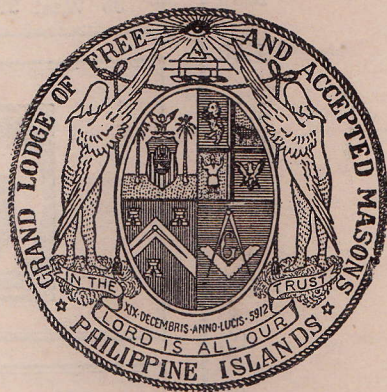


# The Cable Tow

Vol. XII

Manila, P. I., October 1, 1934

No. 5



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS  
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PUBLISHED FOR AND IN THE INTEREST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGES OF THIS JURISDICTION

## TOLERATION

What matters it what faith or creed  
My Brother holds,  
If it to him through thought or deed  
The truth unfolds?  
What matters it what name he bears,  
If on Life's way of pain and cares,  
He bears the sign?  
For his own soul must learn the right,  
And his own eyes must see the light—  
Not mine nor thine.

The same sun shines on all men's ways,  
And chooses none.  
How should I think he spreads his rays  
On mine alone?  
The life eternal dwells in all  
The germs of power,  
How shall I then pronounce his doom,  
When in my brother's heart may bloom  
The holy flower?

—Exchange

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	Before July 1, 1934	Since July 1, 1934
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Dimits, per book of 20 sheets, or 2¢ p. s. ....	2.00	2.00
Receipts of Treasurer to Secretary .....	1.50	1.50
Orders on Treas. per book of 100 .....	1.50	1.50
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Cash Journal .....	20.00	12.00
Extra pages for Ledger and Cash Book, per sheet ..	.05	.03
Tyler's Register .....	20.00	10.00
Petitions for degrees or affiliation .....	.03	.02
Reference of petition for degrees .....	.03	.02
Master Mason's Diploma ....	10.00	5.00
Traveling Certificate for Master Mason .....	10.00	5.00
Past Master's Diploma .....	20.00	10.00
Lambskin Apron .....	4.50	4.50
Monitor, English or Spanish	1.00	1.00
Funeral Service .....	.50	.30
Memorial Service (Lodge of Sorrow) .....	.50	.30
Ceremony of Constituting a new Lodge .....	.50	.40
Ceremony for the Dedication of Masonic Hall .....	.50	.40
Ritual for the Installation of Officers (English) .....	4.00	2.50
Ritual for the Installation of Officers (Spanish) .....	3.00	2.50
Proceedings of Grand Lodge (P0.20 extra postage) ..	2.00	.50
Constitution of Grand Lodge, 1926, (English or Spanish) .....	2.00	1.20
Bibles, Presentation (Oxford Univ. Press) .....	9.00	8.00
Elementary Course of Masonic Study, (English or Spanish) .....	.15	.10
List of Regular Lodges .....	2.00	2.00
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## The Masonic Hospital for Crippled Children, Inc.

All regular Masons are urged to join this Masonic Charity engaged in the reclamation of poor crippled children in these Islands, and maintaining since 1925 a Masonic Ward for Crippled Children in the Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital in Tondo. Joining fee, P10.00. Annual dues, P2.00.

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# THE CABLETOW

A Masonic Journal Published Monthly by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons  
of the Philippine Islands, in the Interest of Its Constituent Lodges

Managing Editor: LEO FISCHER, P. M.

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## THE GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippine Islands, founded in 1912, has 105 Lodges (29 in City of Manila), with approximately 6,000 Master Masons. It is the only sovereign Grand Lodge in Asia that is universally recognized. Its territory, the Philippine Archipelago, has a land area of 114,400 square miles and a population of over 12 millions. The present elective Grand Officers are: Manuel Camus, Grand Master; Samuel R. Hawthorne, Deputy Grand Master; Conrado Benitez, Senior Grand Warden; Edward M. Masterson, Junior Grand Warden; Vicente Carmona, Grand Treasurer; Newton C. Comfort, Grand Secretary, and Emilio P. Virata, Grand Lecturer. Grand Lodge meets on the fourth Tuesday of January each year.

Vol. XII

Manila, P. I., October 1, 1934

No. 5

## Editorial Section

### CHAIN OF GOOD LUCK

Above is the title of one of those idiotic Chain Letters which recently came to our desk, sent by some one whose initials are A. R. We do not give the full name, as it is most probably fictitious. The latter belief is strengthened by the fact that among those who are supposed to have maintained that nonsensical piece of literature in circulation are Senator Osmeña and President Quezon, who would certainly be the last men in the Islands to indulge in such a childish and superstitious game. Heroically braving death, we broke the chain when we received this missive about a month ago, in spite of the following order and prophesy:

Accomplish this chain of good luck within nine days after receipt thereof and send nine copies to nine of your friends. Failure to accomplish it will mean death to receiver in accordance with the order of the chain. Cabos Butong, native of Valparaiso died on the eleventh day after receipt of Good Luck. Juan Candaban, the rich man in Spain experienced his loss of good luck for not sending same. Pedro Asino, the poorest man of Cagayan Valley, found a bag of gold while walking in his farm on the tenth day he accomplish this chain of Good Luck.

We are sorry for poor Cabos Butong and for rich Juan Candaban. The case of Pedro Asino is nearer home, and we wonder, first, how he got that Italian name which mean "Ass," and, secondly, how he, the poorest man of Cagayan Valley, raised the money for paper, envelopes, and postage for sending nine copies of such drivel through the mails. But, we forgot, the "poorest" man of that valley owned a farm! We also wonder who lost that bag of gold. Anyway, we consider Pedro an ass for wasting his time and money as he did, and our opinion of A. R., whoever he may be, is not much better.

This is not the first time we have said unkind things about chain letters, and we fear it won't be the last, either, because as Barnum said, "There is one born every minute."—L. F.

### THE RETURN OF THE FLEET

October is the month when the ships of the Asiatic Fleet begin coming back from the North and when the Brethren on board of Uncle Sam's ships commence to make their appearance in our Lodges. We bid them all a hearty welcome and hope that they will miss no opportunity to visit the Lodges in the Philippine Islands. They will find the same cordial reception there as in the past, and everybody will be glad to see them back. Our Navy Brethren have always been especially active and we have often had opportunity to praise their excellent degree work. Again, a hearty welcome! —L. F.

### OUR ABSENT GRAND MASTER

Most Worshipful Brother Manuel Camus, our Grand Master, is absent from the Grand Jurisdiction on a mission that comes very close to being Masonic, he having gone to Tokyo as one of the delegates representing the American Red Cross at the 15th International Red Cross Conference beginning on October 17, 1934. He has been charged especially with the duty of giving consideration to all questions and matters affecting the Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross. Not many of our Brethren realize, perhaps, the high honor that has been conferred upon our Grand Master, but all know that he will acquit himself of his mission in Japan with that conscientiousness, dignity and quiet efficiency which are characteristic of him. On his way, our Grand Master will have conferences with the leaders of Masonry in Hongkong and Shanghai; he also intends to visit Peiping, Korea and Manchukuo.

We wish our M. W. Grand Master *bon voyage*, a profitable and pleasant sojourn in Japan, success in his efforts and mission, and a happy return to this Grand Jurisdiction.—L. F.

## Official Section

### Grand Lodge Committee for Visiting the Sick

Most Wor. Grand Master Manuel Camus has appointed Wor. Bros. José Timbol (79), Samuel N. Schechter (80), and Fidel T. Manalo (82), to act as Grand Lodge Committee for Visiting the Sick during the month of October, 1934.

### PAST MASTER'S JEWELS

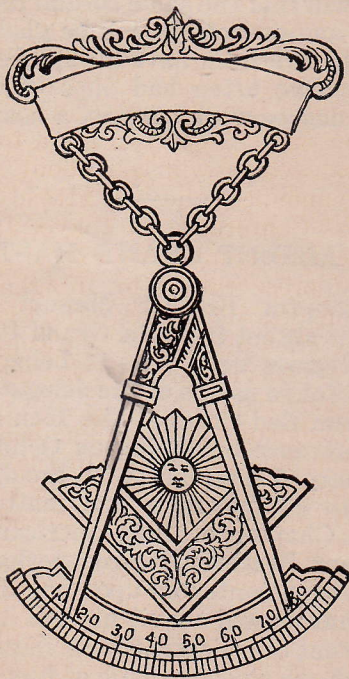
In response to requests received from a number of Lodges which feel that they have been paying too much for Past Master's jewels, the M. W. Grand Master has decided to make arrangements for the sale by the Grand Secretary's Office of Past Master's jewels of uniform design to Lodges desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity.

The size and design of the jewel is that of the cut appearing below. The jewel will be either of silver, gold-plated, or of 10, 14 or 18 karat gold, as the Lodge may desire. The name of the Lodge will be engraved on the bar, while the usual dedication and the name of the recipient will be engraved on the back of the medal. The case will be of blue calf leather, with silk plush lining to match, and with the Grand Lodge Seal. It will require about fifteen days to fill an order.

The prices will be as follows, postage paid:

Silver, gold plated .....	P18.00
Gold, 10 karat .....	45.00
"   14   "   .....	55.00
"   18   "   .....	80.00

If the present high price of gold should go down, the above prices will be reduced in proportion. The provision of the Constitution requiring payment in advance will be observed.



### LIST OF UNEMPLOYED

40. P. A. (53).—Practising attorney (graduate of Indiana Law School), First grade and Law clerk eligible, with experience in government offices and teaching service, seeks position with law firm or commercial firm. Admitted to the bar in both Indiana and Philip-

pine Islands. Will accept low salary if there is good prospect for improvement.

41. P. F. de J. (82).—Graduate of Philippine School of Arts and Trades, with experience as clerk, collector, and draftsman, and 20 years' experience in cigar packing, including 12 years as foreman, seeks employment in that line, or as storekeeper, timekeeper, or office clerk. Can furnish bond and excellent references. 44 years of age, married, two children, speaks English, Spanish, and Tagalog. Salary secondary consideration; would accept temporary employment.

42. P. B. (29).—Past Master, 40 years of age, with 12 years' experience as bookkeeper, accountant, and exchange steward at U. S. Army post, seeks employment in his line. Will be satisfied with modest salary.

### ACTING GRAND MASTER

Rt. Wor. Bro. Conrado Benitez, Senior Grand Warden, is acting as Grand Master during the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master from the Islands.

### INSTALLATION CEREMONY IN TAGALOG

The Tagalog version of the Ritual for the Installation of Officers of Subordinate Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands, which is the work of Wor. Bro. Dionisio San Agustin, is off the press and is for sale in the Grand Secretary's Office at the price of P0.30 per copy. The work of the translator having been checked and approved by Wor. Bro. Faustino Aguilar, there can be no doubt that it is as nearly perfect as can be.

### Our Dead



Leaves have their time to fall  
And flowers to wither at the North-  
wind's breath  
And stars to set—but all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own—  
O Death!

—Mrs. Hemans.

Brother Andrew Emil Anderson.

Member of Cavite Lodge No. 2.

Died at Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., May 4, 1934.

Buried under the auspices of San Diego Lodge No. 35, at Sawtelle, Calif., on May 7, 1934.

Brother Alfred James Powers.

Member of Baguio Lodge No. 67, Baguio, P. I.

Died June 28, 1934.

Buried under the auspices of Baguio Lodge No. 67 in the Baguio Cemetery, June 29, 1934.

Brother John C. Ruyman.

Member of Cosmos Lodge No. 8.

Died at Manila, August 10, 1934.

Memorial services were held by his Lodge at the Masonic Temple, Escolta, on August 26, 1934.

Worshipful Brother Apolonio Carpena.

Past Master of Makiling Lodge No. 72.

Died September 4, 1934.

Buried under the auspices of his Lodge in the Municipal Cemetery of Calamba, Province of Laguna, September 8, 1934.

## From Near And Far

### CABALLEROS DE DIMAS-ALANG

In a letter recently received by us, a member of the "Caballeros de Dimas-Alang" who is also a Mason, having read in our review of the New York Proceedings (September number, 1934, p. 74), that the society named was mentioned in those Proceedings, explains that the Caballeros de Dimas-Alang do not claim to be Masons and that the member we mentioned as having tried to palm himself off as a Mason in New York acted wrongly. We knew that and gave our opinion to that effect in a letter which we wrote to the Grand Secretary of New York a year ago at the suggestion of Wor. Bro. J. Hugo Tatsch. Any one interested in the subject can find the history of that correspondence in our article entitled "Caballero de Dimas-Alang posing as Mason," in the November, 1933, issue of the *Cabletow*.

### CHARTER OF LODGE ARRESTED

On September 17, 1934, M. W. Bro. Manuel Camus, Grand Master, arrested the charter of Noli Me Tangere Lodge No. 42, of Manila, for noncompliance with the provisions of the resolution on indebtedness of subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, adopted by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication. The resolution mentioned makes it the duty of the Grand Master to arrest the charter of any Lodge not complying with its provisions. In his letter, the Grand Master exempts from the suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry those of the members of the Lodge who have paid, or shall pay, their dues to the end of the year 1934. Wor. Bro. Ricardo C. Santos, Grand Lodge Auditor, has been appointed Custodian of the Lodge and Wor. Bro. Godofredo Ricafort, the Master, and Bro. Luis San Juan, the Senior Warden of the Lodge, have been designated as a Finance Committee.

Noli Me Tangere Lodge was founded in Pasay, Rizal, in 1917 and owes its present insolvent condition to the loss of its Temple on Calle Libertad, Pasay, by which the Lodge lost ₱6,000, and individual members thereof ₱7,000.

### OUR CIRCULAR OF MAY 31, 1934

Among the replies to the circular letter sent on May 31, 1934, to some 900 Brethren of Lodges of our Grand Jurisdiction residing in the United States, we will mention that of Bro. William W. Love, of Cavite Lodge No. 2, now on the U. S. S. *Pruit* (347) at San Diego, who assures the Grand Master that his membership stays in Cavite Lodge No. 2 if the whole world suspends relations with our Grand Lodge.

### FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

The Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in a letter dated Sydney, N. S. W., March 5, 1934, conveys to Wor. Bro. H. D. Riley (2), Grand Representative of that Grand Lodge near ours, the thanks of the Grand Master of Masons of New South Wales for the fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands transmitted through Wor. Bro. Riley.

### NEW GRAND REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED

Wor. Bro. Galloway Calhoun, of Tyler, Texas, has been appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands near the Grand Lodge of Texas, vice Bro. J. L. Stephens, deceased.

Wor. Bro. John S. Hedelund has been commissioned Grand Representative of our Grand Lodge near that of Nebraska; he is a Past Master of George W. Lininger Lodge No. 268, of Omaha, and succeeds M. W. Bro. John J. Tooley, P. G. M., deceased.

### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

A letter has been received by the Grand Master from V. W. Bro. John Whicher, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California, informing him of the arrival by the "President Hoover," on September 28th, of Albert E. Boynton, wife and daughter, and Charles M. Wollenberg and wife, Past Grand Masters of California. A committee of Past Grand Masters has been appointed by the Grand Master, who will be absent from the Islands at that time, to entertain these distinguished guests who will be with us till October 3rd, when their ship sails again. We are sure they will be made to feel at home as visitors to our shores invariably are.

### INVITATION FROM TASMANIA

The Grand Lodge of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masons of Tasmania has invited the Most Wor. the Grand Master (or Representative) of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands to be present at the celebrations to commemorate the Centenary of Freemasonry in Tasmania and of the "Tasmania Operative" Lodge, No. 1, T. C., at Hobart, Tasmania, from February 23 to 28, 1935.

### FROM THE GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Deputy Grand Master Samuel R. Hawthorne left the Grand Jurisdiction on the 8th of last month when he sailed from Manila, accompanied by Bro. Charles A. Caron, Secretary of Service Lodge No. 95, for a round of visitations to our Lodges in China and a visit to Japan. Under Lodge News, our readers will find an account of our Deputy Grand Master's visit to Pearl River Lodge No. 109, at Canton, China. He will be back with us again about October 20th.

Most Worshipful Bro. Manuel Camus sailed on the S. S. *Coblentz* on September 21st, for a tour of China, Korea and Japan which will last about seven weeks. As previously announced, he will attend the International Red Cross Conference at Tokyo, Japan.

