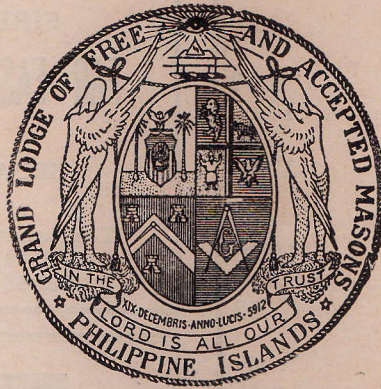


The Cable Torch

Vol. XII

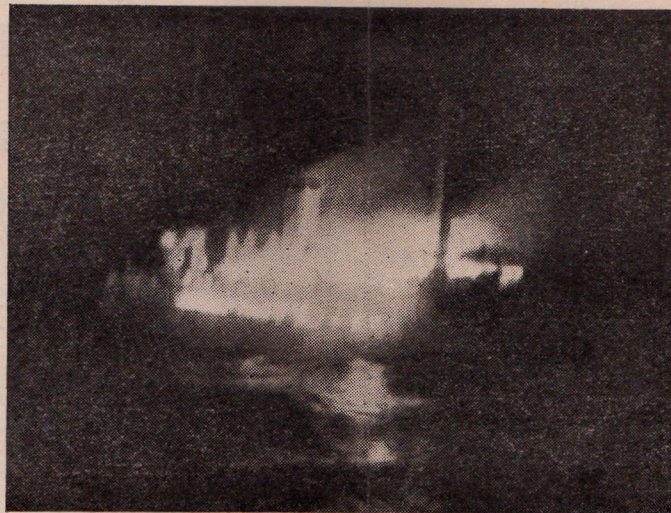
Manila, P. I., November 1, 1934

No. 6



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



The U. S. S. *Fulton* on fire at sea, near Bias Bay, China, on March 14, 1934, with three members of Service Lodge No. 95, of Manila, on board. (See page 113, this issue)

LIST OF PRICES OF SUPPLIES FOR SALE BY GRAND SEC- RETARY'S OFFICE

	SELLING PRICES	
	Before July 1, 1934	Since July 1, 1934
Receipts for dues, per book of 200	P 5.00	P 2.50
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
Lodge Ledger	20.00	10.00
Secretary's Cash Book	5.50	5.00
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 Spanish 3.00 Tagalog .030	2.50 2.50 0.30
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
The Brown Book	3.00	3.00

N. B.—The "Brown Book" is the former "Manual."

Cash must accompany orders for supplies; make check or money order payable to Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands.

Have your Cabletow bound in neat black fabricoid binding, for P2.00 for each 1-year volume, plus postage, if any. If the management has to furnish copies that are missing, these will be charged for at the rate of 10 centavos per copy (P1.00 for the entire year if all numbers are furnished by management of Cabletow).

We issue BONDS of every description

Firearm	Judicial
Indemnity	Fidelity
Contractors	Miscellaneous
Custom House	Internal Revenue

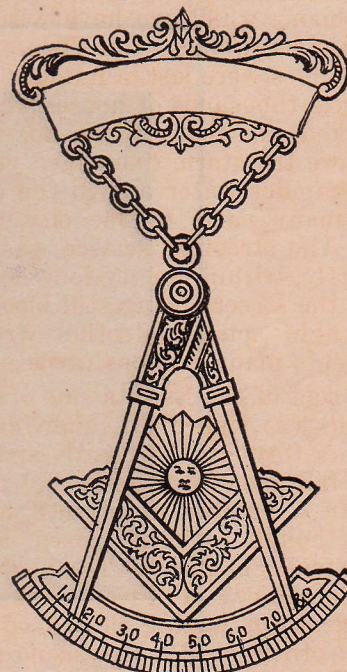
We are duly empowered by the Government of the Philippine Islands to write bonds, and by authority of the Governor General, our bonds are accepted by the courts, and all offices and bureaus of the Philippine Government. We also issue Contractors' bonds for any of the Army and Navy posts of the United States in the Islands, as well as bonds for banks and commercial firms.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

FAR EASTERN SURETY & INSURANCE CO., INCORPORATED

EDUARDO DEL ROSARIO TANKIANG
President & General Manager

Telephones:	615 Teodora Alonso
2-30-74	P. O. Box 692
2-29-16	Manila, P. I.



PAST MASTER'S JEWELS

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

Apply to
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE
Masonic Temple

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.

All members of Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands are paid subscribers to THE CABLETOW, their subscriptions being paid by their respective Lodges. Subscription price for others: ₱3.00 (\$1.50) Per Annum

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office of Manila, P. I.

Address all communications to THE CABLETOW, P. O. Box 990, Manila, P. I. Office, 524 Masonic Temple, Escolta, Manila
Phone 2-15-06

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., November 1, 1934

No. 6

Editorial Section

THE TYPHOON

Quite unexpectedly, a destructive typhoon struck the city of Manila and vicinity early in the morning of October 16th and left in its wake a scene of devastation and desolation which seemed to surpass even that left by the "Cantabria Storm" of 1905 and other disastrous typhoons which we have witnessed during our 35-year sojourn in these fair isles of the Pacific. Over a score of lives were lost, a number of ships were sunk or damaged, thousands of houses were completely or partly wrecked, and many thousands of trees were uprooted. Before the storm had raged very long, half of the city was under water and in the dark, and for several days, many parts of the city were without electric light. The streetcar service was re-established, at least partly, within twenty-four hours after the blow, many of the streets being still blocked by fallen trees, electric light poles, and other wreckage. The damage represents many millions of pesos.

The copper roof of the Escolta side of our beautiful Masonic Temple was ripped off, allowing the rain to enter in torrents through the boards and damage the Scottish Rite Hall and the records and paraphernalia extensively. In a number of offices, windows were wrenched off, though properly closed, and considerable havoc was wrought inside. The books and papers on the Grand Secretary's desk were soaked with water and spoilt, the storm having destroyed the window near the desk; otherwise there was no damage done in the Grand Lodge office.

A number of our Brethren have suffered heavily by this storm; but fortunately none lost his life this time, while in past disasters of similar magnitude, members of the Craft perished in shipwrecks at sea.

Meritorious work was done by the Red Cross, which relieved distress wherever it found it. With its splendid organization and trained personnel, it promptly took complete charge of the work of providing food and shelter for the homeless and needy. The record

it established should, we believe, open the eyes of those who have in the past, through ignorance or prejudice, attacked or refused to contribute to the support of the Red Cross. We hope all our Brethren will remember the wonderful showing made by the Red Cross on this occasion when they are again called upon to help that institution.—L. F.

THINNING OUT THE LODGES

We consider that there are altogether too many Lodges under our Grand Jurisdiction, especially in the city of Manila and vicinity. While it is true that there has not been a Lodge chartered in the city of Manila for a good many years, it is also true that this is due to the announcement frankly made by nearly every Grand Master we have had during that period that in his opinion, a number of the existing Lodges should consolidate, and that he would not entertain any petition for a dispensation for a new Lodge in Manila. Several Lodges were organized in municipalities adjacent to the city of Manila; but in due time they removed their meeting-place to Manila, thereby increasing the number of Lodges in this already overcrowded city. It is a fact that many of the officers and leading members of Lodges in towns near Manila are residents of the capital city. That that is not as it should be goes without saying. With the Master of a Lodge in Cavite or Rizal working and living in Manila, there cannot be that close attention to duty that that officer owes to his Lodge and its membership. Remote control and absent treatment should be avoided in the government of a Masonic Lodge, where close contact and easy accessibility are important elements.

The Lodges in Manila are now paying for the carelessness with which charters were granted in the past, prayed for in many cases for the sole purpose of satisfying the ambition and vanity of small groups of Masons. Some of our best Lodges, who refuse to stoop to soliciting members and will not lower their stand-

ard of membership, have not had petitioners for the degrees for years, and there is no prospect of a change in the near future. In some Lodges in Manila—this is an open secret—soliciting is practised, and in others, the standards of admission have been lowered to the danger point. With a smaller number of Lodges, there would not be all that trouble, or there would at least be much less of it.

We strongly believe that Lodges which have ceased to be useful and able to stand alone, should make up their mind to consolidate, while insolvent Lodges and Lodges that are a burden and hindrance to the Fraternity and resort to unmasonic practices to keep alive, should be put out of existence, for the good of Masonry.—*L. F.*

INSURANCE

We publish in this issue of the *Cabletow* a lecture delivered in one of our Lodges by a Brother who has for many years been in the insurance business and whom the Lodge had called upon to explain briefly and succinctly to its members what insurance is and what it will do for a man. We welcome this opportunity to publish that essay in our paper, because we have always been strong believers in insurance. If our Brethren were more insurance-minded, there would not be so many widows and orphans of Masons whose straitened circumstances are a reproach to our Fraternity, nor would there be so many Lodges which find it exceedingly difficult to do their duty by those left unprovided for by deceased members of the Lodge. It is our firm belief that not only should every petitioner for the degrees be made to bring proof that he carries adequate insurance for the benefit of those dependent upon him, but once a Mason, he should be required to keep his insurance paid up. The percentage of Masons in this Grand Jurisdiction who carry adequate insurance is now altogether too small; but we hope that with the time, there will be more and more of our Brethren conscientious and thrifty enough to provide as they should for the case of death, instead of leaving a family in distress when Death, which lurks at every turn of the road, overtakes them.—*L. F.*

INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGES

One of the Grand Lodges which suspended relations with ours, in reply to a communication sent by our Grand Lodge, replied that it has been their settled practice to follow the decisions of the United Grand Lodge of England in such matters and that if the Grand Lodge of England can be induced to reconsider the matter and to revoke its decision to suspend fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, the Grand Lodge to which we have reference will be glad to resume the fraternal relations which have hitherto existed between it and the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. The National Grand Lodge of France, founded by the United Grand Lodge of England, has intimated practically the same thing. This course, to our way of thinking, does not show the independence of judgment one is entitled to expect from an independent Grand Lodge, nor that spirit of justice which should guide Masons and Masonic Bodies in their actions. Thus an error of judgment—and that such there has been must by this time be plain even to the Mother Grand Lodge of the World—is multiplied, which

is, perhaps, a sincere source of regret to those who took the first step in this unfortunate affair.

We believe that justice and fairness will finally prevail; but as it is much easier to do such things than to undo them, our Grand Lodge may have to bear the onus and burden of this suspension of relations for some time to come.—*L. F.*

MAINTAINING CONTACT

A Mason should never lose contact with his Brethren, his Lodge, and his Grand Lodge, and with the issues and concerns of Masonry in general, but should keep in constant touch with them. Unfortunately the number of Masons who have lost that contact is legion, and what is the worst, this indifference, this lack of a real understanding of the spirit of Masonry, an understanding which would keep their enthusiasm for the Institution alive, is not always of their own making but is in many cases the fault of their seniors in Masonry. We give a man the three degrees of Masonry and then leave him to his own devices. We leave him without that guidance, that encouragement which will keep him faithful to the Institution and interested in things Masonic. We permit other influences and concerns to take up his time and attention, to the prejudice of Masonry, until he finally drifts away and is lost to us. To prevent this is one of the tasks and duties of the older Masons, but unfortunately these are too often inclined to go to sleep on their laurels or allow work in organizations that have grown out of Symbolic Masonry to wean them from their duties as instructors and mentors of the Brethren not yet firmly grounded in the Craft.

Let us keep in touch with our Brethren and see that they do not lose contact with the Lodge and with Masonry and we shall add strength to our Institution and increase our own strength and influence which inactivity and the absence of contact sap more quickly than anything else.—*L. F.*

Official Section

Grand Lodge Committee for Visiting the Sick

Most Wor. Grand Master Manuel Camus has appointed Wor. Bros. Juan Nabong (88), Luis Lim Billan (93) and Paul F. Whitacre (94), to act as Grand Lodge Committee for Visiting the Sick during the month of November, 1934.

Our Itinerant Grand Officers

Our Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master have been doing a great deal of traveling and visiting in China in the last few months and we hope to give an account of their activities in our next issue. Rt. Worshipful Bro. Hawthorne has returned from his trip and is at the helm of the Grand Lodge at present, while Most Worshipful Bro. Camus will be with us very soon. Both have been, and are, doing excellent work, and both expect to do considerable visiting in the next few weeks and will tell our Brethren of their experiences and impressions while abroad. Belated accounts of other events will also appear in our December issue.

