought into activities. The

practice of forming teams composed of members who are not officers thus permitting and encouraging all members to have some part in the work, keeping them all busy by having degrees conferred by those not office bearers, will add more to the welfare and attendance than many of the pet schemes of entertainment, or education so often projected. Urging all members to attend and take part in the practice meetings and organizing separate teams for degree work makes many more of the members interested and will increase attendance and ultimately improve the welfare of the Lodge and its members. I mention these few items merely to bring to the officers some ideas, and to call their attention to the fact that degree work in this jurisdiction can be conferred by any brother who knows the ritual. It is only necessary that the Master or one warden be present, but any brother can preside at the request of the Master, or warden, and do the work to the satisfaction of all and frequently to the lasting increasing of the individual interest in the Lodge by all the members of the team.

I would suggest that such welfare features receive more attention in most of our Lodges and that the officers study more the welfare of the fraternity to the end that general improvement may result in the coming days, and an added interest obtain in the lodge by all its members and visitors.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931.)

MEMBERSHIP

Though passing through times of depression, our membership continues to show a steady increase. The June returns are not yet to hand, but the December, 1929, figures indicate that our total membership was then 22,196, an increase for the half-year of 245. During the half-year period 634 candidates and 177 joining members were approved by the Board of General Purposes.

Again would I impress upon all concerned the absolute necessity of a strict enquiry into the character of every applicant for admission into Freemasonry. The honour, reputation, and usefulness of our Fraternity are at stake.

Remember the individual is the custodian of the principles and ideals of our order. Therefore, safeguard these privileges as you would a precious jewel. This time of stringency demands the safeguarding of your funds. I would, therefore, impress upon the lodges the necessity of eliminating all unnecessary or extravagant expenditure, so that you might attain unto a position whereby you can extend a helping hand to any of your brethren needing your assistance.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Queensland, 1931.)

MISUSES OF MASONRY

Despite all that has been said, and very plainly said, too, about the misuse of the square and compasses in advertising, in promotion and in uncalled-for display, the Grand Master has been obliged to rule this year, on more than one occasion, against movements designed to connect

Masonry with events from which the promoters, either for personal gain or personal satisfaction, apparently intended to derive benefits which might not come to them under normal circumstances. The Grand Master has ruled that there can be no such thing as a Masonic prize fight, an all-state Masonic bowling tournament, and like events which, commendable perhaps in themselves, should not be hooked up with the institution of Masonry.

The Grand Master likes bowling and has been known to have a ring-side seat at a pugilistic exhibition, but Section 24 of the by-laws of Grand Lodge strictly forbids the use of the word "Masons" in connection with any sporting event, private enterprise or business scheme. It does not follow, when a Grand Master enforces this law against brethren who are promoting various kinds of athletic or other performances, that he is attempting to discredit or brand as unworthy the event itself. He is merely doing his duty toward protecting the institution of Masonry from any tie-up with things which are not Masonic.

The way must not be left open for men, of Masonic affiliation or otherwise, to save their pet schemes, good or bad, by pinning a Masonic emblem upon them.

Nor does the Grand Master favor a lodge resorting to ballyhoo methods to replenish its own exchequer or to unduly influence young men in the community to take out petitions. The greatest appeal of Masonry lies in its simple dignity and its rather awesome mystery. There still exists the thick-skulled brother who thinks it smart to fill the candidate's mind with fears of "the goat"—to encourage him to expect horse-play which he soon will find out has no part in Masonry. To the lesser degree, perhaps, but almost as deadly, is that type of humor which causes some Masons to look for things to laugh at in connection with the Master Mason degree. The Master Mason degree is not comedy; it is tragedy. One guffaw can in an instant ruin for the Worshipful Master and his lodge all the fineness that has been built into the candidate's conception of Masonry. And because the candidate, hoodwinked and doubly susceptible of what he hears, registers the whisper or the giggle or the "haw-haw" of some misguided brother, he comes back to the next third degree prepared to whisper, to giggle or to "haw-haw" at something, he knows not what.

The Grand Master would greatly like to inject a paragraph in regard to the popular habit brethren in most, if not all lodges, have in rushing the door the moment a brother is "raised," lest they be caught and held, against their will, to hear the lectures—the lectures which the Worshipful Master and his officers have worked so hard to perfect and which means so much to the candidate who is seeking "further light" in Masonry. But this would be sheer folly, for one cannot preach or legislate men, even Master Masons, into doing the right thing. There is a rather complete and inspiring education in the various degrees of Masonry and it would not hurt the average Mason if he were forced to hear this lesson of the third degree once a month for the whole

tenure of his life. Yet the average Master Mason, having once heard the lectures, seems much like the chorus girl who, when asked if she didn't want a book for Christmas, answered, "Oh, no! I have one."

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Michigan, 1931.)

MASONIC MUSIC

Speaking on the question of suitable Masonic music, the M. W. Grand Master remarked: "In some Lodges it is the habit after supper to circulate 'song sheets' containing such gems of modern inspiration as 'Yes, we have no bananas', and this when we have a gold mine of Masonic songs and music; songs that were sung by our forefathers in the Craft; songs hallowed by antiquity and association. Why not a movement to revive these old songs in British Columbia? Freemasonry is a thing apart; a sanctuary from the hustle and bustle of life. It has its own ritual; its own language; its own songs; all of which go to create its own prized atmosphere. All these attributes should be cultivated in every Lodge for the practical benefit of the Brethren".

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of South Australia, 1931.)

PAST MASTERS

As a caption for this topic we are going to reproduce what Dr. William F. Kuhn, one of the most prominent Masons of Missouri, said regarding the Past Master:

"What is the status of a Past Master? This question was asked of one of the old Past Masters for solution. He smilingly replied as follows: 'Well, he is a member of his Lodge and has not lost any of his rights and privileges as a Master Mason by having served as Master of his Lodge. This is glory enough.