In our November number we expect to publish an account of the presentation in Hongkong, by Bro. Charles A. Caron, of a silver cup to the British gunboat which saved the crew of the U. S. S. *Fulton*, including two members of Service Lodge No. 95, from their burning ship a few months ago.

The Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, through its Grand Master, has forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Georgia an appeal from the order of the Grand Master of that Grand Jurisdiction suspending relations with our Grand Lodge.

The last volume of proceedings of sister Grand Lodges received by the Grand Lodge was that of Washington, 1934, a review of which will appear in a future issue of the *Cabletow*. The fraternal reviewer has a great deal of praise for our work and our men; speaking of M. W. Bro. Gonzalez' recommendation against our Grand Lodge joining that famous "Advisory Council on Masonic Matters in Northern China," he says that "Brother Gonzalez was wise in declining to hamper his own Grand Body."

## Questions and Answers

(This Department has been conducted by the Managing Editor of the CABLETOW, Wor. Bro. Leo Fischer, since July 1933. The answers are based upon generally accepted Masonic jurisprudence and the Landmarks and usage of Masonry; but are not to be considered as official rulings of our Grand Lodge or Grand Master, unless the answer specifically states that fact.)

582. The Secretary of the Lodge of which I am inspector has for some time past omitted to report degrees conferred to the Grand Secretary's Office, and to include the same in the annual report. He seems to have done this in connivance with the present and past Masters of the Lodge, in order to avoid or postpone the payment of Grand Lodge dues and Masonic Home fees. Who is responsible, and what is the penalty?

*Answer.*—The duties wilfully neglected by the Secretary of the Lodge are laid upon that officer by the Constitution (pars. 230, 234). The Lodge is responsible for the neglect or violation by the Secretary of any duty imposed upon that officer by the Constitution (par. 152). The Grand Master may either arrest the charter of the Lodge (par. 60) or suspend its Master (par. 61), and the charter may subsequently be declared forfeited by the Grand Lodge (par. 189). If the surmise regarding connivance of the Lodge officers is correct, the latter will probably be the penalty for the offending Lodge.

583. My Lodge is heavily indebted and we intend to either consolidate with another Lodge or surrender our charter. What would you advise, and how must we proceed?

*Answer.*—Consolidate if you can find another Lodge willing to consolidate with yours. This, however, we do not consider very probable, as the Lodge resulting from this consolidation will be saddled with your present indebtedness which, as you say, is heavy. You will find the provisions governing consolidation in par. 151 of the Constitution. To surrender your charter, proceed in accordance with the provisions of par. 187, by giving notice at a Stated Meeting that a resolution to surrender charter will be presented at the next succeeding meeting, and at the latter meeting, pass such resolution unless thirteen members present oppose it, in which case the motion is lost.

584. What does "arrest the jewel" mean, referring to the Master of a Lodge?

*Answer.*—Under our Constitution, the Grand Master has the power to arrest the jewel of the Master of any Lodge, that is, to suspend him from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office for good reasons shown until the next Annual Communication. "To arrest" means in Masonic parlance "to suspend," and our Constitution gives preference to the latter word when, in par. 61, it provides for the power of the Grand Master to "suspend" the Master of any Lodge, while it uses "arrest" in par. 60, referring to charters.

585. Is not a member of the Grand Lodge entitled to a Grand Lodge funeral?

*Answer.*—The Constitution of our Grand Lodge contains no provision regarding Grand Lodge funerals. However, the general usage is to call a special communication of the Grand Lodge when any active or past officer (or honorary Past Grand Master) of the Grand Lodge is buried. The title of "Past Grand Officer" is

applicable only to any one of the seven elected Grand Officers who has served a full term as such and is in good standing (par. 322). The only Grand Lodge funerals we can remember are one on October 19, 1919, of Wor. Bro. Elisha Ward Wilbur, who was Senior Grand Deacon of our Grand Lodge at the time of his death, and that of M. W. Bro. Felipe Buencamino, Sr., Honorary Past Grand Master, who was buried by our Grand Lodge on February 9, 1929.

## Pieces of Architecture

### A CHANGING WORLD

*Lecture delivered by Bro. Dr. H. H. Steinmetz before Benjamin Franklin Lodge No. 94, Manila, P. I., on August 14, 1934.*

Nine months of travel and study around the world should produce, in one who tries to keep informed, some very definite conclusions concerning the social, economic and political life of the nations. Seeing things first hand is very apt to change preconceived ideas which were formed from reading only. My first conclusion, after seeing so many countries is that much of what we read must be discounted about 50%, for very often what we read is purely propaganda with ulterior motives. There is so much criticism of nations and peoples which should never have been printed. No good has come of it. Only mistrust and loss of confidence has resulted. And as a result we observe a narrow nationalistic attitude on the part of many nations. Not because they like it or want to exhibit such an attitude, but because they are told that unless they do, they will lose their identity as a nation. Humanity is so much greater and the common ties of all *Mankind* should bind us together instead of our being divided by propaganda of a narrow nationalistic character.

After a very delightful trip to Honolulu on the Empress of Japan, I spent two days in that lovely City. From there I took the Lournal, a Matson Line boat to San Francisco and later to Los Angeles. I spent the winter with my family at San Diego, California, where my son is a professor in the State Teachers College. I had a delightful visit there, with plenty of time to read and enjoy side trips to the interesting parts of that wonderful state.

San Diego is one of the cultural center of California. The people are keenly interested in all welfare movements and it would be hard to find a people who are better informed along many lines of education and movements for better government than the people of San Diego. Perhaps one reason for their keen interest in human betterment is that they take the time. They form study groups for cultural improvement. I attended various such gatherings with great profit to myself. I remember one group composed of earnest men who are working for both social and economic improvement. In this group there was a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi, a Methodist preacher, a Unitarian minister, several professors, and a number of teachers from the high schools. A public forum is held every Sunday night in one of the large Churches of the city. This forum is addressed by distinguished leaders from various parts of the country and after the address, the audience is given the privilege of asking questions. The speaker is usually busy and sometimes hard pressed to answer the questions asked

by a wonderfully well-informed audience. A collection is usually taken to defray the expenses of the forum.

I covet for this community such a forum. I know of nothing so useful in forming opinions on great issues. I could not help forming the conclusion that America is safe with such opportunities used by an earnest group of men, and an intelligent and well-informed public.

One week before leaving San Diego, I was invited by my friend Capt. Brown, by consent of the admiral of the Pacific Fleet, to accompany him on the Fleet maneuvers. For four and a half days at sea, I enjoyed watching the tactical maneuvers of the great fleet consisting of over a hundred vessels of all descriptions. The air ship Macon took part also in the maneuvers. It was a wonderful sight to see that great air craft letting out and picking up planes which would scout over the entire fleet at sea. I was tremendously impressed by the high type of men in our navy. Their devotion to duty and the seriousness with which they undertake their work demand admiration. After leaving San Diego I motored through the state. This gave me an excellent opportunity of seeing first hand the various recovery measures undertaken by the N.R.A., the C.C.C. and the A.A.A. Thousands of men were working under these organizations. All sorts of projects were undertaken.

In my travel through the States along the Pacific Coast, I visited several places where the Filipinos have concentrated. In some places I found them contented and happy, in others I was sorry to see them idle and discontented. Many expressed the desire to return to the Islands. Something should be done to help them. Many should be returned to their homes. Projects should be undertaken here similar to those I have mentioned so that when they return, or as an inducement for them to return, they may find a livelihood.

Six young Ilocanos were passengers on the steamer from Honolulu to California. Only two could understand a few words of English. They were neat and well-dressed and traveled tourist class. I asked them where they were going and they said to America. I asked them any particular place and they said no. They would look for work when they arrived. They had been working in Honolulu for some years. Had saved enough to pay their passage and were willing to take chances and to see America. I fear they have been disillusioned as have hundreds of others. They have doubtless been called upon to add what little savings they possessed to the help of others who like themselves were seeking employment.

I could not help thinking after I saw the large number of unemployed, how much better if they had saved their money and returned to the Philippines. This large army of unemployed Filipinos place the Filipino people in a false light before many American communities. In several places they place an additional burden upon the already overtaxed charity of the community. On the whole I found the American people sympathetic and very well disposed toward the Filipinos and in several University Communities there is a well-known admiration of the Filipino students.

At Portland, Oregon, I was entertained by my friend, Dick Hall, formerly of the Y. M. C. A. here in Manila. Dick is happy in his work in Portland, being connected with one of the best associations in America. He is sending his best wishes to his host of

friends in Manila. After a few days in that beautiful city, I went to Seattle where I visited with my family. I lingered on the Pacific Coast because of the unusual cold in the East. However, I still encountered plenty of snow and cold weather at Rochester, Minnesota, where I attended the clinics of the Mayo Brothers. Here I was busy daily for a number of weeks witnessing the marvelous work done in this outstanding institution the like of which is not duplicated anywhere in the world. I was made to feel very much at home among the doctors and nurses of the different hospitals in Rochester. I was asked one evening to show my moving pictures of the Philippines to the nurses and doctors of St. Mary's Hospital. They were particularly interested in my film of the leper colony. They asked many questions about this work. They also showed great interest in the pictures of the graduation exercises of St. Luke's Hospital School of Nurses which I showed them.

After leaving Rochester I visited friends and relatives in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Washington, D. C. I arrived in Washington the same day the last Philippine Mission left for home. I had the pleasure of seeing them at the station and greeting many of them before they left. I stayed five days there visiting the sessions of the House and Senate. I called also at the office of the Philippine Commissioners when I saw Mr. Guevara and Mrs. Osias both of whom were very kind in arranging matters for me in Washington. I left Washington reluctantly for the city was very beautiful and the prospects of seeing the city in the garb of cherry blossoms was very tempting, but I had arranged to sail on the Saturnea and had to leave in time to catch this boat on the 7th of April. At Philadelphia, I stopped for one hour to see some of my former friends now living in that city. Arriving in New York, I called upon Mr. Tom Moir, formerly of Manila. From him I learned of the success of the present administration in helping the farmers all over America to recover their farms. He showed me one entire floor with hundreds of employees in one of the largest Insurance Company buildings devoted to the Mortgage department. Since Roosevelt has started the government loans to the farmers, they are now paying off their mortgages and recovering their farms. This is not only a benefit to the farmers but it helps the Insurance Company as well, and contributes very much to the recovery which was so much needed. I spent my last night with Mr. and Mrs. Moir in their lovely home at Mt. Clair, New Jersey. Many will remember Mrs. Moir who was secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Manila some years ago. They both wished to be remembered to their friends in Manila.

My trip to Vienna was most delightful for it included a trip through the Mediterranean with stops at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Cannes, Naples, Palermo, Patros in Greece, Ragusa in Yugoslavia, Venice, and Trieste. I was much impressed with the changes I noticed in Italy. I found it, however, the most expensive country in Europe at the present time. The trip by train through the Austrian Tyrol was most beautiful. There was a delightful mingling of snow and flowers. One hour we would be in the mountains with snow and the next in the valleys with spring blossoms and flowers everywhere.

Once at Vienna, I plunged into my studies and for two months' long hours every day and often at night, I was busy at the various clinics. Even during those troublesome days, Vienna was still the Mecca for doc-

tors who know what they want to study. There are still some of the old doctors holding classes for post graduate students and some of the younger men are outstanding in their specialties. The political situation all the time I was there was most disquieting and I was not at all surprised when I heard that it became even worse after I left, and later while crossing the Indian Ocean we received a radio telling of the death of Chancellor Dollfuss. This whole Austrian situation is most unhappy. A house divided against itself. The Austrian people are German and naturally their sympathies are with the German people. The Catholic party, however, is in power and very naturally their sympathies are with Rome. This party will prevent if possible the Nazi sympathizers having anything to do with Austria.

It is very difficult to get the real facts about the real condition in this whole European situation. There are many entanglements and one cannot believe what one sees in the press concerning this or that country. However, everyone can see that the two powder boxes of European situation at present are Austria and the Saar. These powder boxes may explode and involve the whole of Europe in another war.

Hitler has done some wonderful things for Germany. That country has been organized out of the chaos of a few years ago to the most prosperous country in Europe. While I was there, I was impressed with the order and upstanding appearance of the whole country. I traveled extensively after leaving Vienna. I entered Germany at Salzburg on my way to Munich and Oberammergau. Returning to Munich, I went to Frankfurt where I visited the clinics and hospitals, I then went to Berlin and Hamburg where I spent two weeks in the school of Tropical Medicine. While there, I learned of a new treatment for leprosy. After leaving Hamburg, I visited Belgium and then returned to the Rhine and at the University of Bonn, I met a friend with whom I toured by car the whole of Southern Germany.

Leaving Germany, after a most delightful trip through the Black Forest, I entered Switzerland at Basel and spent several days touring that most beautiful country and finally arriving at Geneva where I spent a week visiting the League of Nations. I came away with the greatest enthusiasm for the League. I regret, exceedingly that Germany and Japan withdrew from it, for the time being.

I have always regretted that America has never officially united with that organization. However, in all the activities of the League it was very obvious that the American people are most active. The secretary of the Medical Department of the League is an American. The work of this section is perhaps the most outstanding accomplishment of the League. The Labor section also is making a very decided contribution in bringing about better conditions for labor in all countries of the world. It is well known also the part taken by Americans in the organization of the work of this section. This section has its own beautiful building and has some five hundred employees. In this building one sees a beautiful picture of Samuel Gompers, late president of the American Federation of Labor.

The new buildings of the League are now under construction and will soon be ready for occupancy. It is to be hoped that by that time Germany and Japan

may be induced to return to the conference and America also will become officially connected with that great organization which it seems to me, is the only hope of bringing the nations together in peaceful conference. While there, I met a young student from one of our universities in America, making a study of Germany's disarmament. He maintained that while Germany's disarmament was not entirely a voluntary disarmament, from his studies he could see that Germany had received such benefits that they would never again go back to the old system of competitive armament which is causing so much concern in other countries. He was hoping, by his thesis, to reveal, that other countries would receive these same blessings and benefits by following Germany's example.

Geneva is a great place for a student. A marvelous atmosphere pervades the city and I came away feeling thankful that there is one place set aside amid such beauty and culture to work for the peace which should exist between the nations of the earth.

A few days after leaving Geneva, I embarked at Genoa for the long journey through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. During the long days at sea, I have been going over again the experience of the months of travel through so many countries. I was distressed by the news which reached us in mid-ocean of the assassination of some of the leaders in the boasted Nazi organization in Germany and the Chancellor of the Fascist government of Austria; the terrible strikes in America; the failure of so many new forms of government; the terrible tariffs established by one government against another; the burning of coffee in Brazil, when it is so much needed in Europe; the dumping of oranges at Escondido in California while they are so much needed in other parts of the world; the miles and miles of ships tied up in San Francisco and Hamburg harbors; the failure of the nations to meet their obligations to pay their honest debts; that there should be such suspicion of one nation toward another; that we should see so much petty nationalistic feeling in great nations which once led the world in altruism.

The old world is alright, never before has it yielded such abundance, and yet we fail to appreciate what nature has done for us. And sometimes when we show our stupidity and lack of cooperation, nature punishes us. Recently the President of the United States ordered the farmers to plow under every third furrow of wheat in order that there would not be a surplus of wheat on the market. Shortly after this, a terrible drought cut down the output sufficiently to cost the farmers to date one billion dollars. This seems almost like retribution for our interference with the law of supply and demand. There is no actual over-production. There are people in the world starving for the products we destroy. There is a great deal that is called prosperity or recovery that can be likened to the boy whistling in the dark. In Italy the poor people live from hand to mouth. They borrow bread from one another from day to day. I have this from an Italian doctor who should know for he studied the deficiency diseases of the poor of Italy, and he declared that thousands are undernourished because of the high cost of food in that country. Needless to say he is not enthusiastic over the so-called prosperity of his government. He characterizes the situation in Europe

today by saying too much interference, too much regulation, *too much government*. The silent ruins of the long ago San Francisco earthquake and the most recent one at Long Beach, California, the ruins of the ancient city of Messina and Pompeii which I saw for the second time on my recent journey, the battle fields of Belgium, France, and Southern Austria, all testify to how "Vain is the wisdom of the wise" and how hurt strikes where safety used to be. Something else is needed today in the world—selfishness, pride, and vaunted might should be set aside, and replaced by love, sympathy, cooperation, helpfulness. Some of my European friends look upon these ideals set forth by the League of Nations as *dreams*. They argue, the League has no might, it can't enforce its mandates. I answered them by saying there is something greater in the world than the might that they speak of. We must not forget one who said "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord." My profound conviction after this trip around the world is that men have lost this spirit and hence the spirit of peace is not in us.