From Near And Far



A HEROIC RESCUE GRATEFULLY REMEMBERED

A disaster which might have assumed appalling proportions occurred near Bias Bay, China, on March 14, 1934. The U. S. S. FULTON, with 12 officers and 151 enlisted men on board, was en route from Hongkong to Foochow when, at about 6:45 P. M., a fire started in the engine room of the ship and spread so swiftly that all efforts to control it proved unavailing. Luckily the wind was blowing midship instead of from bow to stern, otherwise all on board would have perished. As it was, His British Majesty's Ship WISHART, having heard the SOS from the FULTON, came to the rescue of the officers and men who were huddled in the bow and stern of the ship, and thanks to the courage and efficiency of the British seamen, the entire crew of the FULTON was saved from the fiercely blazing ship.

Among the men saved were three Master Masons, Bros. A. J. Roy, A. W. Bott, and A. M. Lott, belonging to Service Lodge No. 95, F. & A. M., of Manila, P. I., and upon learning of their rescue, the Lodge mentioned felt that it must show its gratitude and admiration to the stalwart men who had saved their Brethren. Rt. Wor. Bro. E. M. Masterson, a Past Master of the Lodge and Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge, at the September Stated Meeting of Service Lodge, introduced a resolution, which was passed unanimously, to the effect that a cup be presented to

the commander, officers and ship's company of His Majesty's Ship WISHART, in recognition of their gallant work in saving, under great difficulties and danger, the entire crew of the U. S. S. FULTON, including the three members of the Lodge above named.

A beautiful cup was ordered made and Bro. C. A. Caron, the Secretary of Service Lodge, was entrusted with the duty of presenting the cup and a copy of the resolution engrossed on parchment, to H. M. S. WISHART. His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in Manila was consulted about the procedure and was very sympathetic and helpful.

Bro. Caron left Manila on September 11th with Deputy Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel R. Hawthorne, whom he was to accompany on his official visitations, on behalf of Most Worshipful Grand Master, to the Lodges under the Philippine Jurisdiction in Canton, Shanghai, and Nanking. Upon arrival in Hongkong, on September 11th, Bro. Caron immediately proceeded to the office of Commodore Frank Elliot, H. M. S. TAMAR, and stated his mission. Arrangements were then made for the presentation, which was to take place on board H. M. S. WITCH, the WISHART being at the time away from Hongkong. We copy the following paragraphs of Bro. Caron's report to the Lodge:

"On Friday, September 14th, at 11:30 A. M., I joined Commodore Elliott and his Aide, Commander Porter, at the office. Strict formality was observed throughout. From the office we proceeded by car to H. M. S. TAMAR, then boarded a launch for the WITCH which was anchored out in Hongkong Harbor. Upon boarding H. M. S. WITCH, the usual formality of receiving the Commodore was observed, and when I stepped on the gangplank a salute of one gun was fired in honor of the mission.

"After introduction to officers of the WITCH the party proceeded to the stern of the ship where the men had been assembled for this occasion. The first speaker was Commodore Elliott who announced the object of the visit. He also read a letter from the Admiralty stating the danger points of the U. S. S. FULTON while burning in Bias Bay. Luckily the wind was blowing midship instead of from bow to stern which was also a factor in saving the crew from a fiery death. I then spoke and, upon the request of Commodore Elliott, presented the cup and resolution to one of three members of the crew of H. M. S. WISHART who had remained in the Colony due to ill health.

"Commander Howson, Captain of H. M. S. WITCH, then acknowledged receipt of the cup and resolution on behalf of the Commander, Officers and Ship's Company of H. M. S. WISHART, with words of appreciation and the assurance that the cup and resolution would be safely delivered to the WISHART upon its return to the Colony. He then directed the Officers and Ship's Company of the WITCH to give Service Lodge No. 95 three rousing cheers for their token of esteem and admiration to the Officers and Ship's Company of H. M. S. WISHART for their timely and heroic rescue of the entire crew of the ill-fated U. S. S. FULTON burning at sea, Bias Bay, China, on the night of March 14, 1934.

"At the conclusion of the ceremony, Commodore Elliott, Commander Howson, Commander Porter and myself retired to Commander Howson's cabin where cocktails were served and we had a few minutes' chat, after which the party left the ship and the same formality was observed throughout the return trip to the Commodore's office.

"Commodore Elliott extended me an invitation to tiffin at his quarters but it was necessary for me to decline as I had previously accepted an engagement to tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel in company with Right Worshipful Brother Hawthorne."

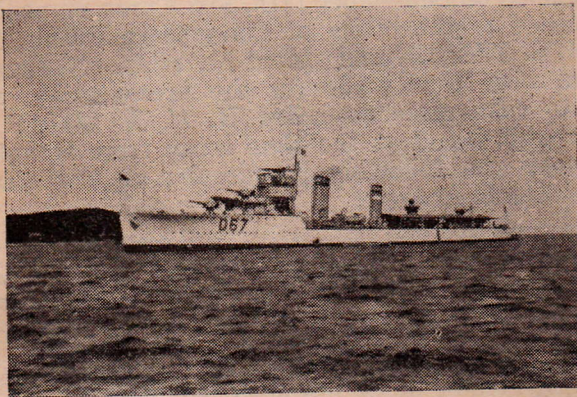
The Hongkong and Manila papers and the press in other parts of the world carried reports of this ceremony, which had been made the subject of a United Press dispatch.

The inscriptions engraved upon the cup, a cut of which appears on this page, read as follows:

Front: Presented to the Commander, Officers and Ship's Company of H. M. S. WISHART by Service Lodge No. 95, F. & A. M., Manila, P. I., September 3, 1934.

Reverse: For their heroic rescue of the Officers and Enlisted Men of the U. S. S. FULTON, burning at sea, evening of March 14, 1934, vicinity of Bias Bay, China, on which ship Bro. A. J. Roy, Bro. A. W. Bott and Bro. A. M. Lott, members of this Lodge, were on duty.

In the hall where Service Lodge No. 95 meets there hang three photographs, in one frame, one representing the U. S. S. FULTON before the disaster and the other while on fire, while the third represents H. M. S. WISHART. The photograph of the burning ship is reproduced on the title page of this number and the original plainly shows the figures of the men huddled in the bow and stern of the flaming craft, waiting for the rescuing boats. We also insert a cut of H. M. S. WISHART.



H. M. S. WISHART

Like the presentation of the plaque dedicated by Amity Lodge No. 106 to our Grand Lodge, the record of the rescue and presentation which we have endeavored to describe deserves to appear in letters of gold in the history of Masonry in the Philippine Islands.

On October 15th, last, the Master of Service Lodge No. 95 received from Hongkong the following letter, showing that the cup had been transferred to H. M. S. WISHART and graciously inviting members of Service Lodge passing through Hongkong to come on board to see the cup in its present home:

H. M. S. "Wishart"
at Hongkong.
11th October 1934.

Sir,

On behalf of the Officers and Ship's Company of H. M. S. "Wishart", I wish to thank you and the Brothers of Service Lodge No. 95, F. & A. M. for the magnificent cup which you have presented to the ship.

It will serve as yet another reminder of the bond of friendship which exists between the United States and Royal Navies, and it will be held in the greatest esteem by both the present and future ship's companies of H. M. S. "Wishart".

I greatly regret that the ship was not in Hongkong to receive the cup when Mr. Caron passed through the Colony last month, but sincerely hope that if you, or any other Brothers of your Lodge, are in Hongkong at the same time as H. M. S. "Wishart", you will come on board to see the cup in its present home.

Yours faithfully

DEREK WYBURD
(for) Commander.

The Master,
Service Lodge No. 95, F. & A. M.



BRO. THEO. I. OWEN DIES

A well-known "Old Timer" and Mason, Major Theodore I. Owen, died at Baguio on September 20th, last, and was buried in the Del Norte Cemetery, Manila, on Oct. 14th. Bro. Owen, who was 63 years old when he died, had been a member, since 1894, of Philipstown Lodge No. 236, of Cold Spring, New York. The funeral was held under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans; but the Deputy Grand Secretary and other members of the Grand Lodge were present and the Grand Lodge sent a wreath. The deceased leaves a widow, one married daughter, and three other children, the youngest being 11 years of age. He came to the Philippines with the Engineer Corps and also saw service in the Philippine Constabulary, in which he attained to the rank of major.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Among the organizations which have placed a ban on Masonry is the Salvation Army, as we read in a recent issue of the *Freemason's Chronicle* (London, England) which we copy hereunder:

FREEMASONRY AND THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army is against Freemasonry only in a certain respect, and all will agree that their objection is, in a measure, fully justified from their point of view.

We understand a Soldier of that Army is allowed to be a Freemason so long as he holds a subordinate position in the Army. When the time approaches for him to be promoted in rank he is informed that he has to resign and cease all activity and not visit a Lodge. His Freemasonry must end entirely if he takes his promotion in the Army.

We understand that General Higgins, a few years ago, confirmed the foregoing, saying that a Soldier in the Salvation Army holding high rank must devote himself entirely to his work as a "whole-time job" and no other outside interests are allowed. The General said the Salvation Army was not in opposition, but the rules and regulations, as stated, must be adhered to and obeyed; thus Freemasonry and other Societies come under the rules.

STANDING PAT

Further letters of members in the United States in response to our circular of May 31, 1934, have been received in the Grand Secretary's Office. Bro. L. M. Gilbertson (Cavite No. 2) writes from Great Falls, Montana, that he had a talk with officers of the Grand Lodge of Montana when it held its Annual Communication at Great Falls last August, and found them sympathetic listeners. Bro. L. M. Gorman (Cavite No. 2) of 1929 4th Street, San Diego, California, also writes hopefully.

OUR JAVA CONTEMPORARY

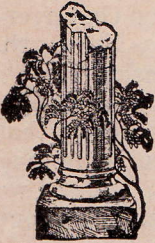
A number of non-masonic newspapers of the Far East have published articles on the Masonic situation in this part of the world, and considering that not only some Masonic papers, but even Grand Lodge Committees gave accounts of it that were full of errors, we cannot blame those profane papers for publishing garbled versions of the entire matter. The *China Weekly Review*, the *Chinese Republic*, the *South China Morning Post*, and another paper or two in China published articles of that sort, with comments generally unfavorable to Masonry. We see that the *Java Bode*, of Batavia, in its issue for June 30, 1934, commented on an article published by the *Straits Times*, of Singapore, mentioning the *Cabletow*. Our Masonic contemporary in Batavia, the *Indisch Maconniek*

Tijdschrift, in its August number, corrects a number of erroneous statements made in the *Straits Times* article. It also comments on the article in the *China Weekly Review*, which was inclined to attribute political significance to the activities in China that brought about the suspension of relations.

We thank our Dutch East India contemporary for its efforts to represent the situation in the proper light. We believe that our Brethren on the island of Java, whose splendid work we have always admired, take a fair and proper view of the situation, and we appreciated especially the comments of the *Tijdschrift* when it first reported the suspension of relations and was quite frank and open in its criticism of the action of the Grand Lodges who chose to withdraw their friendship from Philippine Masonry.

NEW EXCHANGE

We have added another splendid Masonic journal to our exchange list, **The Indiana Freemason**, official organ of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Indiana, which is typographically the work of the Indiana Masonic Home School of Printing, and of which Bro. Harry O. Butler is editor and supervisor and Bro. D. Samuel Cade business manager. We welcome this publication to our desk and trust that this exchange will be mutually beneficial.



Our Bead

Let vain regret refrain from empty
sighing
And yield its place to things of higher
worth;
For at the Gates of Time a hand is
lifted
To beckon on to new and untried ways.
—Selected.

Brother Dr. Pacifico R. Panlilio.

Member of Pampanga Lodge No. 48, San Fernando.
Died on August 9, 1934.

Buried in the municipal cemetery of Angeles,
Pampanga, on August 12, 1934.

Brother Yap Hoc Kian.

Member of Mount Huraw Lodge No. 98, Catbalogan,
Samar.

Drowned at Capul Island, Samar, on September 28,
1934.

Body not recovered.

Brother Ireneo Basco.

Member of Mt. Kaladias Lodge No. 91, Dumaguete,
Oriental Negros.

Died

Buried at Calbayog, Samar, on October 13, 1934.
Necrological services had been held by his
Mother Lodge.

Brother Theodore I. Owen.

Member of Philipstown Lodge No. 236, Cold Spring
N. Y.