The trouble with some Past Masters is that they have been soaring so high in the Masonic imperium for a year or more, that they do not know how to make a landing from their official flight. They have been educated out of their Masonic sphere by office holding so that they can not reconcile themselves to the fact that their crown has passed to another and that their reign is over. It is hard to come down to hard tack after feeding on official strawberry shortcake. The water in the harbor where the barques of the Master Mason ride at anchor is too shallow for a big ship. There is no sadder picture than a puffed up, drowsical Past Master, drowsical with the conceit of his faded glory, with the asthmatic wheeze of imaginary slights to his imaginary Past Master's importance. They do not take a tumble to the fact that they are no longer the executive department, but are acting purely in an advisory role. When you hear a Past Master complaining of being slighted and that his position of being a Past Master is not receiving just recognition, you may depend upon it that he is the victim of his self-conceit, or that "Teckel" has been written after his name. A Past Master can be a rich blessing to his Lodge or an unmitigated nuisance. We, Past Masters, must recognize the fact that we have been honored in an exceptional way by the Lodge; we have had in no uncertain man-

ner the confidence of the Brethren; we have been exalted, for which exaltation only loyal service can offer a suitable appreciation; we ought to be willing to be servants for the Craft in all things appertaining to the welfare and glory of our Lodge. Self-interests should be divorced from all our actions. We had our day; we have played our part in official position, then why not let some other Brother play his part? The Past Masters of a Lodge should be the reserve, veterans' corps; the Master's counselors, not his dictators. A Past Master should be, by the very virtue of his title, a better man intellectually and morally. He has had his school of experience and wide reading that should qualify him to be a sage among the Brethren, a teacher among his pupils. He has had an experience, a course of study, if he has had sufficient ability, to make him a man of broad mind, altruistic, humble, willing to assist, to bear burdens and to be a Brother among Brethren. Official distinction and honors should make a man, more of a man, not a snob, or a conceited ass, but one to whom service is a pleasure and duty a reward. It is not necessary for a true Past Master to air his titles, for he is known by the Brethren, he lives respected and dies regretted'".

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

PAST MASTER'S ASSOCIATIONS

I have attended the meetings of a number of Past Masters' Associations which exist throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. They all serve a very useful purpose in bringing the Past Masters of the various Lodges together and maintaining that personal contact so highly prized by all who maintain an active interest in Masonry.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Connecticut, 1932.)

POLITICS

Your Committee has found a little evidence in some localities of practices which must not continue if Masonry is to be useful and respected as in the past. It has been the pride of Canadian, as of English, Masonry that partisan politics, whether national or municipal, have never been allowed to enter our portals; and that sectional propaganda has found no place there. To permit candidates or others to use our lodges or their association with Masonry for political or sectional purposes, by any method direct or indirect, is contrary to the whole spirit of Masonry and is most disloyal to our Order. There has been very little of this sort of thing; it should be stamped out ruthlessly. Worshipful Masters who permit it should be brought to realize the seriousness of the offence; and the actual offenders should be made to feel the full force of Masonic discipline.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Ontario, 1931.)

This Masonic evergreen continues to flourish in some American Jurisdictions, to the vexation of Grand Masters' souls. Not only is it noticeable in commercial enterprises, insurance undertakings, and the like, but the Craft is openly associated, as a Craft, with politics, despite what reviewers may assert to the contrary. Publications professing

to be Masonic, and bearing the name of the Craft, are found inserting advertisements for the election of candidates to the legislature or public office, and in these advertisements the Masonic standing of the candidate is set forth in the most barefaced and, therefore, improper style. Yet, the conductors of those journals see nothing objectionable in the practice, and if Grand Lodge authorities in those places do, one does not find them taking the very strong measures well within their competence to discipline, not only the Masonic conductors of the journals, but also the brethren who either authorise or permit the insertion of these objectionable notices. Mere fulmination is not enough.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Western Australia, 1931.)

Masonry has ever kept aloof from partisan politics. This is the part of wisdom. Nothing can be more obnoxious, nothing more inconsistent with the spirit of American Institutions than the advent of secret societies in the field of partisan activities. Neither the call of party nor of faction is heeded in the lodge rooms of our great fraternity. But Masons individually and Masonry as a body stand for orderly government, for the maintenance of high standards, for the perpetuation of lofty ideals.

(Chief Justice of State of Maine, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Maine, 1931.)

PUBLIC APPEARANCES

The public installations of officers which I attended in various Lodges during the year have convinced me of the necessity of the enactment and enforcement of regulations for the public appearance of Masons as such.

I hold that unless Masons can make an absolutely impeccable appearance they must not appear in public as such. Officers who present themselves for public installation in variegated dress, and funeral services put on in a slovenly manner, reflect no credit on our Institution and produce a deplorable effect upon the public. My predecessors in office have no doubt received impressions similar to mine on such occasions, and I recommend that since they are peculiarly fitted, by their experience and by the confidence which the Craft reposes in them, to do this work, the Grand Lodge entrust its Past Grand Masters with the consideration and preparation of general regulations for the public appearance of Masons as such in this Grand Jurisdiction. These regulations could take effect upon their adoption by a meeting of Past Grand Masters and their publication in the Cabletow, without further action by the Grand Lodge.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippines Islands, 1931.)

LODGE PUBLICITY

"It has come to my attention that there is a growing tendency through the medium of Lodge Notices and of Masonic news published in newspapers and periodicals through the Jurisdiction, to depart from a fundamental principle of our Fraternity and to disseminate news or

information as to the nature of the participation by individuals in the ritual of our several Degrees, more particularly in the ritual of the Third Degree. I am constrained, therefore, in the most emphatic manner possible, to remind the Brethren of their obligation to preserve the Ancient Law of our Craft and to refrain from the publication, either in Lodge Notices or elsewhere, of any matter by which the nature of our esoteric ritual or of any part thereof may in any manner become public.

"Now, Therefore, I, CHARLES H. JOHNSON, Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, do hereby order and direct that the printing or publication in any form, either by use of words or symbols or by photographic reproductions, of information calculated to reveal the nature of the participation by any person or persons in any part or portion of the ritual of any of the Degrees of Freemasonry is unlawful and may not in any circumstances be permitted, provided, however, that it is not unlawful to print the names of the officers or temporary officers of the Lodge, nor shall this edict operate to forbid the publication of the name of the person who may be designated to deliver the Lecture in the Third Degree.

"Let this edict be read in each Lodge throughout the State, at the first meeting after its receipt and entered in full upon its records."