I may be mistaken—I hope I am, but somehow in America, I observed an attitude which I would give anything if I could adequately describe it. I was even afraid of it myself. There seemed to be a lack of the old altruistic, generous, happy, carefree attitude expressed so well in the little poem: "Out where the West Begins." I noticed it specially after leaving San Diego. There was so much in the daily papers about the depression. So many young men on the streets begging. So many tragedies reported daily. It was distressing to read the criticisms of the government. I wondered how President Roosevelt could appear to be so cheerful and optimistic in such an atmosphere. After hearing the President over the radio a few times and observing how courageous he is in putting into operation his various measures for recovery, I came to the conclusion that we are most fortunate in having a man of his spirit and ability in the White House at this time.

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## FUNERALS

Speaking of funerals, a Masonic magazine declares that "every poorly attended Masonic funeral is a disgrace to the fraternity," and severely condemns the brethren for neglecting this important fraternal duty. With this we are in hearty accord. We would all like to see a large attendance on such occasions, but—

We have observed that where the deceased had been an active worker in the craft, attended his lodge with regularity and was always ready and willing to assist in whatever was to be done; one to whom Masonry meant much and who showed his esteem for the institution and its fellowship in his daily life, the attendance at the final rites was good.

On the other hand, where the obsequies were conducted over the remains of a member who was too busy to attend meetings of his lodge and who never had any inclination to take part in its activities—one who was practically nothing more than an addressograph plate in the files of the Secretary—the attendance was not so good, which is precisely what was to be expected.

As a matter of fact, the general viewpoint toward funerals has changed greatly during the last twenty or thirty years. Older brethren will recall funerals when a brass band was used to lead the cortege, while the funeral procession traveled through the village street at slow time, followed by a long line of sorrowing friends, neighbors and acquaintances. For months the widow and immediate relatives clothed themselves in the habiliments of pronounced mourning and went about their daily life with such doleful countenances that it was doubtful whether they would be able to survive the loss they had sustained. If the deceased had been engaged in business the "store" was draped with somber effect for a considerable period of time, and if he was a member of a fraternal organization the charter and furniture were covered with insignia of grief which remained until the crepe had accumulated a plentiful amount of dust.

Most of this display was for the gratification of the living, and somehow the manifestations of poignant grief lacked sincerity. It may be admitted that our present day custom leans toward the other extreme, and the speed with which the motorized funeral procession covers the distance to the place of interment gives the impression that the sooner the rites are over the better it will suit everyone concerned.

Nevertheless, the inevitable fate of all mankind today is regarded in a more philosophical spirit than in the past. We realize that nothing is gained by parading grief and sorrow before the world and that calm resignation betokens greater respect for the departed than ostentatious mourning. The tendency is shown in the spirit of hopefulness which is replacing the note of despair formerly dominating the funeral oration. Grand Lodges have revised the Masonic burial services in many states, stressing faith and hope instead of grief and despair. The solemn injunction to fear an implacable Creator has been changed to the admonition to love our Heavenly Father.

The manner in which the average Masonic funeral rites are conducted has frequently been criticized by officials and writers. It has been freely predicted that in the course of a few years the custom of holding Masonic funerals will fall into disuse, as it already has in some localities. It is pointed out that this is the only occasion on which the public comes into direct contact with the institution of Freemasonry, and that the spectacle presented is not always calculated to leave the best impression.—*Chronicler*.

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## BROTHER FRANKLIN REMEMBERED

On May 3rd, last, in London, England, a composing stick used by Benjamin Franklin when he was a printer in London early in the 18th century was presented to the Franklin Institute of Arts and Sciences of Philadelphia by the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers, in whose museum the relic has been kept. The presentation was made by Ralph D. Blumenfeld, master-elect of the company and chairman of the London "Daily Express", at a luncheon at Stationers' Hall, to Wilfred W. Fry, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising agents, as trustees of the Franklin Institute.

Franklin, the great philosopher, sage, diplomat, and Mason was initiated into Masonry in 1731 in Philadelphia, Pa.—*G. P. B.*

## Fraternal Reviews

By Leo Fischer, P.M., F.P.S., Fraternal Correspondent

By order of the Grand Lodge, the Fraternal Reviews are now published in the *Cabletow* from month to month instead of being kept for and published in the Volume of Proceedings. Our Brethren will find much of interest in this Department of our paper and are urged to read the same.

### FLORIDA, 1934

The Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of the State of Florida, founded in 1830, has 229 Lodges, with a total membership of 21,728. A net decrease of 2,462 in membership occurred during the year. Grand Masters: retiring, B. W. Helvenston; incoming, Fred W. DeLaney (Miami). Grand Secretary (since 1896), Wilber W. Webster, Jacksonville.

The 105th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida was held in the City of Jacksonville, on April 17-19, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. Harry G. Taylor, was present. M. W. Bro. Helvenston's Annual Report shows that he was, as he says, "a full-time Grand Master" who did not let his business or private affairs interfere with his activities as Grand Master. Thanks to his efforts in getting delinquent Lodges to pay their indebtedness, no charters had to be arrested because of delinquency. He traveled 35,000 miles during the year, most of them in his automobile, driven by himself. His enthusiasm was evidently catching, because during his visitations "in many instances, the Lodge Hall was crowded and everyone with eyes and ears wide open, eagerly waiting for more." We learn that monuments were erected to two Past Grand Masters; that the Grand Master laid three corner stones; that for economic reasons, no representative was sent to the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London, and that for the same reasons and because he was too busy at home, the Grand Master did not attend the Conference of Grand Masters and other Masonic conventions at Washington in February. Two Lodges surrendered their charters, and two charters were arrested. M. W. Bro. Helvenston attended the observance of the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

A form of Past Master's degree submitted by the Committee on Work was adopted by Grand Lodge.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Masonic Home of Florida we see that that institution is taking care of 26 men, 22 women, 59 boys, and 56 girls, a total of 163 members, of which 46 are non-resident members. The children attend public school in St. Petersburg.

On the evening of the first day of the Annual Communication, the Grand Lodge Committee on Work, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, conferred the E. A. Degree upon Rev. John C. Turner, for Duval Lodge, No. 195, for which purpose a Lodge of E. A. Masons was opened. In the afternoon of the second day, a Lodge of Fellow Crafts was opened and the same Committee passed a member of Solomon Lodge No. 20, and in the evening of the same day, the Grand Lodge Committee on Work raised two Brethren for Ezra Lodge No. 67 and one for St. Petersburg Lodge No. 139.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted Standards of Recognition which were adopted by Grand Lodge. The Committee on Installation and

Actual Past Master Degree reported conferring the Actual Past Master Degree upon 121 Brethren who had "been regularly elected and installed as Worshipful Masters of their particular Lodges."

The Committee on History reported that except for a few minor details, the manuscript of the History of Masonry in Florida was ready for the printer.

Action on the matter of dual-plural membership was indefinitely postponed; a very instructive report on this subject is to be found in the 1933 proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Florida. Our Grand Lodge also indefinitely postponed action on the proposition of allowing dual-plural membership in Lodges within its jurisdiction.

There is no fraternal review.

The Grand Lodge of Florida is represented near ours by Most Wor. Bro. Edwin E. Elser, P. G. M., who is at present sojourning in the United States.

### LOUISIANA, 1934

The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, Free and Accepted Masons, was founded in 1812. On December 31, 1933, it had 286 Lodges, with a total membership of 24,016, having lost 2,332 members during the year 1933. Grand Masters: retiring, W. D. Haas, Jr.; incoming, Milton W. Boylan (New Orleans). Grand Secretary (since 1931), L. E. Thomas, P. G. M., 1302 Masonic Temple, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. S. I. Isdale, has not attended an Annual Communication since he was commissioned in 1930.

The 123rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was held in the city of New Orleans on February 5-7, 1934. In the Annual Address which he delivered shortly after Grand Lodge had opened, M. W. Bro. Haas uses some forceful language with a military tang to it. Here is a sample:

In the late war, there were some instances of men who, when the zero hour came to go over the top, stood in the trench and could not move. These men were termed slackers and cowards, and rightly so. A man who stands in the trench in this army of Freemasons, failing to go over the top, is a Masonic slacker and coward. I care not whether he is your Grand Master, Past Grand Master, Thirty-third Degree Mason, or what position he might occupy in this Grand Lodge of ours, a man who willfully fails to render a service in an institution in which he sought membership voluntarily is a Masonic slacker and coward.

M. W. Bro. John H. Cowles represented the Grand Lodge of Louisiana at the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London. The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master attended the Grand Masters' Conference and other important assemblies at and near Washington in February.

The Committee on Necrology dedicated a heartfelt tribute to M. W. Bro. Brittain B. Purser, who governed Louisiana Masonry in 1915-1916 and passed to the Grand Lodge above on August 23, 1933.

From the Grand Secretary's report we see that during the year, the charters of four Lodges, declared

forfeited by the Grand Lodge, were taken up, and three Lodges voluntarily turned in their charters.

The Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home for Children reported that there were 56 girls and 49 boys at the home, and that all but two, who were too young, attended the public school at Alexandria, La.

Major General Amos Fries, a visitor at this Annual Communication who, by the way, saw service in the Philippine Islands, addressed the Lodge and eloquently flayed communists and pacifists. "The Grand Master most appropriately thanked General Fries for his wonderful address."

As a result of the report of the Committee on Correspondence, Grand Lodge extended recognition to the Grand Lodges of Ceara, Para, and Denmark. The latter is the Grand Lodge our Grand Lodge turned down twice, for the reason that we recognize the old-established Grand Lodge of Denmark with which most of the regular Grand Lodges of the world maintain fraternal relations, and feel that the new body was not regularly organized. As regards the Grand Orient of Roumania, the Grand Lodge of the Philippines has not recognized that body as stated by the Louisiana Committee, but it is very probable that the United Grand Lodge resulting from the recent fusion of the Grand Orient and Grand Lodge of Roumania will be granted recognition at our next Annual Communication.

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, M. W. Bro. Edwin F. Gayle, submits reviews of the proceedings of seventy-five foreign Grand Jurisdictions. These reviews and the introduction to the same are of the high caliber to which the author has accustomed us. We are sorry that our 1933 volume escaped being reviewed, especially as M. W. Bro. Gayle, who has spent a year of his life in the Philippines, always treats us with special kindness and attention.

The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana near our Grand Lodge is V. W. Bro. Amos G. Bellis, P. G. S.

#### MICHIGAN, 1934

The Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, founded in 1826, had on January 1, 1934, 508 Lodges, with an aggregate membership of 130,157, which shows a net loss for the year of 7,551 members. Grand Masters; retiring, George A. Ferguson; incoming, Frank S. Gould, of Grand Rapids. Grand Secretary (since 1903), Lou B. Winsor, P. G. M., Grand Rapids.

The 90th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Michigan was held in the City of Muskegon on May 22 and 23, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. Charles B. Eddy, was present.

After reporting the death of Bro. Louis C. Towner, Assistant Grand Secretary, the Grand Master said, in his Annual Address:

I am happy to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge. The organization over the state shows evidence of renewed progress. Constituent lodges are in better financial condition, all of which gives us basis for a renewal of hope and continued faith...

He reported receiving bonds covering the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Superintendent of the Masonic Home, in the amounts of \$150,000, \$100,000, and \$10,000, respectively. He prohibited Masonic Country Clubs from selling beer and issued the following decision on the subject of alcoholic drinks:

No Mason shall permit the sale of any beverage with an alcoholic content exceeding 1 per cent in any Masonic Temple, lodge room or banquet hall. Nor shall he allow the same to be served or used by any group frequenting the premises. This ruling is made to prevent the name of Masonry from being linked with the using or purveying of any intoxicating beverages. . . .

Grand Master Ferguson attended the Conference of Grand Masters and the Annual Meeting of the George Washington National Memorial Association in February, 1934. For economical reasons, he refused several invitations to lay corner stones of public buildings. He constituted one Lodge, at Detroit, and dedicated one Masonic Temple, at Berkley.

The report of the Masonic Home Board shows that the need for economy hit the Michigan Masonic Home at Alma rather hard. Here is an excerpt from it:

Pursuant to your resolution at the Annual Communication of 1933, the number of guests has been limited to 125.

Your communication of 1933 directed the dismissal from the Home of all guests who were such at the request of lodges who failed within 90 days thereafter to pay their indebtedness to the Grand Lodge. This involved the dismissal from the Home of 47 out of 125. Investigation of these cases showed that obedience to your direction meant sending many, probably most, and possibly all of these 47 guests to the poor house. All of them were aged and infirm, some were hospital cases. The hardship of dismissal fell on them, not on the delinquent lodge. Except as withdrawn by death or voluntary removal, this direction has not been complied with. Our action had the approval of the Grand Master.

Economy has received careful attention. The weekly cost per guest for 1933 was \$7.72. This is a reduction of 68c per week, or 8.1 per cent from the cost of the previous year, and of \$3.11 per week from the cost of 1931. It shows 44.4 per cent reduction of the weekly cost of 1927.

The number of guests December 31, 1933, was 122, of which 43 were women, 71 men, and 8 children. (The home has a capacity of 250.) The average age of adults was 75, of children 11 years. The average age of those who died was 78, and the average residence in the Home at time of death was 7 years. The longest period of residence at death was 20 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge give the debates verbatim and show a procedure very different from ours as regards the election of Grand Officers. Miscellaneous business is being transacted while the balloting is going on, to be interrupted when the tellers are ready to report. To illustrate, we shall copy a few paragraphs as we find them:

A Delegate: Most Worshipful Grand Master: When does this increase take place, both as to per diem and officers of the Grand Lodge?

M. W. Grand Master Ferguson: My brothers, the checks are all made out for you.

You will listen to a report from the tellers.

Brother Clark W. McKenzie reported the number of votes cast for Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.

M. W. Grand Master Ferguson: Have you all voted for Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer? If so, I declare the ballot closed.

Brethren: I have the pleasure of announcing that Brother Parker, having received the majority of the number of votes cast, is duly elected as Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.

Prepare your ballots for Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

Brethren, at this time I will request Most Worshipful Brother Homer Newton to present his report in connection with the burial service.

The "Michigan Masonic Funeral Directions, covering seven pages in close print, were read at this stage of the proceedings, but before the report could be adopted, the tellers had again to be heard and results announced.

We also note that in Michigan, the Grand Chaplain, Senior and Junior Grand Deacons, Grand Marshal, and Grand Tyler are elected, while in our Grand Lodge they are appointive officers.

There is no fraternal review.

Wor. Bro. Braulio M. Espino represents the Grand Lodge of Michigan near that of the Philippine Islands; he attends Grand Lodge regularly.

#### MINNESOTA, 1934

The Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, founded in 1853, has now 310 Lodges, with a total membership of 56,084, showing a net loss of 2,200 during the Masonic year. Grand Masters: retiring, Montreville J. Brown; incoming, Bertram S. Adams, of Hibbing. Grand Secretary (since 1907), John Fishel, St. Paul, Minn. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. Carl F. Olson (present at the Annual).

The 81st Annual Communication was held at Saint Paul on January 17 and 18, 1934. All Grand Officers were present except the Grand Chaplain. 274 of the 310 Lodges were represented.

M. W. Bro. Montreville J. Brown, in his Annual Address, reported the death of three Past Grand Masters, Most Wor. Bros. Thomas Morris, James M. McConnell, and William R. Smith. He attended the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and the Annual Meeting of the George Washington National Masonic Memorial Association. He appointed M. W. Bro. Edmund A. Montgomery his representative at the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London.

"The Trestle Board of our Citizenship" was the title of the Grand Oration, delivered by W. Bro. Royal A. Stone, Grand Orator. This fine piece of architecture is printed in full in the Proceedings and is well worth reading.