Died at Baguio, September 20, 1934.

Buried in the Cementerio del Norte, Manila, on
October 14, 1934.

Brother Manuel M. Perez.

Member of Ma-Bu-Ti Lodge No. 92, Masbate.

Died at Manila, on September 30, 1934.

Buried in La Loma Cemetery.

Pieces of Architecture

LET THERE BE LIGHT

By Albert E. Tatton, *Minerva Lodge No. 41, Manila*

At the beginning of our Masonic career we heard the words "Let there be Light." They were uttered, so we were informed, in commemoration of the august event that brought light out of the primeval chaos, when "the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the earth."

That phrase, as some one has said,

Is a direct charge to every officer and member to spread and communicate Light—the Light of Knowledge and Understanding of the Tenets of Freemasonry—the charity, the philanthropy, the altruism of Freemasonry; to cause our Freemasons to appreciate the religion of Freemasonry, that here all narrow dogma, all sectarianism, all bias and prejudice cease, and that among Freemasons there exists a universal religion, a broad fellowship, a true brotherhood of men.

Freemasons must be brought not only to appreciate the great moral lessons of Freemasonry but also to practice them. First, by a proper mental preparation of the candidate for the degrees. Care must be taken that the candidate is not given a false impression of the ceremonies through which he is to pass. The Stewards should see to it that no one is allowed to distract the mind of the candidate by jesting or improper language while he is in the anteroom. Second, by intelligent rendition of the ritual, solemnly and feelingly given under appropriate conditions. In other words, the speaker himself must thoroughly understand the meaning of the part delivered in order that he may by accent and emphasis properly convey that meaning to the candidate. Here, also, it must be urged that those who take part in degree work strive by all means in their power to be letter perfect. Third, by encouraging a study by the novitiate of the ancestry, the tradition, the history of Freemasonry. We confer the degrees upon the candidate, we lecture him in those degrees, and then his Masonic education ceases unless the spirit of the candidate moves him to private research and learning. We tell him a few things about the antiquity of Masonry, many of them not accurate as to facts; but what do we tell him of the ancestry of Freemasonry? What does the average Freemason know of the symbolism, the tradition, the history, the development of operative and speculative Masonry? How many Freemasons are really conversant with the true meaning of the lessons of the degrees? There are many uninformed Masons, and Freemasonry to perform its mission must educate them in the meaning of the mysteries.

Why is it that in all jurisdictions there are found so many uninformed Masons? It is most likely due to the fact that not enough attention was paid to the quality of the candidates who were accepted from time to time. Special qualities of heart and temperament are essential. Where these are in doubt the Lodge must be given the benefit of that doubt. The Lodges are the guardians of the keys which unlock the doors of admission, not only into a particular Lodge, but into the whole Craft wherever found.

But before any improvement can be had, those already members who are as yet uninformed must become really conversant with the true meaning of the lessons of the degrees. It is now a case of "the blind leading the blind."

One Grand Master attributes the lack of interest in Lodge work shown by too many of our members to nothing more or less than a lack of knowledge of what is meant by Masonry. He said:

I do not altogether blame the individual Mason for this lack of knowledge, but I think that often the officers of the various Lodges are themselves to blame in not giving their candidates a fair show. A candidate is pushed through the various stages of his Masonic growth and then in many cases is allowed to shift for himself. No one bothers any further about him; he can sink or swim in the maelstrom of Masonic lore and mystery and no one holds out a helping hand * * * Is it any wonder then that the candidate who a short time previously professed himself as having a good opinion of the Craft, a genuine desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to make himself more extensively useful to his fellow creatures, is disappointed in Masonry, loses interest in his Lodge and quietly stays away and drops the subject in favor of something else? To the average man, simply putting him through the three ceremonies of his novitiate does not do him a great deal of good; he is mystified, does not grasp sufficiently any idea of the method to adopt for cracking the nut and getting at the kernel; the qualifying of himself to go through his examination previous to advancement only bewilders him further.

The Grand Master just quoted has stated conditions clearly and with force. As a remedy for correcting this state of affairs he suggested "that the actual practical work of the Lodge be taken up only on emergent meetings and that the regular meetings be devoted to study and discussion of Masonic truths and ideals and, until some such regular and methodical study of Masonic lore and tradition is undertaken we will have but half-hearted attendance and unsatisfactory work." He goes on to say:

I hold it as a fundamental principle that we owe more to our candidates than simply to make them Master Masons; the majority of these have suddenly thrust upon their minds a totally new aspect of life and thought; they are told that Masonry is a beautiful system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols; also that Masonry is the most moral human institution that has ever existed, all of which is very true, but the average candidate has no means in this busy twentieth century of getting the opportunity of improving his acquaintance with those Masonic ideals unless he gets assistance, and that assistance it is his right to get through the emblematic tracing board and in the Lodge room. The individual members of a Lodge with, say, an average of twenty in attendance, can derive more good and useful information in one night's Lodge instruction than they will in twenty nights of individual thought and study.

Another Grand Master, in his annual address, sounded a note of warning. He said:

There is another subject to which I desire to call attention, namely, the awakening and development of more interest in the study of the fundamental principles and deep meaning of our forms and ceremonies. Have we not been paying too much attention to the wholesale birth of Masons, and too little attention to their care and nourishment after they are born? Does not degree-working monopolize too much of the time and energy of the Worshipful Master and officers; and insufficient time and attention is given to keeping alive and increasing the interest of the whole Lodge, in the working of the Lodge and in securing better attendance at its meetings?

Generally speaking, the Lodges in Manila and its environs have not been overburdened by degree work. But it is a fact that at the stated meetings the attendance has been a very small percentage of the membership. The same faces are seen at almost all of the stated meetings, and even on the occasion of special meetings for degree work, the majority of Masons in attendance are visitors, few if any, of the regular members of the Lodge outside of the faithful few who carry on the work, being present, unless it be some extraordinary affair.

The point emphasized in the foregoing quotations is that instruction is necessary to arouse interest. On this subject, the Pro Grand Master of England has said:

There should be some brief discourse on Masonic history, Masonic principles, or on the administration and activity of the Craft at every Lodge meeting. Let the Past Masters take it in turn to speak for five minutes and tell the junior members of the Lodge something about these matters, or advise them what to read. Let the younger Brethren be examined in their knowledge of these subjects after they have had a chance of reading.

There can be no doubt that this was the ancient custom. The precepts which have been handed down to us from the days when everything depended on oral tradition, repeatedly emphasize the duty of imparting instruction over and above that contained in the fixed ceremonies.

That duty devolves upon all the more experienced members of a Lodge, as we can see from the custom of inviting any of them to question the newly-joined Brethren. It is, of course, open to any member to respond to that invitation, and if this were done with tact and discrimination, it would add very much to the reality of our proceedings. And he who frames a thoughtful catechism learns even more in so doing than the man whom he thus instructs.

The future welfare of Freemasonry in the Philippine Islands demands that we give more of our time and attention to the study of the fundamentals of Freemasonry; of its outstanding teachers and what they have taught; of its ideals, its principles, its spirit.

The evolution of our Craft reveals a steady progress from an institution that was once attached to one Church and to one task, to an institution that overreaches all the creeds as the sky overarches the earth, and accepts the responsibility of many tasks.

Having secured membership in a Masonic Lodge, we became thereby the heirs to a rich tradition; that to which initiation gives us access is not something put together in a day, and it will profit us little if we make no attempt to inform ourselves concerning our great Order in all its various phases.

The principles of the Craft are the same today as they were two hundred years ago, and the unique character of Freemasonry is in part due to the fact that everything that is inward and essential is of so enduring a nature that it is suitable for all ages.

Furthermore, it is essential that every new recruit for Freemasonry should be inspired with enthusiasm by intelligent instruction in our history and tradition. No Lodge has a right to show a man through the three degrees and then dismiss him without first endeavoring to instruct him in the meaning of it all; without trying to bring home to him what it was designed to do.

A Master Mason receiving the Third Degree should be entering upon a lifetime of study, self-improvement and service to his fellows, and his Lodge is intended to be, and should be, the source of light and instruction, and a field for services and devoted work for the principles which our institution inculcates and upon which it is founded. Let us, therefore, lift up our eyes from the immediate affairs of our own Lodge room in order to gaze more often on those profound and wise principles which are to our Fraternity what the laws of nature are to the universe, and in order that we may avoid the danger of losing all interest in the teachings of our Order.

In expressing the idea of becoming intensely interested in a particular objective we use expressions which will connote that the mind of the individual has become absorbed and even obsessed with the idea

of attaining that objective. Thus we use such expressions as economically minded, vocationally minded, health minded, etc.

A true Mason is one who is intensely interested in trying to make the Brotherhood of Man an actual fact and his mind is obsessed with the idea of attaining that objective. As true Masons, then, we must be Masonically minded. It is the duty, and it should be the desire of every Freemason to improve himself in Masonry. A proper application of the teachings and principles of Freemasonry tends to better citizenship and better manhood and the great need of the day is for every Mason to become an active participant in everything that has a tendency to make the world better morally and socially.

Freemasonry, it has been said, continues to hold up as its ideal of human perfection the man of enlightenment. The emphasis which today we place on the need for Light is not a newly-hatched, make-believe emphasis, but a passion, deeply rooted in the very nature of our Order, and inseparable from it.

The importance of Masonic education to the Lodge has been very forcibly expressed by M. W. Bro. Frank W. Simpson, P. G. M. of Massachusetts, in the following words:

It is not the primary function of Masonry to initiate candidates or to enlarge its membership. Were it so, there would be no basis for our law against proselyting. The primary function of a Masonic Lodge, indeed, the primary function of our Craft, is to train its members to an understanding of the truths which its ritual and its ceremonies are calculated to inculcate, to develop its members as benevolent men, to cultivate the social virtues among men, and to propagate the knowledge of the art.

The chief concern of a Lodge is with the welfare, the happiness and Masonic development of its members, not with the admission of those who seek entrance at its doors. Its success as a Masonic Lodge cannot be gauged by the length of its membership roll nor by the size of its accumulated funds. The beauty of our ritual, and the good fellowship among the members of our Lodges cannot be conserved when the chief aim is to make Masons and money; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things which he possesseth and a Lodge's life does not consist in its acquisitions but in the contribution which it makes to civilization and society through the influence of those whom it has helped to train to what we call Masonic character.

The importance of Masonic education to the individual is set forth by Bro. A. F. Aymar of Nevada as follows:

A man is impelled to improve himself in his vocation that he may receive higher wages and be thereby better enabled to provide for his material wants and necessities; so also must he improve himself in Masonry that he may receive higher symbolic wages by which he may more effectually satisfy his social and spiritual necessities, and nowhere is a sincere desire for improvement so generously compensated, for every earnest effort that is put into it is returned to him a thousand fold, and perhaps nowhere is a man so thoroughly disappointed as when he deludes himself with the belief that in Masonry he may receive something for nothing.

The lessons taught by Masonry are practically inexhaustible and the opportunity for improvement also infinite, and probably no one man can expect to master all its problems. This, however, should not deter us from proposing improvement to ourselves, for the essentials of Masonry are within the reach of all. He who is inspired by a reverential love of Truth and Justice; who faithfully performs his duty to God, his neighbor and himself; whose moral principles have gained the victory over urgent solicitations to self-indulgence and who has won in the conflict of reason with passion, has not only improved himself in Masonry, but has also learned its profoundest secrets.

This article has small claim to originality as I have quoted from various orations and addresses, a

paragraph here and there, to leave its impress and make the mind hungry for more light, and eager for additional knowledge, as well as to inspire to better ideals, and stimulate our efforts to accomplishments worthy of the Institution of which we are members.

LIFE INSURANCE: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT DOES

Lecture delivered by John M. Aaron, P.M., before Cosmos Lodge No. 8, Manila, P. I., October 3, 1934

Life Insurance is a contract insuring the payment of money on the happening of any contingency, or a variety of contingencies, dependent on human life; one contingency except for "annuities certain" or "pure endowments" must be death.

The principle that groups of persons should agree to make common cause against dangers which threaten all, but are individual in operation, is an old one. Action of this nature was, moreover, in its origin, dictated by the group as a whole rather than by the interests of its individual members. Until what are historical times, insuring associations were associations of persons, not of capital. Modern life insurance, mainly underwritten by companies, is concerned only with the risk insured against.

The beginnings of true life insurance, i. e. the payment of certain benefits on death occurring, against periodical subscriptions, are to be found in the Roman Collegia.