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1931.)

PUBLIC INSTALLATION

My belief is, that the installation of the officers of a Masonic Lodge should occur only in the presence of the brethren and within the confines of a tiled Lodge.

To be installed Worshipful Master of a Lodge is indeed a great honor, and to have present those who are near to us, a normal human desire; yet, due to it being a ceremony open to the public, many attend simply to satisfy an inane curiosity and acquire a suitable topic for discussion at the afternoon bridge party and on the street corners. The presence on the part of those to whom our ceremonies and usages are meaningless, and at times productive of mirth, robs the occasion of its solemnity and dignity. I, therefore, recommend that an amendment to the Code be presented prohibiting public installation.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Oregon, 1931.)

RECIPROCAL VISITATIONS OF UNRELATED GRAND BODIES

For several years past it has been a custom to call the Grand Lodge from labor, to refreshment, for the purpose of receiving a committee bearing greetings from the Grand Chapter, O. E. S. of Oregon, we, in turn, have dispatched a committee to the Grand Chapter for a like purpose.

These exchanges of felicitations have been beautiful, and were actuated by motives that were most kindly, yet there has been a growing note of disapproval on the part of the members of the Grand Lodge to this usage.

Acting in accord with which I believe to be the sentiment of the Grand Body, I conferred with Mrs. Carrie Jackson, Worthy Grand Matron, O. E. S. of Oregon, and it has been deemed advisable to discontinue the practise. In its stead, I have directed the Grand Secretary to send a letter of greetings and felicitations.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Oregon, 1931.)

PRESERVATION OF LODGE RECORDS

Each lodge in North Carolina is writing Masonic history each year. The value of records well prepared, well kept, and well preserved is inestimable. The secretaries of the lodges in the State are urged to take care in preparing the minutes of lodge proceedings. The lodges should give special attention to preserving old records. In order that the Grand Lodge may cooperate with the constituent lodges in the preservation of and in providing a safe place in which to keep old Masonic records, I recommend that any constituent lodge be authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to deposit with the Grand Secretary for preservation any official books, records, documents and original papers not in current use, and that the Grand Secretary shall provide for their permanent preservation and shall keep an index thereof.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina, 1931.)

Some farsighted Grand Lodges require that their constituent Lodges keep their records in fireproof vaults. One Grand Lodge requires that the old records be forwarded to the Grand Secretary for safe keeping. This would seem to be a reasonable regulation. A number of the Grand Lodges, through a Grand Historian or History Committees are endeavoring to preserve information from sources that will in the course of time be lost or destroyed unless some provision is made to preserve them.

This work is also being supplemented in some of the Jurisdictions by establishment of "Research Lodges". New York and North Carolina in the United States have recently chartered Lodges for this purpose, and England, Ireland and Nova Scotia have for some time followed a like procedure.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of California, 1931.)

MASONIC RELIEF

Many Grand Jurisdictions are passing stricter laws in order to combat the increasing requests for relief. Several Grand Jurisdictions have passed laws making it necessary for each subordinate Lodge to set aside a certain amount of the dues collected as a charity fund, and to be used only for charitable purposes. Others are contemplating putting in their petitions for initiation a clause which states that Masonry is not a life insurance company and does not promise anything in case of sickness or death. A Grand Master says:

"There has grown up in this Grand Jurisdiction of late years, quite an erroneous idea, and exaggerated notion, of the material and pecuniary

benefits, accruing to Masonic affiliation, by right. The notion is more or less prevalent among some Masons and some non-Masons, that a Masonic Lodge is pecuniarily liable to its members for doctor and nurse's bills, and funeral expenses, as well as the future support of their families. In view of these facts I think it well to advise all parties concerned, that Masonry has nothing for sale, and that no Mason now has, or ever has had, any pecuniary claim, or right, on Masonry, for himself, or his family."

We quote this to show that relief is becoming a problem elsewhere.

Masonic benevolence is the admiration of many outside our order, but Freemasonry is not a beneficial organization in the same sense in which the term is applied to some other fraternities, and every petitioner for the degrees should be so informed. It does not guarantee a stipulated amount in case of sickness, nor does it obligate its initiates to give permanent relief, but it does inspire its members to have a personal responsibility for the welfare of each other and to help, aid, and assist where necessary. We should always "live in the house by the side of the road," for the charity we teach is that which springs from a desire to be of service to others, and it is our duty to relieve those of the Craft who are worthy.

(Secy. Board of Directors of Wyoming Masonic Home Fund Foundation, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Wyoming, 1931.)

One distressing condition in many of our lodges is the lack of any provision for relief activities. A number of lodges, on the other hand, have relief funds, the income from which fully cares for their charities.

Unfortunately it seems to be the impression held by many of those lodges with no provision for Lodge charity, that Grand Lodge, from "Charity Foundation," should care for all Masonic charity and relief in the Jurisdiction.

I hope and trust the day will never come, and it must not come, when our lodges are relieved from all responsibility for relief to those of our brethren whom misfortune overtakes, by their contributions to Grand Lodge charitable activities.

The first Masonic duty and responsibility of the Craft is to dispense charity. That duty falls first on the lodge and only when a lodge is unable to meet and care for such demands upon it should Grand Lodge be appealed to.

If every lodge could have a substantial fund for the relief of its members when there was need, it would be a happy day for the Craft.

May our lodges never become mere clubs, with no other responsibility than social activities, for, if this should ever be, it would mean the disintegration of our institution.

We are facing a future that is fraught with very serious possibilities for our relief activities, and unless lodges accept their responsibilities to their needy members (and not without a thought or care pass them on to Grand Lodge), there will be a breakdown of our relief efforts.

Our Masonic Home and our Foundation Relief were never intended to relieve our lodges of their responsibilities, but to co-operate with constituent lodges. If it were otherwise, our Grand Lodge system would need to be revised.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New Jersey, 1931.)