At this Annual Communication, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota adopted a "Lodge System of Masonic Education" which looks very good to us. This plan is optional with the Lodges, but if adopted, it must be used in its entirety. Briefly, it is as follows: A committee of five, appointed by the Master and composed of carefully selected Brethren, holds four meetings with each individual who receives the degrees: one preceding the First Degree, one following the First Degree, one following the Second Degree, and one following the Third Degree. At these meetings, five papers are read to the candidate; their titles are as follows: **FIRST MEETING** (preceding initiation): (1) Brief Statement of Masonic History; (2) Qualification necessary to an applicant; (3) Organization of a Masonic Lodge; (4) Powers and functions of a Master; (5) Duties and privileges of members. **SECOND MEETING** (following the First Degree): (1) Meaning and origin of the term E. A.; (2) Interpretation of E. A. ritual; (3) Application of the principal tenets of E. A. degree; (4) Interpretation of the Symbols of E. A. degree; (5) Duties and privileges of an E. A. **THIRD MEETING** (following the Second Degree): (1) Meaning and origin of the term F. C.; (2) Interpretation of F. C. ritual; (3) Symbols and allegories of F. C. degree; (4) Duties and privileges of a F. C.; (5) Historical information on the degree. **FOURTH MEETING** (following the Third Degree): (1) Interpretation of the ritual of the M. M. degree; (2) Symbols and allegories of the degree; (3)

The legend of H. A.; (4) The Landmarks; (5) Duties and privileges of a M. M. The procedure is very simple: the candidate meets the committee at the specified time and place and each member of the committee in turn reads one of the papers prepared for the meeting. Opportunity is given for questions and discussion and the candidate has no books to read, no papers to write, and nothing to memorize; all he has to do is to listen.

We see from the report of the Minnesota Masonic Home that the total assets of that institution amount to 1,463,723.56, and that the total number of residents in the home was 148 on December 31, 1933. The Order of the Eastern Star is praised for its generous and unselfish co-operation and assistance; it furnished \$75,000 to the Home and continues to aid in many ways.

On recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge extended fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge Lessing zu den drei Ringen (Prague) and to the Grand Lodges of Parahyba, Para, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Bahia, Argentina, and Colombia (Barranquilla). The Grand Master was requested to ask the Grand Lodge of Sweden to exchange Grand Representatives with the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, M. W. Bro. E. A. Montgomery, presented reviews of the Proceedings of 63 Grand Jurisdictions. He gives our volume for 1933 two pages, covering the principal points but omitting all reference to our difference with certain other Grand Lodges over the chartering of Lodges in China. But while this seasoned and able reviewer diplomatically ignores that delicate matter, he very kindly says that "the Masons of the Philippines are alive and living up to the ideals and precepts of Masonry."

Wor. Bro. Walter S. Price, the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota near ours, is not always able to attend our Annual Communications, as he is living in the southern part of the Archipelago.

#### MISSISSIPPI, 1934

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi, Free and Accepted Masons, founded in 1818, has 349 Lodges with an aggregate membership of 20,278; it had a net loss of 3,917 members during the preceding Masonic year. Grand Masters: retiring, James L. Williams; incoming, Marshall W. Miller, of Leland. Grand Secretary, Edward L. Faucette, Meridian, Miss. Our Grand Representative, P. Y. Rhodes, West Point.

The 116th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was held at Vicksburg, Miss., on February 13 and 14, 1934. Public exercises at the Crawford Street Methodist Church preceded the Communication. Mayor J. C. Hamilton welcomed the visitors to Vicksburg, and Hon. R. L. Dent, Sr., made an address of welcome on behalf of the Vicksburg Masons.

The Grand Master paused in his Annual Address to have the Grand Chaplain lead the Grand Lodge "in a prayer of thanksgiving for the courageous leadership of, and for Divine guidance and protection for our beloved and distinguished Brother, the President of the United States, as he carries on in his arduous labors for the Nation and for humanity." The charters of five Lodges were arrested by this Grand Master who holds that "Lodges that do not hold com-

munications over long periods, and that do not make the required returns to the Grand Lodge have very little excuse for existing." Five Lodges surrendered their charters, and two consolidated. The Grand Master represented Mississippi at the Grand Masters' Conference and attended the annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association for 1933. He asked M. W. Bro. John H. Cowles to represent him at the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London. He praised the new Masonic journal, *The Southern Freemason*, now published at Montgomery, Alabama.

We see from the report of the Grand Secretary that penalties for failure to submit annual reports as required by law were assessed against 45 Lodges.

Bro. S. A. Rabinowitz, Grand Orator, delivered an interesting oration, flaying dictatorships and speaking for the principles that inspired the "New Deal." When he had finished, the Grand Junior Warden, Rt. Wor. Bro. Simon H. Rubel, moved that Grand Lodge send a telegram to President Roosevelt wishing him God-speed and expressing heartfelt thanks for the "New Deal." The telegram was sent.

The reports from the Masonic Home for Boys at Columbus and from that for Girls at Meridian show good work.

Wor. Bro. H. C. Yawn, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submits his 15th Annual report. His reviews, of which there are 47, are very brief and he did not include our volume for 1933.

The volume under review is adorned by the portrait of the new Grand Master, who is but 41 years of age and is a self-made man.

The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi near ours is our Senior Past Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. H. Eugene Stafford.

#### NEBRASKA, 1934

The "Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Nebraska" had on December 31, 1933, a total of 292 subordinate Lodges, with an aggregate membership of 37,092. There was a net loss of 2,173 members during the year 1933. Grand Masters: retiring, Archie M. Smith; incoming, Virgil R. Johnson, of Beatrice. Grand Secretary, Lewis E. Smith, 401 Masonic Temple, Omaha.

The 77th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at the Masonic Temple at Omaha on June 5 and 6, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Bro. John J. Tooley, of North Platte, did not attend.

In his address of welcome, the Grand Master dwelt upon the death of M. W. Bro. George H. Thummel, Past Grand Master, who was serving in his 55th year as such when he was called to the Grand Lodge above. This venerable Brother had attended no less than 47 Annual Communications of the Grand Lodge, and five years before his death, at the Annual Communication of 1926, the Craft had celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his installation as Grand Master. Another Nebraska Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. John J. Wemple, now residing in Ohio, was installed as Grand Master of Nebraska in 1884; but unfortunately he was not present in 1934 to receive the congratulations of his Brethren on the 50th anniversary of his installation as Grand Master.

Wor. Bro. George Grimes welcomed the visitors in behalf of the 11 Omaha Lodges and Wor. Bro. Orville

Chatt responded. Wor. Bro. William F. Evers, Superintendent of the Nebraska Masonic Home, presented to the Grand Lodge a set of gavels made from walnut planted on the home grounds by an eminent Mason, Bro. George W. Vallery.

In his Address, Grand Master Smith reports a busy year. He attended the several big Masonic gatherings in Washington in February, 1934, and the Massachusetts bicentenary observance, as well as many of the meetings of the boards of trustees of the Masonic and Eastern Star homes of Nebraska. Speaking of trial commissions, he said that his experience as Grand Master with "Trials by Commissions" had again shown the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in adopting that method. The jewels of two Masters of Lodges were arrested. Under "Condition of the Fraternity" he said:

In spite of adversities, I have found, in my several visitations, that the spirit of Freemasonry is exceptionally good, that much interest is being taken, and that regardless of a moderate loss in membership, the Brethren are evincing more zeal in the work than they have for some time.

Many Lodges found it difficult to pay their Grand Lodge dues; but the Grand Master was "pleased to report that through great effort in many cases and deep loyalty to the Fraternity all but two Lodges have paid their Grand Lodge dues for 1932 and these two Lodges owe only \$113.25."

Brother Glen L. Rice, Grand Orator, delivered a very good oration on the subject of "Masonry and Manhood." We cannot resist the temptation to quote a striking portion of that address, as follows:

Skilled hands and clever minds are no substitute for character. A man may have the letters of ever so many university degrees attached to his name, but they are no substitute for character. A man may boast of ancestors who came over in the Mayflower, or of an ancestor who signed the Declaration of Independence, but that fact will not save him. It may make of him just a first class snob. Or a man may have traveled from the west to the east, and then continued on to other degrees of Masonry up to the very highest, but unless at heart he is a man of strong, noble, Godlike character, his work in the crafts has been to no avail.

Past Grand Master Henry H. Wilson presented the Report of the "Committee on Promotion of the World's Peace" which was adopted. In it he discussed the labor of the "three great agencies for the promotion of the world's peace," the League of Nations, the World Court, and the development of International Treaties. We are glad to note that Bro. Wilson is not "a believer in the doctrine that we can eliminate war by failing to prepare for it." His report is well worth reading.

We learn from the inaugural address of the incoming Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Virgil R. Johnson, that this Brother served in the Philippine Islands with the First Nebraska Regiment. This is especially interesting to the writer as he served with the Second Nebraska Regiment in 1898 (being a citizen of Omaha and a private in the "Omaha Guards") and later saw active service in the Philippines with the 32nd Infantry, U. S. V.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is by M. W. Bro. Edwin D. Crites, P. G. M. The reviewer has adopted the topical method and submits a very interesting report. In it we find the chapter from our M. W. Bro. Antonio Gonzalez' Message regarding the Brethren who were made Masons under the Spanish régime in these Islands, and several pages are dedicated to the paragraphs on the Inquisition in M. W. Bro. Joseph H. Schmidt's Grand Oration. M. W. Bro. Harvey's criticism of the Nebraska Committee on Promotion of World's Peace is also copied from our 1933 Proceedings.

Wor. Bro. George C. Dankwerth represents the Grand Lodge of Nebraska near that of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, and not M. W. Bro. N. C. Comfort, as stated on page 764 of the Nebraska Proceedings under review.

#### NEVADA, 1934

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Nevada was founded in 1865. On April 15, 1934, it had 25 Lodges, with a total membership of 3,045. After being, the year before, the only Grand Lodge in the United States not registering a decrease in membership, it now joins the rest, reporting a net loss during the year of 98 members. Grand Masters: retiring, Harold R. Amens; incoming, George L. Swartz, of Elko. Grand Secretary (since 1930), V. M. Henderson, P. G. M., Carson City.

The 70th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was held in the Hall of Eadsworth Lodge No. 25, at Sparks, on June 14 and 15, 1934. Grand Lodge was called to order at High Twelve, but shortly after it was called from labor to refreshment, to enjoy an excellent luncheon served by the girls of the Order of the Rainbow of Sparks in the banquet room of the Temple.

In his Annual Address, the Grand Master reported that—

Throughout the Jurisdiction Harmony prevails, the Spirit of Masonry is strong and the outlook for the future cheerful and bright.

He mentioned our Grand Lodge investigating an Entered Apprentice (since 1901) of one of their Lodges residing in Manila and reporting him to be unworthy of advancement.

We also see that when the Grand Representatives were welcomed, our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Nevada, Most Wor. Bro. S. E. Ross, reported the condition of Masonry in the Philippine Islands and the controversy over the chartering of lodges in China. We are much pleased to learn that Brother Ross, who was Grand Master of Nevada in 1923, did his duty as our Grand Representative, and we sincerely hope our Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges will imitate his example.

The Grand Lecturer is called "Grand Master of Instruction" in Nevada.

The "Committee on the Legitimacy of Grand Lodges" recommended the establishment of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Para (Brazil) and with the Grand Lodge of Denmark established in 1931. Our own Grand Lodge has recognized the former but not the latter, and we believe the Committee acted on erroneous premises as it ignored the "Danske Store Landsloge", founded in 1858 (Biegdamsvej 23, Koebenhavn), of which King Christian X of Denmark is Grand Master and which is recognized by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, New York, etc. Consideration of applications for recognition of the Grand Lodges of Colombia (Barranquilla) and of Palestine was postponed. We have recognized the former and denied recognition to the latter.

The Student Loan Fund Committee was continued; they reported an uncollected balance of \$1,717.00.

The compensation of the Grand Secretary was fixed at \$1,500.00 per annum.

Wor. Bro. Wm. H. Cavell delivered the Grand Oration which was brief but full of pith. The closing paragraph gives food for thought; here it is:

As to the glorious past of Masonry, that is all very well. That which concerns us is: Are we making the most of the splendid heritage which is ours? Are we carrying on and adding to that which our forbears so proudly delivered to our safe keeping? Are we building, not alone our spiritual homes, but that staunch citizenship which not alone our country needs, but the whole world is crying for? That which Masonry stands for is needed now as never before. Faith in God. Law in place of disorder—the support of that which is right and the enforcement of square dealing in all transactions. A tremendous job. Are we going to be equal to it?

Wor. Bro. C. W. Torrence, Grand Historian, presented an excellent report entitled "Masonic Rambles in Eastern Nevada," an outline of which is printed in the Proceedings.

The Special Committee on Plural and Dual Membership was given another year's time to make a definite recommendation.

M. W. Bro. V. M. Henderson, the Grand Secretary, as Commissioner of Review, submits his Fourth Annual Report with reviews of the Proceedings of 82 Grand Jurisdictions, including our volume for 1933. He covers the high points of our activities briefly and misses very little. He quotes from M. W. Bro. Gonzalez' Annual Report, pays a fine compliment to Grand Secretary Newton C. Comfort, refers to the excellent Oration delivered by M. W. Bro. Joseph H. Schmidt, and expresses his thanks to M. W. Bro. Harvey for saying a good word about the Nevada reviewer's work.

Wor. Bro. N. Buendía is Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nevada near that of the Philippine Islands; he attends the Annual Communications conscientiously.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, 1934

The "Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of North Carolina" was founded in 1787. It has at present 362 Lodges, with an aggregate membership of 30,365, showing a net loss during the year 1933 of 9 Lodges and 3,299 members. Grand Masters: retiring, Peter T. Wilson; incoming, Roy F. Ebbs (Asheville). Grand Secretary: J. H. Anderson, Raleigh.

The 147th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held in the city of Raleigh, on April 17 and 18, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. R. T. Daniel, was present. The retiring Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Wilson, in his Annual Address, reported attending the various conventions held in and about Washington, D. C., in February, 1934. At the Grand Masters' Conference, he read a paper on the subject "Uniformity of Standards of Recognition. Is it Practicable? Is it Desirable?" This paper, prepared by W. Bro. J. Edward Allen, has had wide distribution and we are, like M. W. Bro. Wilson, sure that it will bear fruit. Our own Grand Lodge, a few years ago, adopted as its own the Standards of Recognition of the United Grand Lodge of England. He recommended appropriations of \$45,000 and \$12,000, respectively, for the continued maintenance of the Oxford Orphanage and the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. He reported renewing the membership of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in the Masonic Service Association of the United States, as authorized at the last Annual Communication. Like his predecessors, he had words of praise for the "Orphans' Friend" and its editor, Bro. F. M. Pinnix, and for the Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. John H. Anderson.

The Grand Secretary reported attending the observance of the 200th Anniversary of Masonry in

Massachusetts and the inauguration of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London, as representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The Board of Directors of the Oxford Orphanage reported a decreased income with an increasing demand for the services of that institution, which has been doing good work for the last sixty years. The enrollment of pupils at the beginning of the year was 373, and the average daily enrollment 368.16. The capacity is 375. 41% of the children were of Masonic parentage. The State bears part of the expense and the Orphanage school system is a part of the City of Oxford system. We copy the following remarks from this report:

The atmosphere at the Orphanage is a happy atmosphere. There is a keenness of interest on the part of the workers and an alertness on the part of the children and a spirit of comradeship prevails.

The mingling of the orphanage children with the others at the school broadens the contacts of the former and encourages them to feel that they are no different from other children and pupils of other schools. As regards the graduating class last year, we read that of the 16 girls, 5 returned to their relatives; 4 entered schools of nursing; 3 entered business schools; 2 entered college; 1 entered a school of beauty culture, and 1 took a position as clerk in a drug store. Of the 18 boys, five took positions in print shops; 4 entered college; 2 joined the Navy, and 1 each took a position in an electric shop, a tobacco factory, a shoe shop, a dairy, C. C. C., C. W. A., and mechanical work.

The per capita cost of the expense of administration and care of children for the year was \$286.68, as compared with \$315.27 for 1932.

The Grand Orator, Bro. William Edgard Poovey, died on July 23, 1933. The Grand Oration prepared by him and inserted in the Proceedings, is on the subject of "The Measure of a Man". It is short but full of deep thought and truly Christian philosophy.

Bro. J. Edward Allen, Foreign Correspondent and Reviewer, submitted one of his scholarly and splendidly written reports. This time we cannot complain of there being no review of Philippine Proceedings, as he gave our volume for 1933 8-1/2 pages.