The first life policy on record, with full details, was underwritten in London, on a 16 to 1 basis, on June 18th, 1583, or 351 years ago. On that date, in the Royal Exchange, a man named William Gibbons wrote his name on the first life insurance policy recorded in history.

Sixteen individuals underwrote the contract, the amount of insurance being equivalent to about \$1900, U. S. currency, this sum to be paid to Gibbon's heirs should he die within one year. The premium paid was 8% or about \$152. Policyholder Gibbons shuffled off this mortal coil just about three weeks before the expiration of the contract, thereby leaving what was in those days a considerable estate for his beneficiaries and demonstrating, at least from the standpoint of the insured, the efficacy of life insurance protection. There is no record, in this case, of a medical examination.

An important step in the history of life insurance was the foundation in England, the mother country of modern life insurance, of two companies by Royal Charter in 1820 and in the United States in 1843. All of these companies are, I believe, still in existence.

Turning now from its historical side, the development of the technical or actuarial side of life insurance is next of interest. The mortality tables first utilized were naturally incomplete and inaccurate, being formulated on too small a number of lives and not on selected or insured individuals. Fortunately for the companies, both joint-stock and mutual, they erred on the right side and when the various companies were able to combine their own mortality experience over a long term of years and covering a great number of lives, a scientific actuarial basis was arrived at. With this data and law of averages, the insurers were able to offer lower rates and a large variety of policies as time passed.

Modern life insurance companies, given a very necessary medical picture of the applicant, and by use of formulae, proven accurate by long experience, can, generally speaking, quote a rate for any contingency desired, providing human life and delivery of funds at a future date are components of the required contract.

Life Insurance contracts of to-day can be divided into two main sections, the first generally called "Life Insurance or Assurance Contracts" and the second "Annuities". These two sections are divided into many sub-divisions; the most important of these will be listed and explained later with the general statement at this time that the primary object of all of them is either to give financial protection to dependents upon the premature death of the insured or a pension on reaching old age, with savings as a secondary consideration. All of these considerations can now be included in one contract or policy as it is more generally termed.

Life Annuities

Life Annuities were actually the first policies written by the insurance companies and, as is well known, are designed to provide an old age pension for the insured either immediately, on payment of a single premium, or, at a later specified date; these deferred annuities are purchased by either a single premium in advance or by annual premium deposits. The most important annuity contracts are as follows:

(a) **Single Premium Immediate Annuities** which provide a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual income commencing, 1, 3, 6, or 12 months after the deposit of the single premium and continuing through the entire life-time of the annuitant, thereby relieving old age of worry and possible want. All life annuities protect because the contract cannot be sold or surrendered, borrowed against, attached for debt or otherwise lost to a weak, feeble or speculation-minded old man or woman. Furthermore, it is subject only to a very small income tax and then only so far as interest on the capital invested is concerned. As each payment to the annuitant is comprised partly of a return of capital and partly of income, only a portion of each payment is taxable and then only on an amount in excess of tax-free income. These general remarks apply to all annuities.

(b) **Single Premium Immediate Guaranteed Annuities** are a variation of the Immediate form, whereby the contract contains a proviso to the effect that payments will continue beyond the death of the annuitant if required to complete the full repayment of the original deposit made, but in any case require the payment of the income until the death of the insured. There are many slight variations in the "guarantee" provisions of this type of annuity.

(c) **Single Premium Deferred Annuities**, as their name implies, provide for an annuity to commence at a date later than that of payment and can be arranged for to commence 5, 10, 15, 20 or any number of years ahead as desired. The contract, in general, calls for a refund of premium plus interest, if death occurs before the income paying period is arrived at and also guaranteed cash values on surrender together with other minor provisions.

(d) **Annual Premium Deferred Annuities** are a modification of (c) calling for annual premiums

during the deferred period and containing similar refund provisions or, as they are generally termed, "guaranteed" values.

(e) **Joint and survivorship annuities** comprise all of the aforementioned types modified to cover two or more lives, generally a male and female, designed to continue the income in whole or in part beyond the first life until the death of the survivor.

(f) **Annuities certain** are designed to pay an income over an **exact** term of years and then expire and consequently are not to be classed as complete protection and are designed to produce an income during minority or until other sources of income are available, but are important as an option under a life or endowment insurance policy as will be shown later. This form of annuity costs the same at any age as death is not a contingency, only the operation of invested capital at a given rate of interest with return of capital and interest over a given period.

The above classification covers the most important and widely used forms of annuities and sufficiently explains the general subject.

Life Policies

Life Insurance Policies are of many types and varieties but can be generally divided into two classes—"life" and "endowments", the first covering in theory at least, the payment of a given sum of money at death **only** and the second requiring payment after a given number of years, 10, 15, 20, etc. or a prior death. The "endowments" have savings as a greater consideration than "life" policies but both are designed for protection, whilst encouraging thrift. Before examining in some detail the various contracts and their particular provisions, it is important to state that they are not intended to act as a savings account or an investment in competition with bonds or bank accounts or similar forms of investment and will not, as a rule, compare on an interest yielding basis, over a long term of years. This is because mortality cost must enter into each and every insurance contract and that portion of a premium deposit required to meet the annual mortality cost cannot earn much interest. Annual dividends paid on participating policies are not to be confused with interest as they are but refunds from the insurers' surplus due to savings in mortality or expense of management together with interest earned over and above the rate assumed as a safe minimum in the construction of legal reserve tables. A "legal reserve table" is the amount required over and above the mortality cost to be put aside, as invested funds out of annual premiums and to accumulate at a given rate of interest, usually 3% or 3-1/2%, compounded annually, so that the amounts required to pay the face value of the contracts of the insurance company will be provided for, either at death expectancy date, or at a prior maturity date as in an endowment. The insurance companies can very closely estimate their legal reserve requirements by modern mortality tables, which reserves, even during the Great War and such epidemics as the influenza epidemic of 1917-18, were found to be entirely adequate and in consequence, although there were some small diminution of surpluses, did not effect their financial stability at all.

At this time, it may be of interest to state that the failures of a few small companies during the

depression have been caused by either crookedness or mismanagement, and although dividends from surpluses have been diminished through lower earnings, virtually all companies are to-day more stable financially and otherwise than they were in 1929. In fact, the total combined assets of North American Life Insurance Companies, including Canada have increased some four billion dollars since 1929, in fact the total business so effected, since that date is only 2-1/4% of the total.

The stability of life insurance companies is due to their careful management, spread of risk and the diversification of their investments by the finest type of financial experts in highest grade securities.

All companies that have ceased operation, except one small one still pending, have had their business in force taken over and guaranteed by larger and stronger companies. Life insurance has been recently declared to be, by financial experts, the most solid financial bulwark against the future that human minds have yet devised, and although not perfect, as nothing human can be, has proved itself able to withstand all the wars and financial panics of the past century unscathed and moves on year by year to new heights both in size and in, what is far more important, stability, thereby being enabled to provide our families with the protection desired for them in the event of any one of us not living to provide it for them.

With the above general and somewhat sketchily expressed description or explanation of the general fabric of life insurance, it will now be proper to explain in some detail the various types of the more commonly utilized forms of life insurance policies.

(a) A **life policy** pre-supposes annual premiums payable by the insured until, at his death, the face value of the policy is to be paid to the beneficiary. This is the commonest form of policy and is designed primarily to give protection to the beneficiary. It is important to note, at this time, that the plans for protection are frequently defeated, after the death of the policy-holder, because the beneficiaries, usually not used to handling large sums of money at one time, lose it through injudicious investments or listening to the advice of well-meaning relatives and friends or of others, given with the idea of separating the beneficiary from the badly needed funds for their own profit. These include principally crooks and high-pressure salesmen of worthless bonds and of luxuries.

The Life Insurance companies recognizing this have of late years provided settlement options to be selected by the insured, whereby the proceeds of the policies can be paid to the beneficiaries by installments as long as the principal sums will last. These options, other than cash in one lump sum, are as follows:

(1) The payment of a fixed monthly sum from the face value of the policy, left in trust with the Insurance Company. The payments to continue until the principal, together with interest earned on unpaid balances, is exhausted.

(2) The division of the face value of the policy, plus a guaranteed rate of interest, into an equal number of payments to be paid either monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly. This is actually the purchase of an "annuity certain", already referred to, with the face-value of the policy.

(3) The purchase of an immediate **life annuity**, or a guaranteed immediate life annuity, for the beneficiary with the face value of the policy, the yield thereof depending, naturally, upon the attained age of that beneficiary on the death of the insured.

(4) The payment to the beneficiary of sums, usually not less than \$100, U. S. currency at one time, on request. In this case the company allows interest on unpaid balances.

(5) The face value of the policy may be left with the Insurance Company as a trust fund, disbursements to be made in accordance with a legal trust agreement arranged by the insured during his lifetime.

Combinations of most of the above can be arranged for and variations too numerous to mention are frequent. Accumulated dividends, if any, can be included with the principal sums if desired.

Most of the above options are included in and form part of the various policies of most companies.

Limited payment policies are a variation of ordinary life policies which as the name implies limit the premiums payable to a definite number, i. e., 10, 15, 20, or 25 years.

Endowment policies are arranged to mature at a definite pre-arranged age or prior death, and intended to add an investment feature and lessen the protection in proportion to the amount of the deposits. This protection, however, is sufficient to preclude advantageous comparison with pure investments, such as bonds or fixed deposits with banks.

Term insurance is actually a short period policy, increasing in cost with each renewal and without any guaranteed values.

Group insurance is non-medical term insurance written on large groups, usually with a conversion clause, to allow of any member leaving the group to continue his policy under one of the usual forms. Group policies are written only on groups of individuals under one employer and cannot be arranged for associations or fraternities. However, arrangements have been made with some companies to sell endowments in wholesale quantities on special terms, but generally have not proved satisfactory to either insurer or insured.

Life Income policies, sometimes called Pension Bonds or Retirement Policies, are a combination of an Endowment and Guaranteed Annuity. Their names are self-explanatory and their variety legion. It is safe to state that no two companies offer identical policies.

Other policies, either a combination or variety of any of the above are countless but not sufficiently noteworthy to require detailed explanations.

In conclusion, suffice it to state that given a need, the health and last but not least funds, a policy in any reputable insurance company acquired with the advice of a qualified reputable underwriter, motivated by service to his client, as to its fitness for the requirements of the applicant, does become a source of satisfaction to the insured until its maturity. There is no such thing as a "best" company; but the applicant can make a proper decision after satisfying himself as to the good name of its officials and field representatives, many of which may be found in the Philippine Islands.

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.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1934

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia was founded in 1871. British Columbia, as most of our Brethren no doubt know, is one of the States of the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast, with an area of 355,855 square miles and a population of 694,263 (in 1931), which is but three inhabitants to the square mile. There are 115 Subordinate Lodges, with a total membership of 14,716 Master Masons, showing a net decrease of 546 for the last twelve months. Grand Masters: Retiring, Dr. Andrew Henderson; incoming, George L. Cassady, of New Westminster. Grand Secretary (since 1911), Dr. W. A. DeWolf-Smith, P. O. Box 910, New Westminster, B. C. Our Grand Representative, R. W. Bro. W. R. Simpson, attended the Annual Communication (the 63rd), which was held in the city of Powell River on June 21, 1934.

V. W. Bro. Canon H. G. King, the Grand Chaplain, was requested by the Grand Master to address the gathering and spoke very interestingly on the subject of "The Relationship and Parallels between Freemasonry and the Church in their Mutual Work of Lifting up Light to the World." This address, which is printed in full in the Proceedings, was evidently in lieu of an opening prayer and is indeed a good substitute.

The Grand Master, in his Annual Address, reported the death of two Past Grand Masters during the year; they were M. W. Bros. Stephen Jones and Hon. William John Bowser. He reported visiting Lodges in the far North of his Grand Jurisdiction. He had words of praise for the work of the Board of Benevolence and, like his predecessors in the Grand East, he spoke with enthusiasm of the great ability, experience, and helpfulness of the Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. DeWolf-Smith, adding that—

...The Grand Secretary has been a tower of strength to me throughout my term of office and has guided me over difficult ways and through the deep waters of an otherwise bewildering administration.

The reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters published in the volume under review offer much of interest and give the reader, besides the Masonic information they convey, a glimpse of the country and the people and of the fascinating history of that part of the Dominion of Canada.