Turning now to the question of liability for distressed brethren and dependents, we find ourselves in a serious difficulty. No record of Masonic strength has ever been kept, and it must be apparent that it is not the number initiated but the number of surviving brethren in good standing that we have to deal with. Even were this number known, it does not enlighten us as to their financial circumstances and the possibility of an appeal for assistance being made. How helpless we are may be evidenced by the fact that for the years 1903-1913 inclusive the average annual initiations were 10,926; from 1914-1924 inclusive, covering the War years and the period of inflation which followed, the initiations averaged 19,335, and since then the average has relaxed to 9,183. The aggregate for these pre-War years was 120,194, and in the War period referred to was 212,586—an increase of 92,392. What has become of that abnormal increase? How many are alive and in good standing, and what are their circumstances? The survivors must be approaching an age when calls on our charity must be looked for. Then again, how many Lodges presently claim relief. Only 193 out of 890 Lodges have annuitants on the roll, but those 193 take grants for 261 cases.

It is axiomatic in all Annuity Funds that any increase in liberality always produces greater demands. Here then we have three elements of uncertainty to keep in view, i. e., the unknown liability for latent claims, normal and abnormal, more active interest of the Lodges and the natural sequel of enhanced grants.

In the consideration of any development of the use of the Fund, there are many points of importance to be kept in view. Proof of age should be insisted on to check any tendency to overstate the age of applicants, and, conversely, to understate the age of orphans. Greater stringency should be enjoined upon the Lodges not to admit candidates who, through physical or financial weakness, are likely to become a burden on the Craft. In some Lodges, candidates seem to draw on the Benevolent Fund soon after their admission. In one, a widow preferred a claim in respect of her husband who had been admitted very recently and was ascertained to have died of phthisis (probably chronic)! These are mentioned because, ultimately, petitioners for annuities may be submitted. There must be many other similar cases in which, had more careful investigation been made at the outset, the Fund would not have been called upon to shoulder a responsibility that should never have been incurred. The question as to a minimum period of membership before a Petition can be considered, the effect of lapsing, and the value

of service rendered, all require careful thought. In regard to lapsing in particular, any enhanced annuity right seems to call for a fairly substantial re-joining fee.

(Report of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Scotland, 1931.)

One of our greatest responsibilities is to give to a distressed Brother Master Mason, his widow or orphans, assistance in their hour of adversity.

Every Lodge should so arrange its financial affairs that it may be in a position to assume and fulfill that responsibility.

Three factors enter into making this possible.

First: A budget that will enable the disbursing officers as well as the members of the Lodge to know whether a wise allocation of the available funds it being made;

Second: Dues set at a figure that will cover the necessary items in the budget, reserving initiation fees for charity;

Third: An arrangement of Lodge funds which provides a Reserve or Permanent Fund which may be drawn upon by a vote of the Lodge when needed, and a Relief or Charity Fund of ample size to care for all calls for assistance, of which both principal and interest are available for benevolent purposes.

I believe it the duty of every Master to present such a program to his Lodge for approval, with a full explanation of the need and reason for such changes.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Massachusetts, 1931.)

RELIEF. BY-LAW SUGGESTED FOR USE BY A SMALL LODGE CREATING A RESERVE FUND FOR RELIEF PURPOSES

This by-law is that in use by the Lodge to which the reviewer belongs, having approximately 240 members, and seems sufficient for the purpose intended. The plan works very well.

A "Reserve Fund for Relief" shall be maintained by Samaritan Lodge No. 158, A. F. & A. M., distinct and separate from all other funds of the Lodge. The Master and Secretary are hereby directed, without further action of the Lodge, to credit the "Reserve Fund for Relief" with the sum of Six Dollars, (\$6.00) on or before the fifteenth of each and every month, said monthly amount to be withdrawn from any monies to the credit of the general fund of this Lodge.

This fund shall be administered by a Board of Relief consisting of six members, composed of the three ranking officers of the Lodge and three Past Masters. On the evening of the annual election of officers, annually, the Lodge shall elect one Past Master of the Lodge as a member of this Board for a term of three years, and said elected member shall become a member of this board on the evening of the annual installation of officers.

Vacancies by death or permanent removal from the jurisdiction of the Lodge shall be filled by the Board at any meeting thereof, said appointed incumbent to hold office until the next annual election of the Lodge, at which time a new member shall be elected by vote for the balance of the unexpired term.

The Board of Relief, or the majority thereof, may appropriate not to exceed \$25.00 to the relief of any person entitled to Masonic Relief, and when appropriated said action shall be reported at the next regular meeting of the Lodge.

The Board of Relief shall not appropriate a greater sum than \$25.00 for the relief of any person without the sanction of the Lodge. Neither shall the Board and the Lodge have power to appropriate a greater sum for relief to any person than 50% of the funds of the "Reserve Fund for Relief." Neither shall any of the monies of the "Reserve Fund for Relief" be appropriated for funeral expenses.

The Board of Relief shall have power to make such by-laws for its own government and control of its funds as they shall elect, said by-laws to be approved by the Lodge.

The Lodge may increase this fund at any time in a greater amount than \$6.00 per month, as it may see fit.

SCIOTS

In other advertisements Pyramids of the Sciots publish in alphabetical order, a list of the business or professions their members are engaged in, and opposite each business or profession, the names of their members engaged therein, and further publish an additional list of the members in alphabetical order, and opposite each name, the business or profession in which the Master Mason, who is also a Sciot, is engaged. Then when the Pyramid says "Boost One Another" its members may easily distinguish which of the Master Masons in any particular community are Sciots, entitled to have their business "boosted" and not mere Master Masons who are not entitled to support in their business by brethren who belong to that "Business Pyramid" composed of Master Masons in good standing who are pledged to the doctrine of "Boost One Another."

In addition to newspaper advertising and the publication of lists as above set forth, this organization propagates this unMasonic doctrine of preferring one Master Mason who joins its organization, to another who fails or refuses to join, by use of placards posted in public places and by canvas streamers stretched across public streets.

On these are used the square and compass, the letter G, and the term Master Mason, used of course to place its members before the public as Master Masons.

The business inducements offered, and the threats made by Sciots to induce and compel Master Masons to join their organization, as reported to me by Master Masons, amount to a "racket."

Master Masons in the various localities where this organization has held its ceremonials have reported actions of Sciots that are clear ex-

amples of unMasonic conduct. In such cases the Junior Warden should prefer charges in compliance with his duty as plainly set forth in section 189 of the Constitution.