Last year, in reviewing the Massachusetts Proceedings, Bro. Allen discussed the Massachusetts protest against the activities of our Grand Lodge in China and said that—

it looks like there is going to be a row with the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands because the Grand Lodge of the Philippines recently established a lodge in China... So we don't know what is going to happen. The latest advices that came to us indicated that each of the two Grand Lodges would, just as soon as not, sever all relations...

The present reviewer then assured Bro. Allen (see *Cabletow*, Dec. 1933, p. 144) that—

Referring to our own Grand Lodge, we can truthfully affirm that no one has ever hinted at breaking off relations with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, nor has there ever been any thought of it, and letters recently exchanged between the two Grand Lodges breathe nothing but friendly and fraternal feelings. The sentiment of the Masons of the Philippines is overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining relations of friendship with all regular Masons of the world, and we do not anticipate any "interesting developments" of the nature indicated by our distinguished North Carolina Brother.

Well, all we can say now is, that our North Carolina colleague was right after all, perhaps because he knows the Massachusetts leaders better than we did. This is confirmed by his statement, in his review of

our 1933 Proceedings, that "a high official from that state (Massachusetts) intimated that they were going to withdraw fraternal relations with the G. L. of the Philippines on account of the Chinese situation."

In the review under discussion, Bro. Allen copied the outspoken report of our Committee on Jurisprudence on the Pinagsabitan Lodge resolution requesting remission of its indebtedness. He quoted some of Rt. Wor. Bro. Youngberg's introductions of Grand Representatives. He copied in full the chapter of M. W. Bro. Gonzalez' Message relative to the Brethren who were made Masons under the Spanish régime in the Philippines. He gave a fair account of the Massachusetts-Philippines dispute. Our investments of Grand Lodge funds are interestingly discussed, and there are three closely printed pages of matter quoted from M. W. Bro. Schmidt's Grand Oration.

Mention is made of the "interesting reports on Recognitions and on Fraternal Correspondence" (the latter by M. W. Bro. Geo. R. Harvey).

Reverting to the beginning of Bro. Allen's report, we must compliment the author on the fine introduction, entitled "The Reviewer's Greetings, 1934." From it we copy the following:

...Defeatism is deadly; confidence is life itself. Let a sick man feel confidently that he is on the mend, and Nature will do more than medicine. Let Masonry feel that it has a real mission in this changing world, and it will make a place for itself that will be marked in large characters. Show us a lodge, under these conditions, that deserves to have candidates present themselves, and we'll show you a lodge that will get work to do. There has been many a lodge these past years so lugubrious, down-in-the-mouth, and inefficient, that if a new Mason had been born into Masonry there in these past years, a Caesarian operation would have been necessary and the infant Mason would never reach healthy Masonic maturity...

As Part Four, Bro. Allen appends to his report an interesting collection of Masonic statistics which alone would suffice to make this volume a very valuable book of reference.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has as its Grand Representative near our Grand Lodge Most Wor. Bro. William Wiley Larkin, P. G. M., who never fails to answer "Here" when, at our Annual Communications, the roll of the Grand Representatives is called.

#### OKLAHOMA, 1934

The M. W. Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Oklahoma had on January 1, 1934, 435 Lodges with an aggregate membership of 51,533. A net decrease in membership of 6,367 was reported for the year, which represents quite a heavy percentage of loss. Grand Masters: retiring, M. F. Manville; incoming, John J. Allen, of Enid. Grand Secretary, Claude A. Sturgeon, Guthrie.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma held its 42nd. Annual Communication in the City of Muskogee, on February 13, 14, and 15, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. Joseph W. Morris, was present. Bro. Edwin J. Phelps, mayor of Muskogee, bade the visitors welcome to that city, and Wor. Bro. A. N. Leecraft responded to his speech, and made a good job of it.

M. W. Bro. Manville, in his Annual Address, said:

I have striven not only to maintain Masonry, to see that it did not slip backward, but have had the temerity to try and advance it, believing that our strength lies not in numbers but in faithful workers animated by a high purpose.

He reported attending the Grand Masters' Conference, in February, 1934. He also attended the

Annual Meeting of the George Washington Memorial Association from which he brought back an unfavorable impression. He recommended that Grand Lodge rejoin the Masonic Service Association as soon as financial conditions improve. He laid two corner stones of public buildings. He had words of highest praise for the Masonic Service and Education Committee appointed by him, also for the Board of Control of the Masonic Homes. He attended the Third Annual Conference of the Masonic Home Executives in Springfield, Ohio, on June 21 and 22, 1934, "an exceedingly valuable and enjoyable experience." He did not speak very favorably of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, from which the Grand Lodge withdrew during the year.

Six Lodges in Oklahoma surrendered their charters during the year, three of these did it, however, to consolidate with other Lodges. The charters of five Lodges were arrested.

As regards Lodges whose credit has been impaired, he had this to say:

Unless one has had experience in trying to sell Masonic Home Bonds, he does not realize how greatly the reputation of Masonry has been impaired by the defaulting of Constituent Lodges, as well as the other organizations with Masonic connections. The good name of Masonry has suffered to such an extent that the present generation will have to pass away and a new record be established before Masonry will again stand before the world as an institution that pays its honest debts.

They have a Masonic Review in the State of Oklahoma now which will soon be a regular guest in our Grand Lodge Office, in exchange for our *Cabletow*.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Oklahoma, a prosperous organization, was criticized by M. W. Bro. Manville for not buying Masonic Home bonds.

On recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, fraternal relations are to be established with the Grand Lodges of Parahyba, Para, and Bahia, all three in Brazil. Our own Grand Lodge has already recognized these three Grand Lodges. Recognition was also recommended for the Grand Orient of Italy and the recently organized Grand Lodge of Denmark (not the old established one), both of which we have turned down as irregularly organized. Action was postponed on the petition of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Germany, which has in the meantime been dissolved.

Our Oklahoma Brethren are proud of their Masonic Homes; these took care of 344 guests in 1933, the per capita cost being \$15.80 per month. The placing of a new bond issue has them worried, however.

M. W. Bro. Thomas Chancey Humphry submits a Report on Foreign Correspondence, with reviews of the Proceedings of 62 foreign Grand Jurisdictions. He gives our volume for 1933 a little over a page mentioning a few of the outstanding features but saying nothing about our activities in China and their sequel.

M. W. Bro. Teodoro M. Kalaw, P. G. M., is the worthy Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma near ours.

### PENNSYLVANIA, 1933

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, whose official title is "The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging," is almost as old as the United States: it was founded in 1786. On December 27, 1932, this Grand Lodge had 568 Lodges, with

a total membership of 208,594, which was 4,151 members less than it had twelve months before. Grand Masters: Benjamin Page, retiring; Otto R. Heiligman, the present incumbent. Grand Secretary, John A. Perry, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

The Annual Communication was held on December 27, 1933, and quarterly communications were held on March 1st, June 7th, September 6th, and Dec. 6th, of the same year. At the communication in March, recognition was granted to the Grand Lodge of Panama. At the same communication, Lodge No. 255, having failed to make its General Return for 1932, on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1933, was declared suspended. At the September communication, Rt. Wor. Bro. Harold N. Rust, Senior Grand Warden, reported on his and the Junior Grand Warden's visit to the dedication of the Masonic Peace Memorial in London, as delegates of their Grand Lodge. At the Communication on December 6th, the reports of the trustees of numerous funds, foundations, and charitable institutions (they have many of them in that Grand Jurisdiction) were presented. Among these institutions are the Thomas Ranken Patton Masonic Institution for Boys, where 58 boys are receiving vocational training (machinist, carpenter, bricklayer), the Philadelphia Freemasons' Memorial Hospital, the John Smith Home for Boys, and the Masonic Homes at Elizabethtown (587 guests). Reports were also submitted by the War Relief Committee and the Employment Bureau.

At the Annual Communication, the Grand Master, in his address, reported having made nine Masons at sight during the year. With reference to suspensions for N. P. D., he said very correctly that the problem must be considered not alone from its technical side, but also from the human side, and in no case must there be a suspension without full inquiry and report thereon to the Lodge."

The incoming Grand Master delivered quite a lengthy address. He gave some attention to the subject of commercialism in Freemasonry, "a practice that cannot be too severely condemned." As regards Masonic education, he believes in the old-style debating societies but not in lengthy discourses on Masonic subjects.

We see from the Lodge list that they have in Pennsylvania twelve Lodges which have numbers but no names. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, the Lodges have names but no numbers.

Brother William Dick, as chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presents reviews of the proceedings of 65 Grand Jurisdictions. We are glad that our volume for 1933 is included, because his reviews are good. M. W. Bro. Antonio Gonzalez comes in for some bouquets—well deserved, by the way. Here is what Bro. Dick says of his message:

Grand Master Gonzalez presented such an engaging and exhaustive annual message that for want of space we must be pardoned for not making a more extended reference to it. In this respect he seems to have fulfilled every requisite of a Grand Master, presenting as he does his views and recommendations in a most masterful manner. In fact, the words "energy", "elegance" and "erudition" could be fairly and briefly used to summarize the fine qualities of his discourse.

After mentioning briefly the tribute to the Brethren who were made Masons under the Spanish régime, the Masonic Manual, the Cabletow, the Masonic conferences, the Southern Cruise, the Dapitan memorial tablet, and the China controversy, the reviewer says:

A lengthy report on the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Grand Lodge proves conclusively that the Freemasonry of the Philippine Islands is of the "live wire variety"; at least so it appeared in Manila where the celebration was held.

Past Grand Master Bro. George R. Harvey's correspondence report is mentioned as "most readable."

Pennsylvania is one of the few American Grand Lodges which do not exchange Grand Representatives with Sister Grand Jurisdictions.

## Useful Information

### LEGISLATION ON SUSPENSION OF CHARTER

As it is possible that there will be further suspensions of charters for failure to comply with the resolution relative to indebtedness of subordinate Lodges to the Grand Lodge, passed by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication (Cabletow, March, 1934, p. 201), the following brief synopsis of the constitutional provisions governing arrests and surrenders of charters is hereby published for the information of all concerned:

The charter of any Lodge may be arrested by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, for disobedience to the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, disregard of the lawful authority of the Grand Master, violation or neglect of the recognized usages of the Craft, receiving of unworthy applicants or refusal or neglect to discipline unworthy members, and failure to meet for six consecutive months (pars. 189-194). Only the Grand Lodge, however, has the right to declare the charter *forfeited*, after the proper trial (par. 194). The forfeiture or arrest of a charter involves the suspension of all members of the Lodge from the rights and privileges of Masonry, except those specially exempted from such effects by the Grand Master (pars. 195, 330, 332). The property, funds, etc., of a Lodge the charter of which has been declared forfeited are liquidated as provided in pars. 196 and 53, i. e., for the benefit of the Grand Lodge.

Members in good standing, when their Lodge is declared extinct, are non-affiliated and are subject to the provisions of par. 262 of our Constitution. (Calif. Blue Book, 165d.). Those in good standing at date of *surrender* of charter are entitled to Grand Lodge dimit (par. 257).

The surrender of the charter of a Lodge is a voluntary act on the part of the Lodge. The procedure for it is laid down in par. 187 of the Constitution, under which notice must be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one, at which latter such resolution will be passed unless thirteen members present at said meeting vote against it; "but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge."

GLORY—ASHES  
(New Age)

Honor, place, fame, glory, riches—they are ashes, smoke, dust, disappointment, unless there is somebody in the world you love, somebody who loves you; unless there is some place that you can call home, some place that is made absolutely sacred by the love of others.

## Lodge News

FROM BAGUMBAYAN LODGE No. 4

A meeting of more than usual interest, attended by 19 members of the Lodge and 31 visitors, was held by Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4 on August 16th, last, for the purpose of discussing the future constitution of the Philippine Islands.

Remarks were made by Rt. Wor. Bro. Benitez and Wor. Bro. Dikit advancing some ideas they had relative to the drafting of the Constitution.

Wor. Bro. Jose Abad Santos, before opening the round table conference, expressed his pleasure at the happy idea of holding the meeting which he called significant because it showed that we were interested in the Constitution which the Assembly was drafting.

He called on M. Wor. Bro. Teodoro M. Kalaw, who also was glad that the meeting was called for this purpose and expressed regret at the small attendance. He then spoke on the different constitutions in vogue, differentiating their natures: the American, the European etc. He believed that the most important task of the Constitutional Assembly was to decide on the nature of the Constitution to be drafted, and problems like universal suffrage, uni-cameral or bi-cameral systems of legislature, and the like, could follow.

Wor. Bro. Joseph Boomer was also asked to talk. He spoke on Masonry's interest in the constitution and government in general, to mean only its interest in the welfare of society as a whole. He also spoke on the nature of the English constitution, which he said was reflected in the character of the English people.

M. Wor. Bro. Kalaw spoke again and he said that we should be interested in the constitution because it should reflect Masonic principles. Masons believe in freedom of thought and conscience as well as in liberty. Education, he said, is a Masonic concept and it should interest us. He believed that the state should control education and that no special interests should control it.

Bro. Francisco Benitez spoke on some of the existing constitutions, American, German and others. He advocated free compulsory primary education and that the state should also provide a system of public education beyond these grades for the selected few to provide the necessary leaders.

The leader, Bro. Santos, then summarized the discussion on the major problems:

1. Whether to adopt a modern constitution which emphasizes social as against individual rights or a conservative constitution which emphasizes individual rights.

2. Whether to adopt a uni-cameral or bi-cameral legislature or a parliamentary system as in England or a presidential system, as in the United States.

3. Whether to adopt universal suffrage or suffrage only by men.

4. Whether to adopt free education as in Germany where everyone is obliged to attend the public schools for a certain number of years, or free education as in the United States, where children may attend public or private schools.

After much discussion it was decided that it was the sense of the meeting that there be embedded in the Constitution a provision for free and compulsory elementary education by the state.

It was also decided that some training similar to that given to the Boy Scouts be provided, for as many years as the law may decide, preferably to youths around 18 years old by the State. This training is to be given to all able-bodied citizens.

Due to the lateness of the hour, it was decided to adjourn. Suggestions were received that another meeting be held later and the Wor. Master was empowered to arrange for another meeting and to give due publicity to the same.

Lodge was closed at 11:45 p. m.

On August 8th, at its Stated Meeting, Bagumbayan Lodge quietly observed the 20th anniversary of its first meeting under Dispensation, held at the Temple on the Luneta on August 19, 1914. There were three members present who had attended that historical gathering; they were, M. W. Bro. Christian W. Rosenstock, Wor. Bro. Leo Fischer and Bro. Valentin Bautista, all three still members in good standing of Bagumbayan Lodge. Rt. Wor. Bro. Conrado Benitez, the first member to receive

the degrees in Bagumbayan Lodge and its first Filipino Master, was also present.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Conrado Benitez, Wor. Bro. Domingo Dikit, and Bro. Enrique Sobrepeña, members of this Lodge and of the Constitutional Convention at present in session, were called upon to speak. Bro. Camilo Osias, also a member of the Constitutional Convention, was unable to be present.

M. W. Bros. Rosenstock and Delgado and Wor. Bro. Fischer also made addresses.

#### FROM ISLAND No. 5 AND KEYSTONE No. 100, CORREGIDOR

On September 1, 1934, an Official Visitation was made by the Deputy Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Brother Samuel R. Hawthorne; the Senior Grand Lecturer, Wor. Brother Emilio P. Virata; the Grand Lodge Auditor, Wor. Brother Ricardo C. Santos; Wor. Brother E. E. Voss, W. M. of Manila Lodge No. 1, and five other prominent Masons from the mainland, at a joint meeting of Island Lodge No. 5, and Keystone Lodge No. 100, on Corregidor Island.

Unfortunately, there were no candidates available for degree work. Despite that fact, however, a very enjoyable evening was experienced by all present. Addresses were made by the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Lecturer, the Grand Lodge Auditor, and by several other brethren.