A visiting Brother, M. W. Bro. Dr. R. S. Thornton, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, being called upon for remarks, made an address which is published in the Proceedings under the caption "Why Freemasonry?" His talk was calculated to entertain rather than to convey authentic Masonic information, hence it contains what we believe to be mere fiction and what we know to be inaccuracies. Among the latter we would mention the statements that the majority of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the majority of the Presidents of the United States were Masons, which "aint so."

M. W. Bro. W. A. DeWolf-Smith submits a very able report for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence; but there is no review of any of our Proceedings. Looking through the reviews, we find, under England, the following reference to our Grand Lodge and what we call the "Confusion in the Temple":

At the last Quarterly Communication of the year, held on the 6th of December, 1933, announcement was made that the Grand Master had withdrawn recognition from the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands.

The action of the Grand Lodge of England was "suspension of relations" rather than withdrawal of recognition. The latter term, which was not used by any of the Grand Lodges which chose to suspend relations with ours, smacks of irregularity and clandestinity, and in the controversy between our Grand Lodge and certain others, nothing of that sort has ever been alleged.

Wor. Bro. L. D. Lockwood, the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia near ours is always present to answer "Here" for British Columbia at our Annual Communications.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1934

Masonry is flourishing in Czechoslovakia, the republic formed after the World War with the ancient Bohemian Kingdom (Bohemia, Moravia, and a part of Silesia), and the upper part of former Hungary known as Slovakia and Carpathian Russia. Two Grand Lodges are in operation in Czechoslovakia: the one the proceedings of which we shall review is entitled the "National Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia" (*Narodni Velika Loze Ceskoslovenska*) and works in the Czech language. Grand Master: Karel Weigner (re-elected). Grand Secretary: Lev. Schwarz, Vinohradská No. 24, Prague-Smíchov.

The Proceedings here reviewed are a pamphlet of ten pages, in English, from which it appears that the National Grand Lodge assembled in Annual Communication on Sunday, April 7, 1934, in the Freemasons' Hall in the city of Prague. On this occasion, Deputy Grand Master Lány, on behalf of the Craft, congratulated Grand Master Karel Weigner on the 60th anniversary of his birth, and various gifts were presented to that Brother, including a beautiful portrait of him painted by Bro. Victor Stretti, and a statuette representing Freemasonry, by Bro. Pelikán.

From reports read, it appears that at the close of the year 1933, the Grand Lodge had 12 Lodges, with a total membership of 678; that 108 were initiated and 392 Lodge meetings held during the year; that a new Lodge was consecrated at Olomouc (Olmuetz) on June 17, 1933; that fraternal relations were established with the Grande Loge Nationale de France, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, New York (*sic*), the Grand Lodge of Peru, and the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, bringing the number of Masonic Grand Bodies with which Grand Lodge has established relations up to 78. We also read that the Grand Lodge congra-

tulated Bro. Franklin D. Roosevelt upon his election as President of the United States. A treaty was concluded between the National Grand Lodge and the other Grand Lodge exercising jurisdiction in Czechoslovakia, known as "Lessing zu den drei Ringen," which works in the German language.

The Grand Lodge of Czechoslovakia is represented near our Grand Lodge by Wor. Bro. Charles S. Salmon, while V. W. Bro. Lev Schwarz represents the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands near the Grand Lodge of which he is Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1934

The "M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New Hampshire" was founded in 1789. Composed of 81 Lodges, this Grand Jurisdiction has, according to the Proceedings under review, 14,337 members, showing a net decrease of 396 for the last twelve months. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Orville E. Cain, of Keene, N. H., was re-elected, and so was (of course), the veteran Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Harry M. Cheney, Concord, N. H.

On December 27, 1933, the day of St. John the Evangelist, the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire held its 75th Semi-annual Communication, at which the three degrees of Masonry were conferred by three different Lodges. This communication was held at Freemasons Hall in the city of Manchester, N. H., and the attendance was the smallest in many years, owing to a blizzard.

The 145th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was held in the city of Concord on May 16, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. Darwin Lombard, of Colebrook, was not present. Among the dead of the year, mentioned by the Grand Master in his Annual Report, there were two officers of the Grand Lodge. Junior Grand Deacon Justin Owen Wellman, with his daughter and granddaughter, perished in an automobile accident in Somerville, Mass., on December 8, 1933, and Grand Marshal Henry Lincoln Sanderson died at Stoneham, Mass., on January 22, 1934.

Grand Master Cain attended the annual meetings of the Masonic Service Association and George Washington Memorial Association and the Conference of Grand Masters in February, 1934, and was with the Grand Masters on occasion of their annual visit to the White House, where President Roosevelt received them. Past Grand Master Allan M. Wilson represented him at the inauguration of the Peace Memorial in London.

A Grand Lodge regulation which had given trouble in the past was amended by leaving out the clause which was the bone of contention and which read as follows:

That no visitor to a Lodge shall be examined for admission until he exhibits to the Examining Committee his diploma, issued to him as a Master Mason in good and regular standing, by his Lodge and under its seal and the seal of the Grand Lodge.

In lieu of this clause, the following was adopted:

That no visitor to a Lodge shall be examined for admission until he exhibits to the Examining Committee such documentary evidence, issued to him as a Master Mason in good and regular standing, by his Lodge and by his Grand Lodge, as is used and as is required to be exhibited, under its laws and regulations, by the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction he is a member.

Under the old law, a regular Master Mason's diploma had to be exhibited, while practically every other

Grand Lodge in the United States considered a uniform receipt for dues, such as we have them in our Grand Jurisdiction, sufficient evidence of regularity and good standing.

The Jurisprudence Committee reported favorably on the applications for recognition of the two Grand Lodges in Czechoslovakia and recommended, very wisely, that a similar application from the recently organized Grand Lodge of Denmark be laid on the table. These recommendations were adopted.

M. W. Bro. Harry M. Cheney, Grand Secretary, presents his report on Fraternal Correspondence for the 28th consecutive year. In the introduction he says:

What follows is wholly in keeping with what I have so many times attempted to do. My style seems to be unchangeable. I cling to the old, as I endeavor to picture the affairs of other Grand Lodges. When you want something entirely different somebody else will have to be drafted to do it.

We would certainly vote **against** a change in style or reviewer if called upon to vote on that matter, and the same as in past years, we have greatly enjoyed the brief, terse, well-written reviews submitted by M. W. Bro. Cheney. He gives our volume for 1933 not a line more than one page; but he manages to crowd a lot of information into that page.

Speaking of the present "confusion in the Temple" out our way, this reviewer says:

The establishment by them of a Lodge in China is said in the address to have been fortunate. As we write, the news is going through the Masonic world, because of it, of the severing of relations by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland and Massachusetts. We do not call this being fortunate. Many letters intimate the troubles behind it.

While the visible results of our action in China mentioned by Bro. Cheney may not have been fortunate, the writer believes he voices the opinion of every Brother in this Grand Jurisdiction when he says that our Grand Lodge is fortunate in having been called upon to stand up for the principles of true Masonry as well as to defend its own sovereign rights, and in not having played the part of a coward. It may have been quixotic on our part to have acted against the "considered opinion" of the four oldest and most powerful Grand Lodges of the world; but, paraphrasing Luther's immortal words, we might say: "That is our stand. We cannot change it. God help us. Amen."

Bro. Cheney speaks as follows of M. W. Bro. Harvey and his work:

"Out of the Philippines comes a real and pretentious correspondence. We had the fine privilege of meeting its writer, Past Grand Master Harvey—he was over here, we were not over there. It adds greatly to our interest in his document.

To New Hampshire, 1932, there is devoted nearly four of his pages. Every word of it is cheery and cheering. His faraway view of us is quite like the near-by views of us. All of which excited our gratitude.

The Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire near ours is Past Grand Master Vicente Carmona, our Grand Treasurer—not Wor. Bro. Ernest J. Westerhouse, as erroneously stated on page 469 of the volume under review.

PARAHYBA (BRAZIL), 1933

Parahyba is one of the smallest States of the Republic of Brazil; it is situated on the Atlantic coast, has a population of about 1,300,000, and is an agricultural region (cotton, sugar cane, grain, coffee). The prevailing religion is Roman catholicism (of the 41

million inhabitants of Brazil, only 100,000 are not Roman Catholics). The "Grande Loja de Paraiba, de Macons Antigos, Livres e Aceitos," was founded in 1927 and has six Lodges. The Grand Master is Dr. Joao Arlindo Correa; the Grand Secretary, José Calisto C. Nobrega, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Augusto Simoes, P. O. Box 44, Joao Pessoa, Paraiba, Brazil. Although our Grand Lodge established fraternal relations with Parahyba in 1933, that Grand Lodge has not yet recommended any one to be our Grand Representative, while Grand Master Youngberg recommended Wor. Bro. Esteban Munarriz for appointment as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Parahyba near ours.

We have for review an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Maconaria da Paraiba" and printed in the Portuguese language. It carries a list of the Grand Officers, with portraits of twelve of them, a short sketch of the history of the young Grand Lodge of Parahyba, and articles concerning two institutions of which that Grand Body may be well proud, namely, the Pedro I Hospital and the Calisto Nobrega Library.

We translate the following extracts from the chapter on the Hospital:

The Pedro I Hospital at Campina Grande is built on land donated by Professor Clementino Procopio. Construction commenced in December 1926, following, with slight modifications, the plan of engineer Souto Parcélos.

Numerous and very great difficulties had to be overcome to carry out this magnificent undertaking. On the one hand there was the popular skepticism and on the other the subtle, underhand opposition of the enemies of our Institution, because the initiative came from the Masonic Lodge "Regeneracao Campinense," under the Grand Lodge of Parahyba.

Finally, after six years of continuous efforts, the Pedro I Hospital was inaugurated on September 7, 1932, by Dr. Gratuliano Brito, federal inspector of the State of Parahyba who, upon agreement with the directors of the hospital, transferred the headquarters of the Central Health Office of Campina Grande to said hospital.

Standing on ample grounds, the building is a fine piece of architecture of the monoblock type, in form of a cross. It has two stories, with a capacity of 120 beds for indigent patients, and an annex, the Casa de Saude Sao Joao Batista, for pay patients.

The Hospital, in addition to the State subsidy, cooperated in the installation of the Surgical Ward, for aseptic operations, and the municipal government, during the administration of Mr. Lafaiete Cavalcanti, also cooperated by granting a monthly subsidy of a million reis, besides providing all the material for the Emergency Medical Service which was transferred to the Hospital. The present mayor, Dr. Antonio de Almeida, has not been less generous than his predecessors.

Since its inauguration, the Hospital has been rendering outstanding service to all who have found shelter under its roof, and a large number of successful major operations have been performed in it.

There are cuts showing the beautiful building and the staff of the hospital. We see that Grand Master Correia is a member of the clinical staff.

The pamphlet also contains a description and various views of the Calisto Nobrega Library which belongs to the Lodge "Branca Dias", also a picture of the fine temple housing this library, in which building the Grand Lodge of Parahyba was founded on August 24, 1927. The Lodge mentioned sacrificed its banquet hall to provide in the Library a reading room for the use of the general public.

We congratulate this active Grand Lodge which, though numerically small and young in years, has such splendid achievements to its credit.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1934

Prince Edward Island is an island in the St. Lawrence Gulf constituting a province of the Dominion of Canada. With an area of only 2,184 square miles and a population of about 90,000, it has a Grand Lodge, the "Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, A. F. & A. M.," founded in 1875, with 15 subordinate Lodges and an aggregate membership of 1,145. A net loss of 32 members is reported for the last twelve months. Grand Masters: retiring, S. M. Daniel; incoming, Franklin M. Pidgeon, Kensington. Grand Secretary (since 1923), Ernest Kemp, Box 112, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The 59th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge was held at Charlottetown on June 27, 1934. Our Grand Representative, Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. McQuarrie, Past Dep. G. M., was present. Grand Master Daniel was absent; his address, covering a little over a page, shows that he has removed to Nova Scotia and that Deputy Grand Master Pidgeon carried on during most of his term. In his brief address, Rt. Wor. Bro. Pidgeon reported among deaths in the Grand Jurisdiction that of M. W. Bro. John Lockerby Thomson, P. G. M. He stated that he visited 12 of the 15 Lodges of the Grand Jurisdiction, and that the Grand Lodge was represented by Past Grand Masters at the inauguration of the Peace Memorial in London and at the Massachusetts Bicentenary Observance. Under "Condition of the Craft," he said:

In visiting the several lodges throughout our jurisdiction, I found them generally to be in a healthy condition. The records were well kept and the work well done. The Grand Secretary's report will tell us of the decreased membership which has come about mostly through suspensions for non-payment of dues. I am sorry that these brethren put so little value in Masonry. It is not a matter of the small fee, for we have very few, if any at all among us who cannot pay their yearly dues. I am glad to see so many of our Lodges becoming more active in an endeavor to educate and stimulate the craft. This, I feel sure, will bear fruit and will prove time well spent.