Brethren, the Sciots is not only NOT a Masonic organization, but is an unmasonic organization. I base this opinion on its doctrine as advertised to the public and on its practises as reported to me by Master Masons, both within and without its organization.

(Grand Master John Stewart of California, 1931.)

THE LODGE SECRETARY

It is conceded that next to the Worshipful Master the Lodge Secretary is its most important officer. He may be an influence for great good and for great evil in the Lodge. This year it became my duty on several occasions to direct the Master of the Lodge to declare the office of secretary vacant and appoint a new secretary. It came to my attention that the secretary was not making the reports required by the Grand Lodge; that no replies could be obtained to letters mailed ordinarily and registered, and members complained that they would send money for dues and get no receipt, and inquiry at the post-office would show that the secretary had cashed the money order paid by the member for dues. One Lodge in this jurisdiction has lost many of its members living outside of the Philippines because of the tardiness of the secretary in forwarding receipts for dues paid and thus preventing the member from being able to visit where he was living.

A secretary by negligence and carelessness, often not intentionally, can ruin almost any lodge, at least for the non-resident members. This occurs oftenest in those Lodges which need most the dues from the many members living away from the town where the Lodge is located.

I mention this not to find fault, or to bring faults to light, but to enlighten the Masters and wardens as to their duty in this connection. Our constitution makes it the duty of the Master to see that each officer properly carries out his duties, and if they do not, it is the bounden duty of the Master, in the case of those below the office of warden, to declare the office vacant and appoint another at once that the Lodge and its members do not suffer damage. It is quite legal for the Master to ask the secretary for his resignation in case the secretarial duties are not properly or promptly performed. It is not right that a neglectful secretary be permitted to be a damage to the lodge and its welfare. If the secretary is sick and can not perform his duties an assistant should be appointed. If a vacancy occurs in the office of secretary or treasurer it is not necessary to hold an election, the Master has power to appoint a new officer, first declaring the office vacant. Such new appointee will serve until the next annual election and is secretary or treasurer, not acting secretary or treasurer. If a brother is temporarily acting as secretary or treasurer during absence or illness of the regular officer, he will be acting secretary, or treasurer.

If a case of negligence is found it is the duty of the Master to act promptly and not wait until the Grand Master is compelled by complaints to request the Master to act.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931)

MASONIC SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION

A little over ten years ago a group of Secretaries of Lodges met and formed the Masonic Secretaries' Association of Massachusetts. Their object was to meet occasionally to discuss matters connected with their office, and to be mutually helpful.

This Association has now a membership of over one hundred, meeting five times a year, and has, during its existence, contributed many valuable ideas and suggestions which have been adopted by Grand Lodge.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Massachusetts, 1931.)

MEETING OF LODGE SECRETARIES

On November 21, 1931, I attended a meeting of Secretaries held at Hartford. Some forty Secretaries were in attendance. The meeting was presided over by the Grand Secretary. Many matters pertaining to the work of the Secretaries were discussed to the benefit of all present. Such meetings are helpful in solving many problems confronting the Secretaries and make for uniformity in the work of that office.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Connecticut, 1932.)

SERVANTS MIGHT NOT BE MEMBERS IN EARLY TIMES

R. W. Bro. Crane called attention to the removal of a law relating to master and servant, which forbade a domestic servant or a bailiff becoming a member of our Order. He remarked that while some very old and ultra-conservative minds might not like altering any of these old customs, it must be remembered that the relations between master and servant are very different nowadays from what they were 200 years ago. This was evidently a relic of early days, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland was the last Grand Lodge in the world to keep it on its Statute Book. Many Freemasons will be surprised to learn that it existed so long.

(Correspondent, Reviewing Ireland, Grand Lodge Proceedings of South Australia, 1931.)

THE SOJOURNING BROTHER

In addition to the above, we must follow our membership with greater solicitude. In this country there are probably more removals of members from one part of the State or country to another than is found in English or Continental countries. Are we not at fault if we simply endure this condition and do nothing to attempt at least to salvage our Brethren who leave the immediate vicinity of their Mother Lodge? A cross-section study of the Masonic population in four representative Districts revealed the following condition: Out of a total of 26,087

members, but 56% live in the communities in which their Lodges are situated; 26% live in cities in the State beyond the jurisdiction of their Lodges, and 11% live entirely outside of the State.

This situation suggests that a change in administration methods might prove beneficial. If it should be ordered by Grand Lodge that the Secretary of a Lodge shall send a monthly report to Grand Lodge Headquarters, giving removals, acquisitions and losses, it would be possible for that office, through the Board of General Activities, to send word to the Master of the Lodge, or Masters of Lodges, in the new places of residences, that the sojourning Brother recently moved into the community and suggesting a call and an invitation to the Lodge. The result would be a delightful fraternal contact in a new environment that would be helpful to the Brother and to the Fraternity. The Brother would have the feeling that his Fraternity followed him wherever he went.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1931.)

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST

The legends of Freemasonry refer to the relation of Saint John the Evangelist with the Ancient Order as follows:

An ancient Masonic tradition found in the ancient York lectures is to the following effect: Lodges were dedicated to King Solomon from the building of the temple to the Babylonish captivity; thence to Zerubabel until the coming of Christ, thence to Saint John the Baptist until the final destruction of the temple by Titus in the reign of Vespasian. Owing to the massacres and disorders consequent on that event, Freemasonry declined, many Lodges entirely suspended, and few had sufficient numbers to make them legal. A general meeting of Freemasons was then held in the city of Benjamin, whose conclusion was that the cause of the Masonic decline was the want of the Grand Master. Accordingly, seven of the most eminent Masons, by authority of this general communication, awaited on Saint John the Evangelist, at that time Bishop of Ephesus, and requested him to accept the office of Grand Master. He answered that, although past ninety years of age and feeble, yet, having been initiated into Masonry early in his life, he would accept the office. He did so and thereby completed by his learning what the other Saint John had accomplished by his zeal, and thus drew what the old records term a line parallel. After his decease, the Christian Lodges were dedicated to him and Saint John the Baptist, they both being regarded as eminent patrons of Freemasonry.