#### JOINT MEETING ON AUGUST 28, 1934.

On Tuesday, August 28, 1934, Sinukuan Lodge No. 16, Dapitan Lodge No. 21, and Hagdang Bato Lodge No. 87 held a joint meeting at the Plaridel Masonic Temple for the purpose of receiving the official visitation of the M. W. Grand Master and officers and members of the Grand Lodge. Lodge was opened by Sinukuan Lodge and closed by Dapitan Lodge No. 21. The Acting Master welcomed the Grand Master when he and those with him were introduced, and in answer to his words of welcome, M. W. Bro. Camus expressed his pleasure at being with the Brethren of the three Lodges above mentioned. After discussing the Masonic situation in the Far East, M. W. Bro. Camus read a paper in Spanish on the subject of religious liberty which was exceedingly interesting and timely. Wor. Bro. Leonardo Garduño followed; he spoke among other things of the condition of the Lodges and of the reason why members sever their connection with Masonry. Under the Good of the Order, several other members spoke of the free public school system and of the necessity for concerted action in order to save that system from disappearing with the American régime in these Islands. After the meeting, refreshments were served.

#### FROM COSMOS LODGE No. 8

The Costumed Team of Cosmos Lodge No. 8 visited Manila Lodge No. 1 on August 21, 1934, and conferred the Second Section of the Third Degree on Bro. Norman Talbot Reid, a Fellow Craft of Manila Lodge. About one hundred Brethren were present on this occasion and the Cosmos Team received much praise for its work.

#### FROM NILAD LODGE No. 12

Nilad Lodge No. 12 celebrated its 43rd Anniversary and 3rd Monthly "Get-Together" on Sunday, August 26th, last, at the Plaridel Masonic Temple.

The program was as follows:

- 1—Introductory Remarks  
*Wor. Bro. Sixto Tenmatay, Chairman.*
- 2—Rustle of Spring ..... Sinding  
*Piano Solo: Miss Fely Pablo*
- 3—"Ang Nilad", Tagalog Poem ..... P. del Rosario
- 4—Ang Bayan Ko ..... Abelardo  
*Tenor Solo: Francisco Guerra, Jr.*  
*Piano Accompaniment: Bienvenida Guerra*
- 5—Speech  
*M. W. Bro. Teodoro M. Kalaw, P.G.M.*
- 6—Sonata in D. No. 3, op. 10 ..... Beethoven  
*Piano Solo: Miss Felicisima Pleno*
- 7—A Mason and a Man  
*Declamation: Miss Meni Carmona*
- 8—Classical Dance  
*Concordia Garcia*
- 9—Surprise Gifts  
*(For mothers and children only)*

#### 10—Speech

*Wor. Bro. Patricio E. del Rosario, W. M.,*

*Nilad Lodge No. 12*

*Refreshments*

*Dancing*

The hall was comfortably filled, the members of the families of the members being very much in evidence. Everybody seemed to be enjoying him or herself; the kiddies especially had a splendid time. The addresses were short but good. M. W. Bro. Kalaw spoke in Spanish, of his beloved Nilad Lodge, and Wor. Bro. Tenmatay gave a historical sketch of the Lodge in Tagalog. Wor. Bro. Patricio E. del Rosario is highly pleased with the success of these family gatherings.

#### FROM BATONG BUHAY LODGE No. 27

On August 13, 1934, Batong Buhay Lodge No. 27 celebrated its 20th Anniversary. On this occasion, the Third Degree of Masonry was conferred upon Bro. Yap Tak Wing, a F.C. of the Lodge, by a Special Team of Honorary Members of Batong Buhay Lodge captained by Most Wor. Bro. Antonio Gonzalez, whose work was excellent. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

Among the congratulatory letters which this Lodge received on its 20th anniversary from various Brethren was one from Very Wor. Bro. Hua-Chuen Mei, District Deputy Grand Master for China.

#### FROM MAKILING LODGE No. 72, CALAMBA

The Temple of Makiling Lodge No. 72 at Calamba, Laguna, was crowded in the afternoon of Saturday, September 8th, with people anxious to pay a last tribute to Wor. Bro. Apolonio Carpena, a Past Master of that Lodge. Among those who gathered around the casket was a delegation headed by Senior Grand Warden Conrado Benitez, representing the Grand Master and Grand Lodge. At the request of the Master of the Lodge, Rt. Wor. Bro. Benitez, assisted by Rt. Wor. Bro. E. M. Master-son, J. G. W., Wor. Bro. Leo Fischer, Wor. Bro. Mariano Gonzalez and others, rendered the Masonic funeral service in an impressive manner. Most of those present accompanied the body to its last resting-place in the municipal cemetery of Calamba. The sympathy of the Craft is with the family of the deceased, left a widow and orphans by his untimely death.

#### FROM LEONARD WOOD LODGE No. 105, FORT STOTSENBURG

On August 20th, Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel R. Hawthorne, Deputy Grand Master of Masons in the Philippine Islands, made an official visitation of this Lodge. The following accompanied the D. G. M.; Wor. Bro. Ricardo Santos, Grand Lodge Auditor, and a Special Degree Team of Manila Lodge No. 1, headed by Wor. Bro. E. E. Voss, W.M. of Manila Lodge No. 1. The D. G. M. and members of the Grand Lodge were received with Grand Honors, and after a brief address by the W.M. were invited to a seat in the East. The degree team of Manila Lodge No. 1 then proceeded to confer the 3rd degree of Masonry upon Bro. Russell H. Rich, a fellowcraft of this Lodge. The first Section was conferred by Bros. E. E. Voss, W.M.; Bertrand H. Silen, S. W.; Colin M. Hoskins, J. W.; G. T. Gewald, S. D.; Hubert MacGowan, J. D.; Bernard Brown, P. M., S. S.; Lawrence Benton, P. M., J. S. and Wor. Bro. Parish, the Working Tools. The Second Section was conferred by Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel R. Hawthorne, K. S.; Bernard Brown, P. M., H. K. of T.; Bertrand Silen, 1st F. C.; C. M. Hoskins, 2nd F. C.; H. G. Gewald, 3rd F. C.; E. E. Voss, 1st M. of T.; H. MacGowan, 2nd M. of T.; John A. Murphy, P. M. 3rd M. of T. The lecture was delivered by Wor. Bro. Lawrence Benton, P. M., and the Charge read by Bro. A. L. Alexander, a sojourner. The W.M. congratulated the candidate. The Lodge was addressed by Wor. Bro. Santos, Wor. Bro. Voss and Rt. Wor. Bro. Hawthorne, who gave a very instructive talk to the candidate about what is expected of a Mason in and out of a Lodge. After Lodge was closed, the Brethren were invited to refreshments.

#### FROM PEARL RIVER LODGE No. 109, CANTON

We already had three meetings during the first half of September. The place is centrally located and being within the compound of the True Light School, is very easy to tye.

Right Worshipful Brother Hawthorne accompanied by Brother C. A. Caron, Secretary of Service Lodge No. 95 and Brother David Au, Chairman of the Reception Committee,

arrived here by boat in the morning of September 12th. A number of our brethren turned out to accord them welcome. In the evening the distinguished visitor was received in the Lodge room with Grand Honors. With the assistance of Brother Caron and the local brethren, he proceeded to confer the third degree of Masonry on Brothers Chien Shu-far, Chan Wing Tsit and Tayn Sung Thom. We were all charmed by Right Worshipful Brother Hawthorne's personality.

Owing to the fact that Right Worshipful Brother Hawthorne had to leave for Hongkong in the afternoon of the 13th, changes had to be made in the tentative program. A social call was paid to the Mayor in the morning of the 12th accompanied by Brother J. C. Huang a councilor of the Municipal Government. In the morning of the 13th a visit was made to the Air Force Headquarters with Brother A. F. Lym, Chief of Staff, acting as guide. The afternoons were spent in sight seeing. The Official Banquet which was to be held in the evening of the 13th was shifted to the lunch hour. At 4:20 p. m. Right Worshipful Brother Hawthorne left by train for Hongkong with Brothers Caron and Au in attendance. Many went to see them off. We are all very much impressed and inspired by the visit of Right Worshipful Brother Hawthorne.

## Personals

**Manila No. 1.**—Bros. James Weldon Jones, Insular Auditor, and Hubert MacGowan, passenger agent for the Dollar Steamship Line, were obligated as members of Manila Lodge No. 1, at the August Stated Meeting, having joined the Lodge by affiliation.

Bros. Benjamin Hugh Graves (June 7, 1902), Walter Eli Wilson (June 8, 1902), and Alfred Ballin (July 23, 1904) were voted life memberships at the August Stated Meeting.

Bro. Jack Christian Klasson was passed to the degree of F. C. on August 14th.

Dues and greetings have been received from the following Brethren overseas: Joseph C. Thomas, 121 Balceta Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; William H. Boynton, 2735 Virginia St., Berkeley, Cal.; E. M. Clarke, 832 Laurel Ave., Bellflower, Calif.; Edgar O. Clayton, 650 Geary St., San Francisco Cal.; Herbert F. T. England, 578—78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; George S. Folkard, 1238 Browning Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Leroy R. Sawyer, c/o United Fruit Co., Santa Marta, Colombia; C. M. Spears, 399 Santa Clara Ave., Oakland, Cal.

**Cavite No. 2, Cavite.**—The Secretary has been notified of the following new addresses, showing that the members are pretty well scattered: A. A. Oakley, 5908 Monzal Ave., Oakland, Cal.; David Hollander, U. S. S. Wickes (75), c/o P. M., San Diego, Cal.; E. C. Vlna, Box 74, Galloway, Ohio; R. A. Walsh, 306—26 Ave., Longview, Wash.; Clifford Baker, U. S. S. S-13, Coco Solo, Canal Zone; E. E. Senseney, 7324—15th Ave. N. W. Seattle, Wash.; F. L. McLemore, U. S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.; E. K. Parker, 192 W-10th St., New York, N. Y.; J. W. Coghlin, 1407 Troy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., and M. O. Birkner, 118 W. Jefferson, Effingham, Ill.

The Secretary has received a letter from the first Master of Cavite Lodge, Wor. Bro. Mason E. Mitchell, who is back at his ancestral home at Conway, Arkansas. Wor. Bro. Mitchell has been elected State Secretary of the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, chairman of the Faulkner County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and lay member of the Methodist Church of Conway. He sends dues and greetings.

Bro. Roy T. Lile, writing from the U. S. Submarine Base at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, states that the eight Brethren from the Philippine Jurisdiction on duty at Coco Solo are loyal to the Grand Lodge, and that he has sent for a copy of the Amity Lodge brochure in order that they may have further light on the controversy in which our Grand Lodge is involved.

**Corregidor No. 3.**—A letter with greetings has been received from Wor. Bro. Homer W. Newman, P. M., written at Los Angeles (1008 So. Gramery Dr.) on his 82nd birthday, July 24, 1934. Wor. Bro. Newman is in bad health and feels his age; but he is still able to get about and attend to his various duties. His wife is still with him and he says that it is no doubt her care that has kept him alive so long. Wor. Bro.

Newman has lost about 60% of his income through the depression but has so far been able to weather the storm.

At the September Stated Meeting, the Lodge, by special dispensation, elected a Senior Warden, because of the permanent absence of the incumbent of that office, Bro. William Howard. Bro. Reuben Levy was elected S. W. and Wor. Bro. C. E. Piatt J. W.

Bro. Reuben Levy had been acting as Master of Corregidor Lodge for some time, owing to the absence of the W. M., Wor. Bro. A. J. DeLude, and of the S. W.

**Bagumbayan No. 4.**—Most Wor. Bro. Francisco A. Delgado, P. G. M., has been elected Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the United States Congress; he succeeds as such Bro. Camilo Osias, also a member of this Lodge.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Conrado Benitez, S. G. W. is Acting Grand Master during the absence of M. W. Bro. Manuel Camus and Rt. Wor. Bro. Hawthorne, D. G. M. On September 8th, he headed a delegation representing the Grand Lodge and Grand Master at the funeral of Wor. Bro. Carpena at Calamba.

**Island No. 5, Corregidor.**—Wor. Brother Enrique R. Martinez, P. M., underwent an operation upon his right hand at the Fort Mills Hospital in August. He has now recovered. While in the hospital, he was visited by our Deputy Grand Master, Right Wor. Brother Samuel R. Hawthorne.

Brother Harold J. Allensworth experienced a painful accident on September 1st, resulting in a broken leg. He is recovering rapidly in the Fort Mills Hospital.

A Dimit was granted Brother Edwin B. Spiller during our September stated meeting.

Letters inclosing dues have been received recently from Brothers Edmond P. Hall, Charles Ayers, Edward W. Christensen, Louis J. Pollard, Lawrence M. Miller, John Kovasch, and Joseph H. Hoft.

Brother John Kovasch has been transferred from Fort Snelling, Minn., to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, for duty. He expects to retire from active service with the U. S. Army in December, at which time he will have completed thirty years' service.

Brother Joseph H. Hoft has been assigned to duty with the Military Police Detachment at West Point, New York.

Brother Louis J. Pollard writes that his health has improved, and that he is again able to work.

Brother Charles F. Ayers advises that he receives the Cable-tow promptly every month.

Brother Edmond P. Hall comments that he has noted the controversy between some of the Grand Lodges in the United States and our own Grand Lodge, but feels confident that everything will be satisfactorily adjusted.

**Southern Cross No. 6.**—Bro. and Mrs. Leo K. Cotterman's daughter, Elizabeth, was married on September 3rd to Mr. James L. Morgan in Omaha, Nebraska, at the home of Mrs. Cotterman's mother Mrs. M. L. Stewart, where Elizabeth had been visiting for several months.

Bro. J. H. Marsman, president of Itogon Mining Company and Marsman Company, Inc., returned to the Islands on the m.s. Leverkusen of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie early last month. Bro. Marsman flew from Singapore to London last June where he joined Mrs. Marsman who was ill in a hospital there. Shortly after his arrival, a slight operation was performed on Mrs. Marsman. She has, however, entirely recovered by now.

**Biak-na-Bato No. 7.**—Very Wor. Bro. Felipe Tempongko, P. G. L., was ill for some time and is still under the weather.

Bro. Alejandro Fuentes is still ill at his home in Pasig.

**Cosmos No. 8.**—Bro. Th. M. Holmsen and wife returned from their honeymoon trip to Japan on the "General Pershing," on August 25th.

Bro. Henry Strauss spent several weeks in Manila in August; he is now back in Legaspi.

Bro. William N. Ray was a patient at the Sternberg Hospital in July and August, with heart trouble.

Bro. W. J. Odom is back in Manila, activities in the new mines having slowed up on account of the heavy rains and landslides.

Bro. Walter P. Ganz writes from Buenos Aires, Argentine (Casilla 2142), that conditions are bad down that way.

Most Wor. Bro. Schmidt is regaining his strength and may soon be back in circulation, after many months of illness.

Wor. Bro. C. M. Hasselmann, W. M., took part in several Grand Lodge visitations in the last few months; he went to Fort Stotsenburg for that purpose, on August 20th, and was at the joint meeting of Sinukuan, Dapitan, and Hagdang-Bato Lodges, on August 28th.

**St. John's No. 9.**—Speaking of his recent visit to the United States at the August Stated Meeting, Wor. Bro. David Innis, W. M., reported meeting the following Brethren who used to be in Manila: Merton Best (San Francisco), E. L. Driggs (Oakland, Calif.), Dick Hall (Portland, Ore.), and Allen R. Huber (Frankfort, Indiana).

Bro. Cyrus Padgett is back from his vacation.

Bro. C. G. Herdman, on vacation in California, writes that he will be back in Manila about the end of October.

**Iloilo No. 11, Iloilo.**—Bro. Manuel Blanco, S. W., was a Manila visitor; he arrived on the Stinson plane.

**Nilad No. 12.**—Mrs. Leoniza Javalera, wife of Lt. Javalera, is reported as recovering from her illness at Imus, Cavite.

Bro. Juan Fajardo was reported ill at the San Juan de Dios Hospital last month, suffering from anthrax.

At its September Stated Meeting, the Lodge resolved to give a banquet in honor of Wor. Bro. Ignacio Aquino and of Mrs. Javalera, to celebrate their recovery from illness.

**Pilar No. 15, Imus.**—Wor. Bro. Meliton Darwin and Bro. Domingo Reyes have recovered from their illness.

A letter was received from Bro. Simeon Toribio advising the brethren that he is now connected with the Ipo Mine.

Bro. Sidorio Remulla wrote informing the Brethren that he has been transferred to the U. S. S. Tulsa at Shanghai, China.

Bro. Gregorio Tiburcio, of the U. S. Navy Yard Band at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, T. H., wrote a letter sending his best regards and wishes to the Brethren.