The Wardens both made brief addresses which are printed in the proceedings.

V. W. Bro. Kemp, the active Grand Secretary, reported visiting all the Lodges but one and found the Secretaries' and Treasurers' books neatly and correctly kept.

The report of Grand Lecturer Robert A. Gordon is very brief but contains a few good thoughts. Here is a sample:

...I do feel, however, that no opportunity should be lost to stress the significance of the Ritual. Freemasonry has a worthy tradition, a fascinating history and a mission in society. Through the Ritual, these are presented to our members and, in the character of our membership, to the world. Sometimes we lose sight of this, failing to recognize the distinctive nature of the Craft and the true function of our Institution in the community. Then are heard the familiar questions: "Why don't the young members show more interest?" and "Where are the Past Masters?" More attention to the Ritual and consideration of what it is designed to do might suggest an answer and lead to solution of a problem.

They have a Benevolent Fund and an Orphan Fund but no Masonic Home in Prince Edward Island.

M. W. Bro. George W. Wakeford, P. G. M., as Grand Historian, submitted an interesting historical paper on Freemasonry in Prince Edward Island which was printed in the proceedings.

A "Shield for Proficiency," donated by Past Grand Master G. Elliot Full in 1929, was captured in 1933 by True Brothers Lodge, No. 8, "with a style that any Lodge might be proud of."

Members of Prince Edward Lodge, No. 14, entertained Grand Lodge and visitors with a Masonic play-lette entitled "Harmony being the Support," written by M. W. Bro. Reginald V. Harris, K.C., Grand Master of Nova Scotia. A resolution of thanks was their reward.

A committee was appointed to make the necessary preparations to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee (60th anniversary) of Grand Lodge, to be held on June 26, 1935.

There are no fraternal reviews.

Wor. Bro. Francisco J. Olizon, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island near our Grand Lodge, takes his mission seriously; he was present at the Grand Representatives' roll call at our last Annual Communication though not marked present in our 1934 Proceedings.

VERMONT, 1934

Founded in 1794, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Vermont had on April 30, 1934, 103 Lodges, with a total membership of 18,520, showing a net decrease for the year of 654 members. Grand Masters: retiring, Charles B. Adams; incoming, Julius C. Thomas, of East Shoreham. Grand Secretary (since 1928), Archie S. Harriman, P. G. M. Our Grand Representative, Wor. Bro. William G. Towart, was not present at the 141st Annual Communication which was held in the City of Burlington, on June 13 and 14, 1934.

At the beginning of the Proceedings we find a portrait and biographical sketch of M. W. Bro. Henry H. Ross, Grand Master of Vermont in 1916, who served the Grand Lodge as Grand Secretary for more than a quarter century and passed to the higher life on August 8, 1933.

We see from M. W. Bro. Adams' Annual Address that he attended the Grand Masters' Conference, George Washington National Memorial Meeting, and Meeting of the Masonic Service Association in February, 1934. As regards the Association last mentioned, he recommended that the Grand Lodge consider affiliating with it. He designated the period from January 14 to 20, 1934, as Masonic Week throughout the Jurisdiction and summoned the members of Lodges to attend church service on Sunday, January 14th, and a special meeting in the Lodge rooms on the evening of January 16th. A snowstorm reduced the church attendance materially. 3,585 attended church, and 3,568 the special meetings.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, by the Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. Archie S. Harriman, P. G. M., is carefully prepared. It is the eleventh effort of this distinguished Brother, and is faced by a statistical table from which we see that with the exception of Nevada, all Grand Lodges reviewed registered losses in membership during the year.

M. W. Bro. Harriman gives our volume for 1933 a little over two pages. He quotes the chapter on Masons made during the Spanish régime from M. W. Bro. Gonzalez' Annual Address, also his remarks on the mission of Masonry. There is a quotation from the report of V. W. Bro. Julian Balmaseda as Grand Lecturer. No mention is made of the activities of our Grand Lodge in China. There is a quotation from the introduction to our Fraternal Correspondence report, written by M. W. Bro. Harvey.

Useful Information

WHAT THEY THINK

On May 9, 1934, a questionnaire was sent by Brother Carl H. Claudy, Executive Secretary of the Masonic Service Association of the U. S., to two hundred eighty-nine leaders of American Freemasonry, including all Grand Masters, all Grand Secretaries, all Deputy Grand Masters, certain active Past Grand Masters, Masonic educators, editors and Fraternal Correspondents. Twenty-six questions were asked, regarding matters which are of importance to the Fraternity. The questions, with answers "yes" and "no," and percentage of affirmative and negative replies to total replies to each question, were compiled by Brother Claudy. They are of such vital interest to the Craft the Magazine is publishing same as follows:

Do you anticipate that returning good times will materially increase the number of petitioners for the degrees?	Yes	180	%96.7
	No	6	%03.3
To attract young men to Freemasonry do you think we should have more Masonic Education?	Yes	169	%96
	No	7	%04
In your opinion, would the interests of the Craft be better served by more frequent Grand Lodge meetings per year?	Yes	11	%05.9
	No	123	%94.1
To retain the interest of older Masons do you think we should have less frequent meetings?	Yes	14	%07.8
	No	165	%92.2
To retain the interest of older Masons do you think we should have more Masonic education?	Yes	160	%91.4
	No	15	%08.6
If you believe that average Lodge dues are too low, should Lodges endeavor to make ends meet by economy and retrenchment?	Yes	125	%89.2
	No	15	%10.8
Do you believe Grand Lodge should control or supervise Lodge building projects?	Yes	163	%88.6
	No	21	%11.4
Do you believe a closer supervision of Lodge finances by Grand Lodge would be advantageous?	Yes	150	%85.4
	No	28	%14.6
Do you think all remission of dues should be eliminated in order to put all Lodges on a firm financial footing, that they might the better support other charitable undertakings?	Yes	30	%15
	No	157	%84
Do you think the Craft should "modernize" to "keep up with the times"?	Yes	26	%16
	No	136	%84
To attract young men to Freemasonry do you think we should have more frequent meetings?	Yes	28	%16.1
	No	143	%83.9
Do you believe the present losses in membership eventually will prove a source of strength?	Yes	147	%83.5
	No	29	%16.5
Do you believe we will recover our losses in a period not greater than that in which we sustained them?	Yes	32	%18.6
	No	140	%81.4
To retain the interest of older Masons do you think we should have shorter degrees?	Yes	33	%18.8
	No	142	%81.2
Do you believe that our ceremonies and ritual are too long?	Yes	35	%19.3
	No	146	%80.7
Do you think trial by Commission preferable to trial by and in Lodges?	Yes	140	%78.2
	No	39	%21.8
Do you think Grand Lodge legislates too much in detail?	Yes	46	%25.5
	No	134	%74.5
Does your experience show that the enormous increase in membership during and immediately after the war is responsible for most of our present losses?	Yes	123	%71.5
	No	49	%28.5
Do you believe that minimum dues, set by Grand Lodge, would be as advantageous to Particular Lodges, as minimum fees set by Grand Lodge have generally proved to be?	Yes	122	%64.4
	No	59	%32.6
Do you believe the Craft has undertaken too extensive a program of organized charity in its Homes, Orphanages, Hospitals, Charity Foundations, etc.?	Yes	60	%35.5
	No	109	%64.5

Do you believe the system of promotion from chair to chair in the official Lodge "line," culminating in election as Master, is a source of strength?	Yes	111	%63
	No	65	%37
If you believe that average Lodge dues are too low, should Grand Lodge encourage Lodges to raise dues?	Yes	83	%58.4
	No	59	%41.6
Do you believe that the general public has the same regard and respect for Freemasonry now as it had prior to the war?	Yes	100	%56.8
	No	76	%43.2
Do you think the expense of publishing Fraternal Correspondence reports justified by results?	Yes	101	%56.7
	No	77	%43.3
To attract young men to Freemasonry do you think we should have more entertainment in Lodges?	Yes	92	%53.1
	No	81	%46.9
Most Jurisdictions provide that a member be dropped N. P. D. by affirmative action of the Lodge. In some Jurisdictions suspension N. P. D. is automatic, unless affirmative action of the Lodge remits dues. Do you believe automatic suspension N. P. D., with affirmative Lodge action to retain, more businesslike and effective than suspension by action of the Lodge?	Yes	96	%52.4
	No	87	%47.6

—Texas Grand Lodge Magazine.

A GERMAN HYMN

The closing of German Grand Lodges makes very appropriate the following verses of a German hymn which marked the dissolution of the Peasant Association at Jena in 1819. They were printed in heavy type in the last issue of the "Mitteilungen," the official journal of the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne," at Bayreuth. The significance of the hymn is well known to Germans.

"We have built a stately house, and trusted therein to God, through lightning, storm and tempest. The house may be destroyed; why should that distress us? Within us all our spirit remains, and our fortress is God."—*Exchange*.

A FRIEND

A friend is one who is for you always, under any circumstances.

He never investigates you. When charges are made against you, he does not ask proof; he asks the accuser to clear out. He likes you just as you are; he does not want to alter you.

Whatever kind of coat you are wearing suits him. Whether you have on a dress suit or a hickory shirt with no collar, he thinks it's fine.

He likes your moods and enjoys your pessimism as much as your optimism.

He likes your success. And your failures endear you to him the more.

He wants nothing from you except that you be yourself.

Although you may sometimes seem to neglect him and forget him, he ignores the slight. Nothing can cause his faith in you to waver.

He keeps alive your faith in human nature. It is he who makes you believe it is a good universe.

When you are vigorous and spirited, you like to take your pleasures with him; when you are in trouble, you want to tell him. When your time comes, you want him near.

You give to him without reluctance and borrow from him without embarrassment.

He is the elixir of hope, the antidote for despair, the tonic for depression, the medicine beside which the doctor's pills are futile. He is your friend.—*Grit*.

Lodge News

FROM MANILA LODGE No. 1

An enjoyable social evening was given by Manila Lodge No. 1 at the Masonic Temple on the Escolta in the evening of September 18, 1934. Bro. Bertrand H. Silen, manager of Radio Manila, was master of ceremonies and deserves great credit for the excellent entertainment he arranged and the perfect precision with which the entire program was rendered. The Radio Manila Orchestra did splendid work and the song numbers (by Henry Mueller and Mrs. E. S. Cotterman), the violin solo by Bro. R. Mendoza and other numbers were warmly applauded. After the entertainment the floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in.

FROM BAGUMBAYAN LODGE No. 4

On Friday, October 5, 1934, some thirty-five members of Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4 gathered around the festive board at the Plaza Hotel, Manila, the occasion being a dinner in honor of Past Grand Master Francisco A. Delgado, recently elected to sit in the United States Congress as Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands. Wor. Bro. Floro A. Santos, Master of the Lodge, introduced the speakers, who were Wor. Bro. José Abad Santos, Grand Orator and, in profane life, Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court; Rt. Wor. Bro. Conrado Benitez, Grand Senior Warden and acting Grand Master, and the guest of honor. Bro. Benitez presented to M. W. Bro. Delgado, as parting gift of the Lodge, a beautifully carved cane, with a dedication engraved upon a silver band.

M. W. Bro. Delgado was raised to the degree of M. M. on August 16, 1916, under excellent auspices: one of the speakers at the meeting at which he was raised was the then Governor-General of the Islands, Bro. Francis Burton Harrison. He has at no time ceased being very active in Masonry and in his Lodge. He and Mrs. Delgado sailed for New York on the M. S. "Wichita," on October 13th.