At best, legends can be accepted only as legends, but the fact remains that much of Freemasonry's highest principles and tenets are found in the words of Saint John the Evangelist. He wrote of love--of God's fatherhood, of benevolence and man's brotherhood--and an eternal home.

(Reviewer, Grand Lodge of New South Wales, 1930.)

SUNDAY PICNICS

I regret to note a growing tendency in some Masonic Lodges to give boisterous picnics with baseball games, races and other sports on Sunday. I recognize fully the right of every Mason to choose his own religious views. But while individual Masons whose religious views permit them to do so may attend and participate individually in such affairs, and I have no right to say, and would not presume to say that they shall not do so, I do strongly feel that it is very bad policy for any Masonic Lodge to sponsor such affairs or allow its name to be used in any way in connection therewith. The church is the ally of Freemasonry. It is well worth while for us to have the good will of ministers of the Gospel and church officers and Sunday School teachers and Superintendents. No good can possibly come from incurring their ill will. They can be helpful to us in many ways. Many churches seriously object to Sunday picnics. When a Lodge gives a picnic on Sunday, it takes away from the church and Sunday School many men, women and children who are accustomed to attend such services, and the inevitable result is criticism of the Lodge and a feeling on the part of those who should be our strong allies that we are opposing them, and that will surely result in prejudicing them against Freemasonry. The slight degree of pleasure gained by such Sunday picnics is more than offset by the danger of arousing ill feeling where good will would be most helpful to us. Many Lodge members are church members who disapprove of such affairs on Sunday and are shocked by them. This tends to cause division in a Lodge that gives such a picnic. I believe it cheapens Freemasonry to give such affairs on Sunday.

By Section 206 of our By-Laws Lodges are forbidden to meet on Sunday except for funeral purposes; therefor, neither the Grand Lodge nor a subordinate Lodge can engage in the ceremonies incident to laying a cornerstone on Sunday, even if requested by a church so to do. (See Grand Lodge Proc. 1921, p. 133). Nor can a Lodge meet to celebrate St. John's Day on Sunday (By-Laws Sec. 55). This Grand Lodge has disapproved of the use of the name of any Lodge in connection with baseball clubs or any other organizations promoting public amusements on Sunday. (Proc. 1922, p. 203).

Thus it will be seen that the traditions of our Order are strongly against the doing of anything by any Lodge on Sunday except performing funeral services. Expediency and our traditions alike are against Sunday picnics in the name of a Masonic Lodge. Let us refrain from the practice. There are other days in the week open to us when we can give picnics to our hearts' content without offending anybody. Let us choose one of them for our Lodge frolics.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Missouri, 1931.)

SUSPENSIONS

It has been noted with regret that there are more suspensions for non-payment of dues in this jurisdiction than there ought to be. The causes of such non-payment have been studied in nearly all the Grand

Jurisdictions. We do not like to blame the secretary for laxness in making collections as to some, but there is a factor of responsibility resting on the secretary. In view of our experience in the restorations of the majority of those suspended we feel that the officers of the Lodges should take such measures as are possible to prevent many of the suspensions. In some of our Lodges committees are busy aiding the secretary and it is suggested to all our Lodges that each plan some method to prevent the suspension of members on account of non-payment of dues. I have no commendation for the statement often heard "It is good to be rid of the material that is suspended for non-payment of dues." In a few cases this may be true but our experience in scrutinizing the names of those suspended convinces us that the truth is quite the contrary, and that there is often a reason and not an excuse for the apparent lack of interest, or intentional or unintentional delay of payments. We enjoin our brethren in the coming year, or years, to be so active in endeavoring to prevent such suspensions that this failure on our part will be a thing of the past. When a brother is found to be not able to pay it is our duty to remit the dues at the end of the year. (Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Philippine Islands, 1931.)

HOW MASONS COMPUTE TIME

The custom of Masons computing their time by adding 4,000 to the current calendar year goes back to the first Book of Constitutions, prepared by Dr. James Anderson, and published in London in 1723. The title page of the volume carried the date: "In the year of Masonry, 5723: Ano Domini, 1723." Anderson himself explained this in the second edition of the book in 1738 by saying that the world was 4,000 years old at the birth of Christ, and as Freemasonry really begun when God said, "Let there be Light," the year of Masonry should be computed by adding 4,000 to the current date, therefore a Masonic date when so written stands for "the year of Light," which in Latin is "Anno Lucia" —hence we have the initials "A. L." preceding the figures.

(Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Wyoming, 1931.)

FORMS FOR USE IN WILLS

Believing that there was a serious need for a book containing the necessary forms in the proper legal phraseology, for devises and bequests to Grand Lodge and its subordinate Lodges, principally for charitable and educational purposes, there has been prepared, printed and distributed, a thirty-two page volume containing these forms. The books have been sent to the Masonic Lawyers in Rhode Island; the Trust Officers of Banks and Trust Companies; to the Masters and Secretaries of subordinate Lodges; to Grand Lodge Officers and to other interested persons and organizations.

(Grand Master, Grand Lodge Proceedings of Rhode Island, 1931.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON
A TRADITION OF IRELAND

We have in Ireland a tradition—and, Brethren and Most Worshipful Grand Master—you will pardon me in believing this—we have in Ireland a tradition that the great George Washington was initiated into Lodge Social and Military Virtues which was attached to the 46th South Devon Regiment, which held its warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland. I do wish we could authenticate it, and I believe we shall before very long, and so we shall be able to claim for the Grand Lodge of Ireland the distinction of having brought that great soldier statesman and Mason to our noble order.

(Secretary of Board of Research of Grand Lodge of Ireland,
Grand Lodge Proceedings of New York, 1931.)