Bro. Hipolito Garma is now stationed at Headquarters, Phil. Constabulary, Manila.

Bro. Eleuterio Nave has been transferred to the Headquarters of the Phil. Constabulary at Lucena, Tayabas.

Wor. Bro. Lorenzo Paredes has left the Bureau of Education and is now teaching in private schools.

**Sinukuan No. 16.**—Most Wor. Bro. Rafael Palma, P. G. M., is very busy with his work for the Constitutional Convention of which he is a prominent member.

Bro. Vicente Antonio, J. W., has received a substantial increase in salary, he is now acting chief of the secret service division of the Manila Police Department.

Wor. Bro. Potenciano Herrera's daughter, Zilla, died on September 15th from intestinal trouble and was buried in the Cementerio del Norte on the following day.

**Dapitan No. 21.**—Bro. Fernando Maglaya's eldest daughter, Mrs. T. Elviña, Mrs. Antonio Bautista, and Mrs. M. M. Peralta were on the sick list last month, and so was Bro. Melecio Vidal; but all these patients have since recovered from their illness.

Bro. Dr. Segundo Alano went to Iloilo on August 28th on business of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Bro. Ramon Talastas' house was the scene of the Get-together Party on September 1st, which was attended by a number of Brethren and members of their families.

While on a business tour in the Rikol provinces, Bro. Marcario V. Linsao visited several Lodges there and was well received.

Bro. Eladio G. Dimacali resigned from the Manila Supply Company in August and is now busy improving his poultry farm in the Grace Park Subdivision.

Bro. Felix Z. Ledda left for the Visayan Islands on the 18th of last month, on business of his company.

Bro. Antonio Bautista underwent a minor surgical operation last month.

Wor. Bro. Antonio Jonson was busy writing insurance in Central Luzon in August and September.

**Malinaw No. 25, San Pablo, Laguna.**—Wor. Bro. Inocencio F. Barleta is now municipal president of San Pablo; he was elected by an overwhelming majority of votes, on an independent ticket.

Wor. Bro. Irineo F. Exconde attended the funeral of Wor. Bro. Apolonio Carpena, at Calamba, on the 18th of last month, as delegate of Malinaw Lodge.

**Pinagsabitan No. 26, Sta. Cruz, Laguna.**—Wor. Bro. G. D. Corvissiano (c/o American Express Co., Kaerntnering 14, Vienna I. Austria) has written from Singapore, thanking the Brethren for the nice despedida they gave him. Bro. Corvissiano left on August 6th, last, by the "President Garfield," accompanied by his wife and two children, bound for Europe, on a combined business and pleasure trip. A farewell gift was presented to him at the Stated Meeting on August 4th.

The wife of Bro. Ching Coc is recovering from her serious illness.

Bro. Benjamin C. Ruiz was a visitor at the Grand Lodge office when he came to Manila last month on business.

**Batong Buhay No. 27.**—Mr. Juan Aposaga, a retired U. S. Navy man, was initiated on July 14th, last, and Bro. Yap Tak Wing was raised on August 13th.

Wor. Bro. Eugenio Dizon, who is chief inspector of the Manila Secret Service, left his daughter's sick-bed to hurry to the Minerva Cigar Factory when the disastrous riot of September 17th occurred. His daughter expired a few hours later, at St. Luke's Hospital. Bro. Dizon had but recently returned from sick leave in Baguio.

Bro. Serafin Torres is in a serious condition on account of an injury he received in connection with the Chinese Tong war.

**Zapote No. 29, Rosario.**—Brother Gregorio Magsaysay has just returned from China on the U. S. S. "Canopus".

Brother Francisco Ramos, Superintendent of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. Installation in Davao, is being transferred to Manila.

The wife of Brother Pedro Ramirez of 198 F. B. Harrison, Pasay, recently gave birth to a baby girl. Brother Ramirez is on board the U. S. S. "Chaumont," now in San Francisco, California.

Brother Mamerto Prudente of Rosario, Cavite, was reported sick.

**Lincoln No. 34, Olongapo.**—Bro. Moises de Guzman has visited Valdez Lodge No. 168, at Valdez, Alaska.

**Batangas No. 35, Batangas.**—M. W. Bro. Wenceslao Trinidad, P. G. M., was reported ill at his home last month.

**Mt. Apo No. 45, Zamboanga.**—Wor. Bro. James J. Wilson, P. M., visited Manila on business last month and was on that occasion a welcome caller at the Grand Lodge Office.

**Malolos No. 46, Malolos.**—Dues and greetings were received from Bro. Albino C. Martin, who is with the Bell Tel. and Tel. Co. at Crowley, Louisiana.

Wor. Bro. Juan L. Reyes, formerly with the office of the provincial treasurer of Bulacan, has been transferred to the office of the Comptroller of the Metropolitan Water District. Bro. Agapito J. Marcelo has been assigned to the position vacated by Bro. Reyes.

Bro. Mariano Chiong Tiapoc has left for China on business and pleasure; he expects to return before December.

Wor. Bro. Nicolas Buendia and Bro. Eugenio Baltao are both attending the Constitutional Convention of which they are Delegates.

Bro. Florentino Viola has been elected president of the municipality of San Miguel, Bulacan.

Bro. Dr. Domingo R. Tablan, late of Regeneración Lodge No. 36, and Bro. Sancho R. Jacinto, of Ibarra Lodge No. 31, have become members of Malolos Lodge by affiliation.

Bro. Lucio Tolentino, recently retired from the service of the Bureau of Education, is now located at Polo, Bulacan.

Wor. Bro. Dionisio Dimagiba is mourning the death of his wife which occurred last August. The Master and several other members of the Lodge attended the funeral.

Wor. Bro. Hermenegildo Pascual, Master of Malolos Lodge, paid a visit to the Grand Lodge Office while at Manila recently.

Wor. Bro. Jacinto Molina made arrangements for a popular banquet in honor of M. W. Bro. Francisco A. Delgado, P. G. M., recently elected Resident Commissioner. The affair, which took place at Bulacan on September 16th, was attended by thousands of people.

**Makabugwas No. 47, Tacloban.**—Bro. José A. Mendoza, J. W., joined the order of Benedicts while on a vacation at his home town, San Carlos, Pangasinan.

Bro. Major Alberto Ramos' well-deserved promotion was celebrated by a social function of the Goat Club. Bro. Ramos made a noble speech on the subject of national defense.

Bro. Donato Pesado, supervising teacher, has been transferred to the Liloan district.

**Pampanga No. 48, San Fernando.**—Major Paciano Tanco, P.C., is back in Pampanga Province as provincial commander. Major Telesforo Martínez, P. C., is now Assistant Inspector of Southern Luzon.

Bro. Go Piao, a former member of Dapitan Lodge No. 21, affiliated with Pampanga Lodge last July.

Wor. Bro. Isaac Santos is back again after having been a patient at Dr. Crisóstomo's clinic at Malolos since August 20th. During his sojourn at Malolos, Bro. Santos was shown all possible courtesies and attention by the members of Malolos Lodge No. 48, especially by the Worshipful Master, and Pampanga Lodge passed a resolution thanking these Brethren for what they did for Wor. Bro. Santos.

Bro. Dr. Pacifico R. Panlilio, a charter member of this Lodge who passed away on August 9th, was buried on August 12th in the municipal cemetery of Angeles. The funeral was well attended, many Brethren of this and other Lodges being in evidence.

Bro. Damaso Guevar, municipal treasurer of Masantol, was recently transferred to San Simon in the same capacity.

A letter with greetings has been received from Bro. Honorio C. Evangelista, now with the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities at Shanghai, China.

The mother of Bro. Eliseo Darjuan, of San Luis, passed away on September 8th, after a lingering illness. Bro. José S. Tan represented the Lodge at the funeral.

**Mt. Mainam No. 49, Naic, Cavite.**—Bro. Deogracias Ibañez, of the U. S. S. *Sequoia*, writes about seeing President Roosevelt in Washington during the presidential cruise and meeting many other Brethren. He sends regards from his present address, U. S. S. *Sequoia*, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

**Pintong Bato No. 51, Bacoar.**—Bro. Ching Tal, after an absence of about one year in Amoy, China, on vacation, is now back at his home in San Roque, Cavite.

Bro. Liberato V. Villamarzo reports the birth of a daughter; the "blessed event" occurred just previous to his departure for his new station, Dumaguete.

Mrs. Francisco Catalan, of Tacloban, Leyte, recently became the mother of another boy.

Bro. Juan C. Bautista, writing from New York, informs us that he visited many Lodges and that he called on Bros. H. Pacquing and M. T. Buensuceso, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wor. Bro. Teopisto C. Batungbakal is in Cebu on business of the Bureau of Posts.

**Makawiwili No. 55, Cápiz.**—Bro. Luis M. Sirilan, now stationed at Butuan, Agusan, as civil engineer, reports the birth of a son on July 30th.

Wor. Bro. Salvador Villaruz has returned from an extended sojourn in Cebu and Negros, for pleasure and business.

Bro. Kuroki Hernandez, S. W., governor elect of Cápiz, visited Manila on business recently.

**Pangasinan No. 56, Dagupan.**—Bro. Vicente Vinluan's daughter Mary died of pneumonia at the Philippine General Hospital in August and was buried in Manila; she had graduated from the Bayambang Normal School last March.

Wor. Bro. Vicente de Leon lost a grandson who died at Dagupan on August 25th.

Bro. Cenon S. Cervantes, manager of the Dagupan branch of the Philippine National Bank, was called to Manila for special detail in the head office.

Wor. Bro. Vicente de Leon's son-in-law, Dr. Licerio Velasquez, is on special detail in the Bureau of Health in Manila.

Bro. Perfecto N. Cendaña reports the birth of a son on September 13th.

Bro. Fortunato R. Domingo's second child died on September 17th and was buried in Dagupan. Another of Bro. Domingo's children is still ill in the Pangasinan Provincial hospital.

**Kanlaon No. 64, Bacolod, Occ. Negros.**—Wor. Bro. Irineo Ferraris, Secretary, visited Manila last month and dropped in at the Grand Lodge Office on that occasion.

Wor. Bro. Carlos Dreyfus also visited Manila; like Wor. Bro. Ferraris, he came in connection with the Sugar Limitation legislation.

Bro. Aguedo Gonzaga went to Manila for medical treatment.

**Kasilawan No. 77.**—Bro. Quintin San Miguel's father died of old age on August 31st.

Bro. Mariano Agbulos came down from Baguio for a short visit to his wife and three children, who are residing temporarily at 1113 M. Natividad, Sta. Cruz.

**Taga-Ilog No. 79.**—Wor. Bro. Clemente Bernabe, the Secretary of this Lodge, had a narrow escape from death while taking an outing with his family last month. His car had a collision with a train at Calamba and was wrecked; but fortunately Wor. Bro. Bernabe's injuries were not of a permanent character while Mrs. Bernabe merely suffered contusions.

**Mount Lebanon No. 80.**—Bro. Triska writes that he has been transferred from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and that mail will reach him at 2624—9th Ave., Kearney, Nebr.

Wor. Bro. Awad, on a tour around the world, is at present somewhere near Jerusalem.

Bro. Vogt writes that he is in good health and is enjoying life at Shanghai.

Bro. Erick W. Mannberg expects to be back in Manila some time this month.

Wor. Bro. M. Goldenberg is now Inspector of Dapitan Lodge No. 21.

**High Twelve No. 82.**—Bros. José B. Logan, Antonio Quiaoit, Quintin Gellidon and Alberto Barros passed the forester's examination on June 29, 1934.

Bro. Emilio Marquez is still a patient at the free ward of the Santol Sanatorium.

Bro. Dr. Co Tui, now associate professor of experimental surgery at the New York and Bellevue Hospital, came to China with his wife and visited Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. They expect to return soon to their home in New York City.

**Dagohoy No. 84, Tagbilaran.**—Wor. Bro. Bernardo Palma, chief clerk of the district engineer's office at Tagbilaran, has been transferred to Bacolod, Occidental Negros, in a similar capacity.

**Abra No. 86, Bangued.**—Wor. Bro. Angel S. Tadeo, P.M., has been transferred from Mindoro to Occidental Negros as provincial treasurer, by way of promotion.

**Mencius No. 93.**—Manuel Govantes, Jr., son of Bro. Manuel Govantes, 13 years of age and a student in the Gregorio del Pilar Elementary School, was drowned in the Canal de la Reina, south of the Sta. Elena Bridge, in the afternoon of September 13th. The body was recovered that same afternoon and was buried on September 14th, the funeral being well attended.

Bro. Gaw Punso has changed his address from 584 Alvarado to 237 Soler.

**Service No. 95.**—Greetings were received from Bro. Alden Erickson, U.S.S. *Canopus*, Bro. Marion Bohanan, U.S.S. *Augusta*, Bro. Michael L. Krump, U.S.S. *Augusta*, and Bros. William D. Bohler and Ralph W. Eckhardt, 70th Service Sqdn., A.C., Hamilton Field, San Rafael, Calif.

Dues and Greetings were received from Bro. Walter H. Blythe, 343 Paul Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; from Bro. Abby J. Roy, U.S. Naval Hospital, Cañacao, who reports that he is recovering rapidly and will soon be released from the hospital; from Bro. George A. Sanford, U.S.S. S-38, Sub. Div. No. 10, c/o P.M., Manila; and from Bro. Capt. Russel C. Akins, 110 N. Woolsey St., Fayetteville, Ark.

Richard Wm. Elliott was initiated at a special meeting held August 20th.

**Mount Huraw No. 98, Catbalogan.**—Wor. Bro. Lao Hoo, on September 14th, tendered a dinner to Wor. Bro. E. E. Voss, W.M. of Manila Lodge No. 1, who was at Catbalogan from September 11th to 15th to give instruction in scouting and visited the Lodge on that occasion.

Wor. Bro. Clodoaldo Lucero's daughter Conchita was elected "Queen of the Light" at the town fiesta of Catbalogan on August 23rd-26th.

**Bud Daho No. 102, Jolo.**—Wor. Bro. Arturo Villanueva, W.M., spent a vacation of two weeks in Manila and visited several Lodges during his sojourn in the capital.

**Bataan No. 104, Balanga.**—Bro. and Mrs. S. S. Tongko, now at Los Angeles, Calif., report the birth of a daughter on May 3rd.

Wor. Bro. Felipe Padolina and family are back from a short vacation in Papaya, Nueva Ecija.

Bro. Adriano Sioson is back at the Limay Elementary School after a few days in Manila on special detail.

Wor. Bro. J. C. Hill is at the Cañacao Hospital with chronic amoebic dysentery.

Wor. Bro. Dr. S. R. Gonzon, his father-in-law and two daughters were on the sick list in September.

Bro. J. S. Paguio sent greetings from Vigan, I. S.

Leonard Wood No. 105, Fort Stotsenburg.—Wor. Bro. Doyle O. Hickey, P.M., sends greetings from the United States. Word has been received that Wor. Bro. J. D. Cook, P.M., expects to return to the Philippine Islands.

Bro. J. B. Baker has gone back to the United States.

Bro. Benigno Calantuan went to Manila to consult an eye specialist.

Amity No. 106, Shanghai.—Bro. Edward L. Hall visited Shanghai early in August on a combined business and pleasure trip, renewing old friendships.

Bro. David Kwok made a vacation trip to Hongkong and Canton with his family early in August.

Bro. L. Soyka spent a month's vacation in Japan, during August.

Bro. K. L. Kwong and family sailed on August 31st for San Francisco, where our Brother will assume his duties as Chinese Consul-General.

Mrs. N. L. Han, wife of the Lodge Auditor, had a second stroke late in July but she has rallied again and is now resting at her home.

Pearl River No. 109, Canton, China.—Brother J. C. Huang who has been ill for the past months, dropped in at our Stated Meeting on the 11th, and was heartily cheered by the Brethren.

Mrs. J. H. Paxton returned from the United States on Sept. 4th.

Mrs. G. E. Hanaford has been away since June.

Master James Henry, younger son of Brother J. M. Henry, had an operation last week.

A daughter was born to Brother and Mrs. Snuggs on Aug. 27th.

Brother W. Leong of Araw Lodge No. 18 is a regular visitor to our meetings.

Kutang Bato No. 110, Cotabato.—Wor. Bro. Dionisio Gutierrez, major, P.C., provincial governor of Cotabato, and Wor. Master of this Lodge, made a flying trip to Manila on official business last month.