FROM AMITY LODGE No. 106, SHANGHAI, CHINA

Deputy Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel R. Hawthorne arrived in Shanghai on September 17th and was extensively entertained by the Brethren. On the 18th, he made an official visit to Amity Lodge, in behalf of the M. W. Grand Master, and raised on this occasion Bro. Jordan D. Liang, a F. C. of this Lodge. The meeting was followed by a banquet. The distinguished visitor then left for Nanking, but returned to Shanghai several days later and sailed for Japan on September 23rd. Bro. Charles A. Caron, secretary of Service Lodge No. 95, Manila, who had come with him, returned to Manila on September 25th. On his return from Japan, Rt. Wor. Bro. Hawthorne again visited Shanghai, leaving this city on October 9th, on the "President Johnson," bound for Manila. He was entertained at tiffin, at the Bankers' Club, on the 8th.

On September 24th and October 8th, several of the Amity Lodge officers had the pleasure and honor of meeting M. W. Bros. Albert E. Boynton and Chas. M. Wollenberg, Past Grand Masters of Masons of California, who came through Shanghai on a pleasure trip to the Far East. On the 10th of October, which happened to be the 23rd anniversary of the Chinese Republic, the District Deputy Grand Master and Officers of Amity Lodge entertained these distinguished visitors at a dinner in the Astor House Hotel, and on the following day they met them again at the Shanghai Rotary Club.

On September 28th, Most Wor. Bro. Manuel Camus, Grand Master of Masons of the Philippine Islands, passed through Shanghai en route to Peiping, Changchun, Korea, and Japan. There was no official visitation, but the officers and members did their best to entertain their Grand Master during his brief sojourn in their midst. Early in November, M. W. Bro. Camus will again pass through Shanghai after attending the International Red Cross Conference at Tokyo.

An informal weekly luncheon meeting of members and friends of Amity Lodge is held every Wednesday at 12:15 p.m. at the New Asia Hotel, opposite the Shanghai General Post Office.

On October 9th, Amity Lodge conferred the First Degree with a Degree Team made up of all the Brethren raised in the first year of its organization.

FROM PEARL RIVER LODGE No. 109, CANTON, CHINA

Several of the members of Pearl River Lodge went down to Hongkong to meet M. W. Bro. Manuel Camus, G. M., when he passed through there on his way to attend the Red Cross Conference in Tokyo. Our Grand Master met many of the local Brethren at a dinner given in his honor at the Exchange Restaurant.

On October 5th, two Past Grand Masters of Masons of California, Most Wor. Bros. (Senator) Albert E. Boynton and Charles M. Wollenberg, accompanied by their wives, Miss Boynton and Bro. Carl Wolbach, visited Canton. They were met at the station by a number of Brethren who took them sight-seeing and shopping. A luncheon party was held at the Nam Yuen Restaurant in their honor.

Personals

Manila No. 1.—Bro. August Rommel, 273 Second Ave., San Francisco, is still sick in the hospital.

Bro. Edwin M. Clarke sent dues and greetings from 832 Laurel Ave., Bellflower, Calif., and Bro. Myron E. Tielkemeier from USAT Republic, 1st Ave. and 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Life memberships were voted to the following Brethren who have completed 30 years of regular membership in Manila Lodge: Dr. Gilbert I. Cullen, Dr. Walter W. Marquardt, Henry S. Peabody, and Guy Stratton.

Wor. Bro. Ernest E. Voss was confined to his home with bronchial trouble early last month.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel R. Hawthorne, Deputy Grand Master, is back from a trip to China and Japan on which he made official visitations to our Lodges in Canton, Shanghai, and Nanking and was royally entertained.

Wor. Bro. (Lt. Col.) Fred Damman is now located at 766 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Bro. (Major) Joseph C. Thomas has moved from his old address to 3009 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Other Brethren across the Pacific who have sent dues and greetings are James M. Barclay, 2008 Third Ave., Richmond, Va.; Oscar F. Campbell, P. O. Box 107, Palo Alto, Calif., and Albert G. Hewitt, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Cavite No. 2, Cavite.—Bro. D. H. Clay sends regards from 827-N. 1st Street, Seminole, Oklahoma; Bro. C. E. Rollyson from 3510 McClellan Street, Detroit, Mich.; Bro. A. J. Zech from the Motion Picture Exchange, Bldg. 213, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bro. T. W. Owens from the Navy Recruiting Station, Post Office Building, Houston, Texas.

Bro. H. C. Carlton is on the U. S. S. S-43, Honolulu, T. H. Bro. A. Riggan gives his address as c/o Navy Yard Pay Office, cor. Washington & Christopher St., New York, N. Y.

We have also heard from Bro. W. H. Fiddler, Ch. M. M. U. S. S. Houston, c/o P. M., New York, N. Y.

Bro. Lt. G. B. Evans may be reached addressing letters to the U. S. S. Ard-1, Destroyer Repair Base, San Diego, Calif.

Bro. H. G. Jones is now on the U. S. S. Kanawha, San Pedro, Calif.

Bro. H. Hudgens' new address is c/o U. S. Naval Hospital, Guam, Guam.

Bro. F. X. Reichenback sends regards from 1253 Haskell St., Berkeley, California, Bro. A. L. Phelps from the U. S. S. Bonila, San Diego, Calif.; Bro. N. M. Gibson from the Navy Recruiting Station at Spokane, Bro. E. E. Senseney from the Roosevelt Hotel at Seattle, Wash., and Bro. W. N. Ramsey, from the U. S. S. Arizona, c/o P. M., New York, N. Y.

Corregidor No. 3.—Bro. Carson Taylor left for the United States early last month, to be gone about a year. His States address is 310 South Irving Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Wor. Bro. Charles A. Massell and Bro. Carl Hildabrand, both of the Manila Electric Company, returned to Manila early last month after spending well-earned vacations in the homeland.

Wor. Bro. John M. Aaron took the place of Bro. Wm. Huse Chapman as Recorder of the Manila Bodies while Bro. Chapman was in China on vacation last month.

Wor. Bro. John M. Aaron gave a brief but interesting talk on the subject of "Life Insurance" in Cosmos Lodge No. 8, on October 3rd, last.

Wor. Bro. Columbus E. Piatt also made a very interesting address in Cosmos Lodge No. 8; the occasion was the September Stated Meeting of that Lodge, and the subject was the Manila Police Department.

Bagumbayan No. 4.—Most Wor. Bro. Francisco A. Delgado, P. G. M., and Mrs. Delgado left last month for Washington, D. C., where Bro. Delgado will assume his duties as Resident Commissioner for the Philippine Islands in the House of Representatives of the United. Before sailing, our distinguished Brother was guest of honor at a number of functions, including a dinner at the Plaza Hotel given by his Mother Lodge.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Conrado Benitez, S. G. W., turned the Grand Gavel over to Rt. Wor. Bro. Samuel R. Hawthorne, D. G. M., upon the latter's return from China and Japan; his reign as Acting Grand Master was rather brief.

Bro. Pedro de Mesa has sent dues and regards from the island of Lubang.

Bro. Agapito T. Alano has been appointed superintendent of the irrigation system at Jaro, Iloilo.

Bro. Leon Floreza Alfonso gives his new address as 11 San José, Intramuros, Manila.

Wor. Bro. Leo Fischer's youngest daughter, Mrs. John E. Brice, and her infant daughter left for the United States on October 27th. Mrs. Brice will join her husband at Long Beach, Calif.

Wor. Bro. Fischer's second daughter, Miss Anita G. Fischer, was ill at St. Paul's Hospital for some time last month.

Bro. Francisco Benitez is in China on official business.

Southern Cross No. 6.—Wor. Bro. Omar M. Shuman is still confined to his home by illness.

Bro. Fred Noble, of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., is back from a well-earned vacation in the United States.

Bro. J. G. Horstink, after a number of years of connection with Most Wor. Bro. Larkin's firm, has opened an accounting office in Baguio.

Bro. Frank L. Merritt and family are back from a pleasant vacation in Australia.

Bro. E. E. Littlewood is back in Manila, for the present at least.

M. W. Bro. W. W. Larkin's beautiful residence and garden were greatly damaged by the destructive typhoon in the early morning of October 16th.

Cosmos No. 8.—Bro. Frank Graziani is now with the Pampanga Bus Company at San Fernando, Pampanga.

Bro. William E. Jensen returned from a trip through the Southern Islands on September 16th.

Bro. William N. Ray, after a sojourn in the Sternberg General Hospital, is leaving for the United States to enter a soldiers' home there.

Bro. William J. Odom has gone back to the goldfields in Benguet.

Bro. Charles P. Neuffer sent greetings from his plantation on Bucas Island, Surigao.

Bro. Paul A. Schwab also sent greetings, from Los Angeles, California.

St. John's No. 9.—Mr. James Henry Whitman, of the "President Coolidge," was initiated on October 29th.

Bro. Benton Holmes wrote from Oakland, California, that he has fully regained his health.

Bro. Guy F. Hull, on recruiting duty at Asheville, N. C., wrote of visits he had made to Lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions.

Bro. Harry Buchwald reports that he has recently joined Feltman Bros.

Pilar No. 15, Imus, Cavite.—Bro. Dalmacio P. Quitarro has been transferred to the U. S. S. Caropus.

Bro. Candido T. Monzon was raised on October 6th, last.

Wor. Bro. Marciano Sayoc has been inducted into office as municipal councilor of Imus (3rd term) and Bro. Doroteo Mangubat as municipal president of Dasmariñas, Cavite.

Pinagsabitan No. 26, Sta. Cruz, Laguna.—On September 1st, last, at a meeting which was fairly well attended, in spite of the rain, Messrs. Thomas Esperanzate and Cesar A. Reyes were initiated.

On September 8th, Mr. Vicente M. Roxas was made an Entered Apprentice Mason in this Lodge.

Eatong Buhay No. 27.—Bro. Emeterio R. Balboa has severed his connection with the Manila Trading & Supply Co.

Wor. Bro. Conrado Tanting was a patient at the Chinese General Hospital in September.

Bulusan No. 38, Sorsogon.—Bro. Patricio Guerrero, provincial commander of Samar, is on accrued leave of absence. He and his family are at present in Masbate, where Bro. Guerrero is attending to his property.

Bro. Celso N. Mayor has gone to Masbate to inspect post-offices there.

Wor. Bro. Pedro Almonte stopped for a few hours in Sorsogon while on his way to his new assignment as district land officer in Samar.

Bro. Julian Bertumen, en route to Albay, also stopped at Sorsogon to see the Lodge Secretary and pay his dues.

Magindanao No. 40, Cagayan, Or. Misamis.—Bro. Alfredo R. Gatbonton was passed to the degree of F. C. on August 24th, last.

Bro. Max. Y. Suniel is back in Cagayan after a stay of two weeks in Manila.

Bro. Marcelo T. Paiso writes from Tamparan, Lanao, that the Stork visited his home on August 8th. It was a strapping boy this time.

Bro. Bernardino Reyes, Lt., P. C., had a narrow escape from death at Taguya, Lanao, when a desperate character, a Moro outlaw by the name of Kasim, attacked him but was shot down by Bro. Reyes before he could do much harm.

Malolos No. 46, Malolos.—Bro. Juan Lopez was reported ill last month at Sorsogon, under the care of Wor. Bro. Dr. Pedro Pagua. We also learn that Mrs. Lopez presented our Brother with a new daughter in September.

Makabugwas No. 47, Tacloban.—Wor. Bro. Mauro Rodriguez reports a visit of the Stork at his home.

Wor. Bro. Federico V. Larraga delivered a forceful speech on the need of the Filipinos buying made-in-the-Philippines goods at the Leyte High School a few weeks ago.

Bro. Charles R. Anderson is now stationed at Iloilo.

Bro. Ye Boo Mann is now in Cebu, after an extended vacation spent in China, and has recovered his health sufficiently to attend to the management of the U. S. Grocery where he was formerly employed.

Pampanga No. 48, San Fernando.—Bro. Lauro D. Dizon, Lt., P. C., is back after an absence of several months during which he was stationed temporarily in Bulacan.

Wor. Bro. Isaac Santos has returned, much improved, from a stay at Dr. Crisostomo's clinic at Malolos.

Mr. José C. Morales was initiated on September 8th.

Pampanga Lodge lost one of its charter members when Bro. Dr. Pacifico R. Panlilio passed away, after a lingering illness, on August 9th, last. Bro. Panlilio was an honorary member of Perla del Oriente Lodge No. 1034, S. C., Manila, which he had helped to organize. The interment of his remains, on August 12th, in the municipal cemetery of Angeles, was well attended.

Bro. Damaso Guevara, municipal treasurer, has been transferred from Masantol to San Simón.