SYNOPSIS OF MEMBERSHIP, WORLD-WIDE MASONRY

A.—English speaking Grand Lodges:	Lodges	Members
Continental United States of America	16,356	3,262,995
The Philippine Islands	103	6,452
Canada:	Lodges	Members
Alberta	158	14,226
British Columbia	116	15,455
Canada in Ontario	568	116,998
Manitoba	105	12,477
New Brunswick	43	6,058
Nova Scotia	81	9,973
Prince Edward Island	15	1,248
Quebec	90	15,823
Saskatchewan	198	14,941
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,374	207,361
British Isles (Estimates):		
England	4462	342,000
Scotland	883	86,000
Ireland	690	56,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,120	486,000
Australia:		
New South Wales	582	69,229
New Zealand	300	29,954
Queensland	350	22,000
South Australia	148	15,043
Tasmania	44	4,024
Victoria	462	50,725
Western Australia	134	8,897
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	2,020	193,295
Mexico: York Grand Lodge	14	937
Grand Total of Masonry Using English Language, 70 Grand Lodges, all recog- nized by North Carolina	<hr/>	<hr/>
	25,987	4,157,040

B.—Other Masonic Bodies recognized by North Carolina:

Western Hemisphere (Estimated in most cases)

Chile	77	5,000
Cuba, Grand Lodge Isla de	144	13,320
Costa Rica	6	363
Panama	9	485
U. S. of Venezuela	24	1,600
Colombia, at Barranquilla	10	1,600
Colombia, at Bogota	3	200
Colombia, at Cartagena.....	4	250
Guatemala	18	612
Peru	25	900
Ecuador	8	536
Salvador, G. L. Cuscatlan	4	210
Honduras	7	300
Porto Rico	50	2,365
Santo Domingo	13	1,000

(Provisional Recognition Only)

404 30,124

Africa:

Egypt, National Grand Lodge

73 6,500

Europe:

Czechoslovakia, National Gr. Lodge	11	500
Lessing zu den Drei Ringen	24	1,034
Austria, Vienna	23	1,667
Denmark	21	7,156
Finland	8	308
France, National Grand Lodge.....	30	1,472

Germany:

Saxony	45	6,728
Drei Weltkugeln	176	22,400
Grosze Landesloge	177	21,005
Freundschaft	108	10,563
Zur Sonne	43	3,800
Eklektische Bund	25	3,000
Hamburg	65	4,500
Eintracht	10	853
Bruderkette	10	1,803

659 74,652

Greece	51	5,700
Holland	128	7,750
Jugoslavia (Serbs, Croats, Slovenes)	22	900
Norway	28	10,000
Sweden	44	23,101
Switzerland, Alpina	39	4,060
Turkey	21	2,000

1,109 140,300

Total of non-English-speaking Masonry recognized by North Carolina	1,586	176,924
Add total of English-speaking Masonry		
Grand Total in 107 Grand Lodges and Grand Orients recognized by N. Car.	27,573	4,333,964

MASONRY NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF
NORTH CAROLINA

The figures given below are for the most part approximations, obtained from many sources. Their accuracy is not guaranteed, and we are not willing to vouch for the completeness of the list given.

Europe:

Germany; Symbolic G. L.	12	300
France: Grand Orient	462	40,000
France: Grand Lodge	136	8,000
Spain: Grand Orient	28	3,200
Spain: Grand Lodge Barcelona	50	1,800
Luxembourg: Supreme Council	1	200
Norway: Norske Polarstjernen	4	804
Bulgaria	10	530
Roumania: Grand Lodge (Pangal)..	8	300
Roumania: Grand Orient	19	930
Portugal: Grand Lodge Lusitania..	50	3,000
Belgium: Grand Orient	24	4,000
Poland	17	500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	821	63,564

Africa:

Egypt: Grand Lodge (Schismatic)..	15	2,000
Liberia	9	250
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19	2,250

Total Outside the Western Hemisphere

840 65,814

South America:

Venezuela: G. L. of the East	6	500
Uruguay	18	600
Paraguay	10	500
Argentine Republic: Grand Orient..	57	1,500
Brazil: Rio Grande do Sul	10	.....
Grand Orient	55	.....
Symbolic G. L. of Bahia	17	.....
Rio de Janeiro	9	.....
Sao Paulo	28	.....
Parahyba	5	.....
Minas Geraes	11	.....
Para	8	.....
Ceara	5	.....

Total for Brazil, estimated

160 12,200

Total for South America		251	12,200
Central America and West Indies:			
Nicaragua	6	150	
Cuba, Oriental Grand Lodge	10	1,200	
Haiti, Grand Orient	19	2,000	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	35	3,350	
Mexico:			
Valle de Mexico	15	1,500	
United Mexican, Vera Cruz	30	1,500	
Local Grand Lodges of States:			
Del Pacifico, Sonora			
Cosmos, Chihuahua			
Bentio Juarez, Torreon, Coahuila			
Occidental, Guadalajara, Jalisco			
Nueva Leon, Nueva Leon			
Oaxaca, Oaxaca			
Pueblo, Pueblo			
El Potosi, San Luis Potosi			
Tamaulipas, Tampico, Tmps.			
Peninsula, Merida, Yucatan			
Guadalupe Victoria Durango, Dgo.			
Restauracion, Villhermosa, Tabasco			
Campeche, Campeche			
Estimated Total for State Grand			
Lodges	60	4,400	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Mexican Total	105	7,400	
Total, 32 Grand Lodges in Americas....		391	26,050
Add total outside of Americas, 14 Grand			
Lodges and Orients		840	65,814
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, all Masonry, not recognized by			
North Carolina, 46 Bodies		1,231	91,864
Add total of Masonry recognized, 107			
Grand Bodies		27,573	4,333,964
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total, All Bodies listed, 153 in all		28,804	4,425,828

THE NUMBER OF MASTER MASONS IN EACH GRAND LODGE
OF THE UNITED STATES ARRANGED IN ORDER
OF THEIR SIZE

Rank:		Rank:	
1. New York	345,986	25. Nebraska	42,027
2. Illinois	289,359	26. North Carolina	40,244
3. Pennsylvania	214,592	27. Arkansas	37,509
4. Ohio	208,559	28. Maryland	34,215
5. Michigan	150,107	29. West Virginia	34,145
6. California	142,422	30. Colorado	33,962
7. Texas	134,552	31. Mississippi	33,804
8. Indiana	129,380	32. Louisiana	31,174
9. Massachusetts	124,705	33. Oregon	30,623
10. Missouri	111,172	34. Florida	29,892
11. New Jersey	97,080	35. South Carolina	28,092
12. Iowa	85,395	36. Dis. of Columbia.....	23,161
13. Kansas	80,938	37. Montana	20,695
UNITED STATES AV....	66,639	38. South Dakota	19,843
14. Oklahoma	66,506	39. Vermont	19,706
15. Wisconsin	62,588	40. Rhode Island	19,060
16. Georgia	62,284	41. North Dakota	15,332
17. Minnesota	61,378	42. New Hampshire	15,323
18. Kentucky	58,457	43. Idaho	10,396
19. Tennessee	49,655	44. Wyoming	8,477
20. Washington	48,994	45. New Mexico	7,122
21. Virginia	48,577	46. Arizona	6,618
22. Alabama	46,554	47. Delaware	6,123
23. Connecticut	46,351	48. Utah	5,196
24. Maine	43,885	49. Nevada	3,105
Total			3,265,330