—oOo—

## Seccion Castellana

# THE CABLETOW

La Gran Logia de M. L. y A. de las Islas Filipinas se fundó en 1912. Tiene 105 Logias (29 en la ciudad de Manila) con 6,000 Maestros Masones aproximadamente. Es la única Gran Logia soberana en Asia y es universalmente reconocida. Su territorio, o sea, el Archipiélago Filipino, tiene una superficie de 114,400 millas cuadradas de tierra y una población de más de 12 millones. Sus actuales Grandes Dignatarios principales son: Manuel Camus, Gran Maestre; Samuel R. Hawthorne, Gran Maestre delegado; Conrado Benitez, Primer Gran Vigilante; Edward M. Masterson, Segundo Gran Vigilante; Vicente Carmona, Gran Tesorero y Newton C. Comfort, Gran Secretario. La asamblea anual de la Gran Logia se celebra el cuarto martes de enero de cada año y en sus deliberaciones se emplean indistintamente el inglés y el castellano.

## Editoriales

### EL EGOISMO

Está lloviendo—un chaparrón de primera. Estoy disgustado porque no puedo salir de la oficina y el tiempo se presenta con aspecto cada vez peor. Es más, no podré dar el paseo en compañía agradable que me había prometido por la noche. Maldita sea la lluvia! Pero, de repente me pongo a pensar. Por la mañana, al pasar frente a la casa destartalada al lado de la carretera, ví a la vieja hortelana sentada en su sillón en la galería y observé por el movimiento de sus labios que estaba rezando. Sin duda estaba pidiendo lluvia, porque hacía muchas semanas que no había caído una gota. Los animales sedientos y hambrientos en la dehesa, los arbustos y plantas marchitos en la huerta, los peces y las ranas que se morían en los charcos y riachuelos; todos pedían lluvia. Y yo, al cumplirse el deseo ferviente de tantos—  
¡Bendita sea la lluvia!—L. F.

### LA LUCHA POR LA ESCUELA PUBLICA GRATUITA

Entre las instituciones libres que el gobierno americano ha traído a Filipinas no hay ninguna que sea más importante que la instrucción pública gratuita. El pueblo en general la aprecia, pero hay ciertos elementos que la combaten y hablan de la "escuela sin Dios." No cabe duda de que los enemigos de dicha institución buscarán la manera de derribarla cuando venga el cambio de régimen, y se nota mucha actividad en las filas de los enemigos de la instrucción pú-

blica en estos momentos cuando se está escribiendo la futura constitución del país. La instrucción pública no tiene igual como baluarte de la libertad de pensamiento y religión y sin ella no puede haber pueblo libre y fuerte. ¡Que la respeten y mantengan, pues!  
—L. F.

### LA MASONERIA Y EL LUCRO

La Gran Logia de California, en sus instrucciones al Aprendiz Masón, dice lo que sigue:

La Masonería no busca el lucro en sus actividades. Nadie puede decorosamente usar la Francmasonería con fines comerciales o para ganarse la confianza de otros con el objeto de adelantar su fines egoistas o de beneficio pecuniario. Debe ser obvio a cualquier hombre que piense que el uso de las relaciones fraternales en favor de nuestros intereses privados es anti-ético y anti-masónico. El que falte de esta manera es acreedor a la crítica más severa.

Nos contó un amigo quien en época de la guerra mundial tenía bajo sus ordenes unos setenta empleados, que entre éstos se hallaban muchos masones y que de los que iban y venían, solamente cinco se valieron del nombre de la Masonería para conseguir que él los admitiera. Y estos cinco—añadió—son los únicos Masones de los muchos cuyos servicios contraté en aquellos cuatro años, que no resultaron ser empleados idóneos y leales.

El que se vale de su calidad de Masón como escudo de sus defectos y falta de idoneidad, no merece ser Mason.—L. F.

### "CADENA DE LA BUENA SUERTE"

El título del presente artículo lo es también de una carta que acabamos de recibir por correo, algunas semanas después de llegar a nuestras manos la comunicación de la cual nos ocupamos en la parte inglesa

del presente número. Esta vez, el autor supersticioso o burlón de la epístola escribe en castellano y también echa mano al latín porque las palabras cabalísticas que deben traernos buena suerte si enviamos nueve copias a otros, o una desgracia si rompemos la cadena, rezan como sigue:

JESUS AUTEM  
JESUS TIBI SACRAMENTUM  
JESUS AYUDAME  
JESUS VIGILAME Non.

SALUD PROSPERIDAD FELICIDAD

El escritor de la carta nos cuenta que por haber cumplido con lo que manda la "Cadena de la buena Suerte," Enrique el venezolano obtuvo un premio de P\$50,000.00 y el Coronel Serrano recibió P\$100,000.00 de un negocio. A un infeliz, por no haber hecho caso de la "Cadena," lo tuvieron que llevar al hospital. Nos comunican también que el Rey Jorge de Inglaterra envió la "Cadena" al Emperador Hirohito y éste al Presidente Roosevelt, etc. y que llegó a Filipinas dirigida por el Coronel Lindbergh al Gobernador General Murphy y éste la envió al Presidente Quezon, etc. ¡Que tonterías!

El que nos ha enviado la carta de marras; sea quien fuere, tiene muy mala opinión de nuestra inteligencia. Desde 1920 en que recibimos la primera comunicación de esta clase, hemos roto la cadena unas treinta o cuarenta veces y hemos escrito una docena de artículos sobre la materia, pero parece que la superstición es como la Hidra con siete cabezas que renacen a medida que se cortan. No podemos reirnos del *anting-anting* del analfabeto si entre los que manejan la máquina de escribir hay bastante estúpidos para enviar muchos miles de mensajes supersticiosos de la clase a que nos referimos.—L. F.

## DE LOS MASONES NO AFILIADOS

(Traducción de un texto en inglés, hecha por el Ven. Hmno. A. L. Parodi Vacaro y publicada en la "Revista Masónica del Perú.")

Se entiende por Masón no afiliado, aquel que no es miembro activo, ni cotiza en ninguna Logia. Semejante clase de masones, si bien alcanza un número considerable, constituye un descrédito para la Orden, porque su existencia ya sirve de prueba palmaria, que no se ha tomado el debido cuidado en la selección de los miembros. Hace algunos años las Grandes Logias de Estados Unidos han condenado este hecho en todos los tonos, y al mismo tiempo se han suscitado discusiones y cambios de ideas acerca del método más eficaz de controlar y reprimir este daño.

El Comité especial de Jurisprudencia de la Gran Logia de Virginia dijo en 1856 una gran verdad, que: "No se puede ocultar que esta clase de zánganos, dentro de la colmena masónica, y que actualmente suman millones en América, está ejerciendo una influencia en extremo malsana, respecto de la posición que nuestra secular institución ocupa y sostiene ante el mundo".

Es, desde luego, importante estudiar las prerrogativas que goza esta clase de masones y la naturaleza de relaciones que existe entre ellos y el cuerpo del cual se encuentran segregados.

En primer lugar, debe dejarse establecido que no existe en las Antiguas Constituciones, precepto más claramente expresado que aquel que puntualizaba que

todo Masón debería pertenecer a una Logia. Los fundamentos de esta ley que imponen tal deber, se remontan a la época de las Constituciones Góticas del año 926 que nos dicen: "que todo obrero laborará con diligencia en los días de trabajo a fin de poder gozar de sus días feriados". La razón para que todo Masón deba trabajar así, la encontramos en las posteriores Constituciones que, siempre que se refiere a los masones, les llama "miembros trabajadores" de la Fraternidad, hasta que llegamos a los cargos aprobados en 1722 que claramente establecen: "que todo hermano debería pertenecer a una Logia y estar sujeto a sus leyes locales y reglamentos generales".

Esta ley, tal como se ha enunciado, no ha sido observada en los tiempos modernos, con aquella fidelidad que era de esperarse. Por otra parte, no se señaló una pena precisa para quienes violaren sus disposiciones. La frase "debería pertenecer, etc." da al reglamento una simple forma declaratoria, y aunque todos estamos convencidos que su violación constituye una negligencia de los deberes masónicos y por consiguiente castigable por cualquier tribunal masónico, los juristas no se han puesto de acuerdo respecto a la naturaleza y extensión del castigo que debiera imponerse.

La Gran Logia del Estado de Georgia prohíbe visitar las Logias y recibir cualquiera de los privilegios o beneficios de la Masonería, a todo Maestro Masón que permanezca sin afiliarse más de 12 meses.

El Estado de Maryland les priva únicamente el derecho a visitar otras Logias.

El Estado de Mississippi despoja a los Masones sin afiliarse de todo derecho y privilegio dentro de la Orden, a saber: visitar las Logias, solicitar el socorro masónico, recibir entierro masónico y formar parte de las procesiones masónicas.

El Estado de Iowa francamente los enjuicia y suspende si no dan una excusa comprobada por su no afiliación a algun Taller.

El Estado de Carolina del Sur les suministra ayuda Masónica; pero les niega el derecho a visitar, salvo una vez cada Logia.

El Estado de Vermont les priva de todos sus derechos, beneficios y privilegios dentro de la Orden; pero hace una excepción con los hermanos pobres y sin trabajo que no se hallan en condiciones de abonar las cuotas mensuales y demás derechos establecidos.

El Estado de Virginia les declara no hallarse capacitados para recibir los beneficios de la Masonería.

El Estado de Wisconsin rehusa concederles ayuda, a menos que presenten pruebas fehacientes de su no afiliación.

El Estado de Alabama no les concede ni ayuda masónica, ni entierro.

El Estado de New York no les permite visitar sino dos veces las Logias, les proporciona ayuda y entierro masónico, pero les priva de formar parte en las procesiones masónicas.

El Estado de California manda que sus Logias les enjuicien, declarándoles indignos de recibir los beneficios de la caridad masónica.

El Estado de Indiana les prohíbe formar parte de las procesiones y les niega, además, los derechos de socorro, de visita y de entierro.

Los Estados de Carolina del Norte, Texas, Ohio, Arkansas, y Missouri les señalan un impuesto especial.

El Estado de Minnesota considera ofensivo admitir como visitante por más de tres veces a un masón no

afiliado y les niega el derecho a ser socorridos, a ser enterrados masónicamente, y a formar parte de las procesiones masónicas.

En resumen, se puede concluir que las penas impuesta a la no afiliación son múltiples y varían según la jurisdicción que se trate. No existe ninguna Gran Logia en la Tierra, que no se haya detenido a considerar este tema, estimando que la no afiliación significa, una ofensa digna de ser penada o, al menos, de sufrir la privación de algunos de los derechos y prerrogativas de todo Maestro Masón.

Y como efectivamente se trata de un precepto de nuestra Orden, sobre el cual no cabe duda, precepto que señala que todo Masón debería pertenecer a una Logia y contribuir al sostenimiento de la Institución en conformidad a los propios recursos; y como por la continuidad en el estado de no afiliación viola este precepto y desobedece la ley que había prometido cumplir; necesariamente se concluye que el Masón sin afiliarse se halla colocado en una posición muy diferente, tanto moral como legalmente, de quienes, sabiendo respetar sus obligaciones viven en la actividad y en un plano de regularidad. Permitásenos investigar respecto de la naturaleza de esta nueva situación y sus efectos legales. Pero antes que todo vamos a establecer como primera premisa y para mejor entendimiento de los puntos de vista que se enumeraran a este respecto; **“que todo Masón se halla colocado, por la naturaleza misma de la organización masónica, dentro de una doble situación: primero, respecto de la Orden y después, respecto de su Logia”**.

La relación que existe entre todo Masón para con la Orden, es semejante a la del niño para con sus padres, relación que una vez establecida, jamás podrá ser destruida. Como ningún cambio de tiempo, lugar o circunstancias, pueden autorizar al niño a despojarse por sí mismo de aquel vínculo que existe entre él y el autor de su existencia, vínculo que solo la muerte puede desatar; así también, no existe nada capaz para cancelar esa relación entre un Masón y la Orden, salvo la expulsión, pena que está reconocida como el equivalente a la muerte masónica. De aquí los resultados de la bien conocida máxima: **“Una vez Masón se es siempre Masón”**. De allí se sigue, que un miembro no afiliado no se encuentra desposeído, y tampoco puede despojarse por sí mismo de todas sus responsabilidades masónicas para con la Fraternidad en general. Por su no afiliación no pierde los deberes correlativos de la Orden hacia él, que tienen por origen su relación general para con la Orden. Estas obligaciones se refieren a los deberes del secreto y ayuda en la hora de peligro inminente. Nadie niega la perpetua existencia del primero, y el mismo lenguaje con que se expresa, no deja lugar a excepciones ni menos presta oportunidad para reservas, en lo que a los masones regulares y en actividad pueda referirse.

El hermano Alberto Pike, en su informe a la Gran Logia de Arkansas, al tratar de este punto, dice: **“Si una persona en inminente peligro, o en estado de premiosa necesidad que no dejara tiempo a obtener informes respecto a sus condiciones de dignidad, solicitara la ayuda de un Masón, salvo que se trate de alguien capaz de negar su ayuda a un digno hermano, no deberá**

**deternerse a reflexionar y concluir por no hacer nada.”** Pero Mackey confiesa no hallarse satisfecho con lo que se acaba de exponer, por cuanto no se enfoca los principios desde el punto de vista que se debiera. Debemos ayudar en inminente peligro cuando se nos solicita en forma masónica, en cuyo caso, se cometería una injusticia si nos detuviéramos a indagar acerca del asunto de afiliación. La obligación de prestarse ayuda es reciproca entre todos los Masones; constituye una obligación que nunca ha sido, ni jamás podrá ser dejada de lado.

Puede decirse que, siguiendo esta oportunidad de recibir ayuda. A lo dicho puede objetarse que, ello es posible, por cuanto no se conoce la posición debida del solicitante, ni se puede perder tiempo en adquirir informes. Y aquí el razonamiento del hermano Pike cobra la debida importancia. Hallándose en inminente peligro, no hay tiempo que dedicar a informes respecto a la dignidad. Pero a sabiendas que se trata de un Masón expulsado, nadie está obligado a prestar atención al llamado, por cuanto un Masón expulsado es legalmente un Masón muerto, un Masón que ha dejado de existir. Pero el Masón no afiliado no se encuentra en semejante situación, y este es el punto que constituye la principal diferencia. El único camino que les queda a todas las Grandes Logias del mundo para hacer desaparecer las dificultades de este nudo gordiano, es expulsar a todo Masón no afiliado que no pueda presentar las suficientes excusas para permanecer sin afiliarse. No existe objeción legal de ninguna naturaleza que impida tomar esta medida, siempre y cuando se lleve a cabo el juicio que corresponde. Entonces y únicamente los masones no afiliados alcanzarán, en el verdadero sentido legal a ser considerados **“indignos”**, y entonces y únicamente, perderán todos aquellos derechos masónicos que primitivamente poseyeran a causa de sus relaciones con la Orden.

La relación que todo Masón mantiene con su Logia es de distinta naturaleza de aquella que le une con la Orden. Es en cierto grado similar a aquella relación política que los juristas han dado en llamar **“fidelidad local”**, o aquella lealtad que todo hombre está obligado a manifestar hacia el país o su mandatario en cuyos territorios y bajo cuya protección reside. Esta lealtad se basa en aquella doctrina que dice: que donde hay protección deberá existir sujeción o dependencia, y que toda sujeción deberá recibir, en retorno, protección.

(Continuará)

#### PALABRAS DEL GRAN MAESTRE DE LA GRAN LOGIA “EL PACIFICO”, MEXICO

El medio ambiente singular, propio, marcado, que corresponde a la Masonería en su carácter avanzado de profesar ideas combativas de la esclavitud humana, en sus fuentes de origen, en el individuo y en las instituciones sociales, obliga al masón a bregar en todo momento con la esperanza de la consumación de sus anhelos de adepto. Por lo que la vida negativa, la vida de retroceso y la actitud de nulidad, de conservación de aquello que debe renovarse por nuevos análisis y erecciones nuevas, la vida de pasividad morbosa, no son las indicadas para el que, como masón, debe realizar una misión que por sus dificultades y sus miras superiores necesita esfuerzo, lucha, sentido de realización, energías constantes que demandan de todo iniciado la completa masonificación de su vida profana.