DISCUSSION

The total shown above is 30,688 smaller than that shown a year ago for the Grand Lodges in the United States of America. Accurate figures are not obtainable outside the United States and Canada except in a few countries.

North Carolina has about one-forty-eighth of the total population of the United States, but only about one-eightieth of the total Masonic membership of the country, which means that we lack about 23,000 of having enough Masons to come up to the national average.

The United States has three-fourths of all the Master Masons on the earth.

The percentage of the total population that are Masons in the United States is higher than in any other country on earth. Even after several years of losses as great as those of the present report, this would be still true.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PER LODGE

Rank:		Rank:	
1.	Dist. of Columbia	25.	Oregon
2.	Rhode Island	26.	Arizona
3.	Massachusetts	27.	Wyoming
4.	Pennsylvania	28.	Missouri
5.	Connecticut	29.	Montana
6.	New Jersey	30.	Iowa
7.	New York	31.	Oklahoma
8.	Ohio	32.	Nebraska
9.	Michigan	33.	Virginia
10.	Illinois	34.	Texas
11.	Maryland	35.	Nevada
12.	Delaware	36.	Idaho
13.	California	37.	New Mexico
14.	Indiana	38.	Florida
15.	Colorado	39.	North Dakota
16.	West Virginia	40.	Louisiana
17.	Maine	41.	South Dakota
18.	Utah	42.	Tennessee
19.	Wisconsin	43.	Kentucky
20.	Minnesota	44.	Georgia
	UNITED STATES	45.	North Carolina
21.	Vermont	46.	South Carolina
22.	New Hampshire	47.	Mississippi
23.	Washington	48.	Alabama
24.	Kansas	49.	Arkansas

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF A LODGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

The sizes of lodges in several countries were given as follows, four years ago, except as later corrected:

Sweden	499	North Carolina	99
Norway	433	Latin America	73
Denmark	437	Ireland	105
UNITED STATES	201	England	75
Canada	150	Scotland	75
Switzerland	127	Czecho-Slovakia	50
Austria	66	Netherlands	58
Australasia	105	Germany	113

DISCUSSION

So far as we know, the largest lodge in the world is Palestine Lodge, Detroit, Michigan, which has more than four thousand members. More than a score of other lodges in various states have more than a thousand members.

The best Masonic thought is unanimous in the belief that a membership in excess of a thousand is not conducive to the best interests of Craft Masonry; the lodge ceases to be a "band of brothers", and becomes an impersonal institution.

PERCENTAGE RELATION, EASTERN STAR MEMBERS TO
MASTER MASONS

Rank:		Rank:			
1.	South Dakota	103.44	26.	Connecticut	59.58
2.	Iowa	98.47	27.	Ohio	59.28
3.	Nevada	90.88	28.	New Jersey	58.10
4.	Nebraska	90.10	29.	Florida	58.09
5.	Montana	87.83	30.	Louisiana	57.98
6.	Wisconsin	87.53	31.	Utah	56.67
7.	Arizona	87.06	32.	Dist. of Columbia . . .	52.78
8.	New Hampshire	86.19		UNITED STATES . . .	52.24
9.	Oregon	85.40	33.	Massachusetts	50.73
10.	Minnesota	83.02	34.	Texas	49.96
11.	Wyoming	82.30	35.	West Virginia	48.42
12.	Kansas	81.36	36.	Kentucky	47.74
13.	North Dakota	81.28	37.	Mississippi	44.66
14.	Washington	80.59	38.	Tennessee	43.73
15.	Maine	79.87	39.	Rhode Island	43.47
16.	Idaho	77.68	40.	Pennsylvania	41.76
17.	New Mexico	77.47	41.	Arkansas	41.70
18.	Colorado	75.01	42.	New York	41.44
19.	California	74.58	43.	Alabama	39.77
20.	Missouri	69.24	44.	Maryland	38.05
21.	Oklahoma	68.98	45.	Delaware	32.45
22.	Illinois	68.96	46.	Virginia	20.22
23.	Michigan	68.37	47.	North Carolina	16.27
24.	Vermont	68.26	48.	South Carolina	16.22
25.	Indiana	65.99	49.	Georgia	15.66

DISCUSSION

The Eastern Star organization is strongest in the Western States, and almost as strong in the New England States. It is not viewed with disfavor, officially, in any state of the United States except in Pennsylvania, where no member of a Pennsylvania lodge may be a member of the Eastern Star Order, or visit an Eastern Star Chapter; and we have been informed, though we do not know it to be true, that a Mason who is a member of the Eastern Star Order is not permitted to visit a Pennsylvania Masonic Lodge. The reason for this attitude we do not know. The fact that, though it has been law for six or more years, yet there are some eighty-five thousand Eastern Stars in the state of Pennsylvania, or one-third as many as there are Masons, shows that the organization is not dead even there.

North Carolina used to be next door to tail end; close to South Carolina and Georgia, which have the lowest percentage relation of Eastern Stars to Masons in the whole United States. If the Eastern Star Order is good—and its works so proclaim it—it deserves better support than it has been getting in some parts of North Carolina.

There are nearly two thirds as many Eastern Stars as Masons in the United States, 1,936,524, a very impressive army.

Note by reviewer: All statistics and comment are the work of M. W. J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer for the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, are copied from the 1931 review written by him, and found in the proceedings of that Grand Lodge. He is preeminent in the field.

1932

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