Mt. Mainam No. 49, Naic.—While on inspection trip with the district engineer Bro. Francisco Donesa had an auto accident on September 25th, last, at kilometer 29 on the Sorsogon-Albay road. Fortunately he escaped with a bruised face.

Bro. Basilio C. Molina is reported doing well at San Marcos, Calumpit, Bulacan, where he is stationed as watermaster, by Wor. Bro. A. Joco, who visited him last month.

Bro. Alfredo Javier is expected to arrive from San Diego, California, some time towards the end of this month.

Wor. Bro. Arcadio Alarcon has been transferred from Tuguegarao to Balanga as academic supervisor.

Bro. Emilio Y. Pilpil expects to be married at Amaya, Tanza, Cavite, on November 22nd.

Bros. Fausto H. Dualan and José Miguelino have returned from China on the U. S. S. Canopus.

Wor. Bro. Alejandro Joco is taking one month of accrued leave of absence, beginning on October 16th.

Pintong Bato No. 51, Bacoar.—Bro. Severo E. Barrios was south on cable work for the Bureau of Posts in September.

Wor. Bro. Teopisto C. Batungbacal returned from the Visayas on October 4th.

Bros. Teodorico B. Bayas, Tirso Bautista, and Gregorio Dolojan, all of the Bureau of Posts, have received well-deserved promotions.

Bro. Tito G. Edurise married Miss Maria Z. Guerrero at Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, on the 6th of last month.

Pangasinan No. 56, Dagupan.—Mr. Fred V. Skinner, son-in-law of Wor. Bro. Clark James, was killed while hunting near San Antonio, Texas. He is survived by his wife, Jo Ann, youngest daughter of Wor. Bro. James, and her daughter.

Bro. Cenon S. Cervantes was given a despedida party by the Lodge and some of the sojourners in Dagupan on the eve of his departure for Lucena, Tayabas, where he is now stationed as manager of the branch of the Philippine National Bank there.

Bro. Zosimo J. Rosal has been transferred to Butuan, Agusan, as acting provincial auditor, from Jolo, Sulu, where he was stationed in the same capacity.

Wor. Bro. Gregorio P. Domagas has had the Mountain Province added to the internal revenue district of which he is supervising agent.

Mayon No. 61, Legaspi.—Wor. Bro. Lazaro Tani has removed to Manila, where his address is 756 Calle Dart, Paco.

Taga-Ilog No. 79.—Mrs. Rosario de Valido is back from a visit to the Visayas.

Bro. Romualdo Sator has recently lost one of his daughters who had just graduated in dentistry.

Bro. Pablo Feliciano's daughter is sick at the San Lazaro Hospital.

Bro. M. Fernandez, mother-in-law is seriously ill at her home at 1123 Trabajo. Bro. Fernandez is at present in the United States.

Bro. Sotaro Kamugari's wife has presented him with a fine daughter; the event took place at the Maternity Hospital.

Wor. Bro. Julian Gimenez is in the provinces on a 90-day vacation.

Wor. Bro. José Timbol is back from a vacation in Baguio.

Bros. Anselmo Masiglat, Santiago Puertollano, Mauricio Mercado, and Alberto Capule were on the sick list last month.

Modestia-Liwayway No. 81.—Wor. Bro. Tomás Alfonso has been appointed as chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals, effective on January 1, 1935.

Wor. Bro. Marcial Reyes has recently passed the examination for promotion to the grade of captain, Dental Reserve of the U. S. Army.

High Twelve No. 82.—Bro. and Mrs. Dalmacio Reyes have lost their daughter, two months of age, who died on the 3rd of last month.

Bro. Angel M. Pedralvez is spending a vacation of two months with the folks in Dingras, Ilocos Norte, his home town.

Bro. Casiano Karganilla has been connected with H. E. Heacock Co. since September 24th.

Bro. Alejandro Evangelista has changed from the Manila Trading & Supply Co. to the Automotive Department of the Pacific Commercial Company.

Memorial No. 90, Muñoz, N. E.—Bro. Pacifico Bautista's wife died on July 15th, last; she was buried in San José, N. E.

Bro. Antero M. Lapus lost his two children by death last June.

The Stork visited Wor. Bro. Rufino Angeles last May, and Bro. Francisco San Andres on August 31st, last, leaving a baby boy each time.

Bro. Apolonio V. Zabat's father died of old age on the 3rd of last month and was buried at Muñoz on the 6th.

Service No. 95.—Bro. Richard W. Elliott was raised to the degree of M. M. on September 24th and sailed for his new station in the United States on the transport "Grant" on October 6th.

Bro. Hoger Koch was raised on September 24th.

Bro. Leonard A. Taylor was passed on September 11th and raised on the 15th of the same month, the work being done by Amity Lodge No. 106, of Shanghai, as a courtesy to Service Lodge.

The following Brethren returned to the United States, leaving our shores on October 6th, aboard the Army Transport **Grant**: Malcolm K. Jackson, Joseph A. Kohout, Lewis Robinson, Floyd McIntosh, L. K. Harper, Eugene S. Espey, Jr., Neil B. Garrison, James Crookston, and Wm. Parsons. The Lodge tendered these Brethren a fraternal farewell at the Stated Meeting on October 1, 1934.

Bro. C. A. Caron, Secretary, returned from China aboard the S. S. **President Hoover** on September 29th. While in China, Bro. Caron visited Pearl River Lodge No. 109, Canton, Amity Lodge No. 106, Shanghai, and Nanking Lodge No. 108, Nanking, in company with our Deputy Grand Master, Right Wor. Brother Samuel R. Hawthorne, who made official visitations to these Lodges on behalf of the Grand Master.

During the month of September, letters with greetings (and some also remitting dues) were received from the following-named Brethren: Chester A. Thomas, U. S. Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.; Delno W. Ross, 70th Service Sqdn., A. C., Hamilton Field, San Rafael, Calif.; Evan Sanders, Co. "H" 16th Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y.; Harold F. Brown, U. S. S. Sirius, c/o P. M., New York, N. Y.; Herman C. Stone, 460 Frankfort St., Daly City, California; Earl F. Jolin, Box 46, Haas, Washington; Thomas J. Hopper c/o Northern Mining Co., Paracale, Cam. Norte. P. I.; A. Barry, "B" Div. U. S. S. Chi-

cago; John H. Klernan. Chanutte Field, Ill (who says he expects to be in Panama by this time); Howard F. Gardiner, U. S. S. Canopus; Carl M. Wilson, U. S. S. Evans, No. 78, San Diego, California; Samuel P. Gerard, 96th Bomb. Sqdn., A. C., Langley Field, Va.; James D. Condron Box 17, U. S. S. California, c/o P. M., New York, and Robert G. Westwick, who gives his temporary address as 1217 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Mount Huraw No. 98, Catbalogan.—Bro. Yap Hoc Kian was lost overboard from the small boat of the M/V *Cesar Barrios* at Capul Island, off the north coast of Samar, during the typhoon on September 28th, last. The boat was being towed from the shore to the ship when a big sea struck it and washed off the passengers. It is reported that our Brother had a big sum of money and a pistol on him when the accident occurred. The body has not been recovered.

Fourteen Brethren of this Lodge met the body of Bro. Ireneo Basco, of Mount Kaladias Lodge No. 91. and widow and orphans of the deceased when they arrived on October 9th on the M/V Governor Taft. All possible attention was shown the bereft family, who, however, proceeded to Calbayog, as the widow had decided to have her husband's remains interred there. Wor. Bro. Lao Hoo and six other members made the 73-kilometer journey to Calbayog to attend the funeral on October 13th; the cortege was one of the longest ever seen in that city.

Another funeral attended by a number of Masonic Brethren was that of Bro. Gaudencio Farrales' son Francisco, 8 months of age, who died on October 14th of pneumonia and was buried on the 15th.

Bro. Walter Roeder has changed his address from Lilio to Magdalena, Laguna.

Bro. Emilio Corrales reports the birth of a son.

Letters with dues and greetings have been received from Bro. Marciano Lim, Catarman, and Bro. S. D. Gonzales, now provincial treasurer of Camarines Sur.

Palawan No. 99, Puerto Princesa.—Bro. Guillermo S. Peralta, of Modestia-Liwayway Lodge, now assistant superintendent of the Iwahig Penal Colony, has affiliated with Palawan Lodge.

Wor. Bro. Valentin Macasaet received his Past Master's jewel at the August Stated Meeting of this Lodge.

Wor. Bro. P. D. Delloso, W. M., was recently confined to his bed for several days by dengue fever.

Bataan No. 104, Balanga.—A number of Brethren attended the funeral of Wor. Bro. S. R. Ganzon's only sister who had died of tuberculosis on the 7th of last month.

Wor. Bro. J. C. Hill is back at Limay after spending 23 days at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Cañacao, Cavite. He has fully recovered from his ailment, chronic amoebic dysentery.

Bro. Juan S. Paguio sent dues and greetings from Vigan, I. S.

Leonard Wood No. 105, Fort Stotsenburg.—Bro. G. S. Cruz' daughter Milagros had her tonsils extracted by Bro. R. A. Murchison, M. C., a sojourner on duty at Fort Stotsenburg.

Bro. Antonio Concepción is the proud father of a newly born boy.

Wor. Bro. John D. Cook is back again after a 2-year tour of duty in the United States.

Bro. Antonio Concepción, B. S., announces the birth of a son on August 10th, last.

Amity No. 106, Shanghai.—A card with greetings from Glacier National Park, Montana, has been received from Wor. Bro. D. H. Wythe, who is on his way back to China.

A son was born to Bro. and Mrs. Sing-Bea Chang on September 1st.

Bro. Julean Arnold visited the famous Washington-Alexandria Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia, in August.

Bro. E. E. Barnett left on the 5th of last month for a month's visit to Chengtu, Szechuen.

A third daughter came to bless the home of Bro. and Mrs. Elbert Y. Chung in August.

Bro. George Fitch writes from Palestine that he, his wife and son visited the sacred spots in Jerusalem.

Bro. Bang How's sister, Miss Looming How, was married to Mr. Wilfrid S. B. Wong on September 10th, and left with her husband for a world tour the next day.

Bro. E. Newman Rose has returned from Changsha and is now on his way to the United States.

Bro. Joseph Fistere made a trip to Manchuria in August on business of his firm, the National Aniline Dyes Co.

Bro. Wm. Yinson Lee has recovered from his recent illness which laid him up for over two weeks.

Bro. N. F. Allman spent a short vacation with his family at Tsingtao.

Bro. Way Sung New, who is recuperating at Tsingtao, is making marked improvement.

Bro. Rt. Rev. William Charles White, Bishop of Honan, a famous sinologue and Masonic scholar who is now with the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology at Toronto, Canada, has become a member of Amity Lodge by affiliation.

Bro. Solomon Libby is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Bro. L. Soyka was injured in an automobile accident on September 15th but is recovering satisfactorily.

Bro. Edward K. Hsu's mother has been seriously ill in Soochow.

Bro. C. Y. Wang, a well-known industrial chemist of wide experience, has recently established the China United Dyestuff & Chemical Company, with office and factory on Lincoln Avenue, Shanghai.

Bro. T. K. King is back in Shanghai after an absence in South China.

Bro. Clarence K. Chan spent several weeks in Hongkong last September, on business.

On September 19th, Bro. Robert Fan and Mrs. Fan gave a delightful dinner in honor of Rt. Wor. Bro. Hawthorne at their beautiful new modernistic home and invited the Very Wor. D. D. G. M. and Mrs. Mei, Wor. Bro. Jee, all the Past Masters and their wives, other officers of the Lodge and their ladies.

Bro. Jordan D. Ljang has recovered from the attack of appendicitis which required his transfer to the County Hospital, where an operation was performed about the end of September.

Bro. J. Heng Liu, one of the founders of Amity Lodge, now resident in Nanking, was honored by being elected as president of the Ninth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine which held a six-day conference drawing 400 delegates from all parts of the world.

Bro. T. T. Zee has affiliated with Nanking Lodge and is taking an active part in its degree work.

Pearl River No. 109, Canton.—Wor. Bro. J. Hall Paxton, promoted American Consul at Chefoo, has left for his post. His departure from Canton will be a serious loss to Pearl River Lodge but he is at a post where he will be in constant touch with the Service Brethren of our Constitution who usually spend their summer there.

When Rt. Wor. Bro. Hawthorne, Deputy Grand Master and Bro. C. A. Caron, Secretary of Service Lodge No. 95, paid an official visit to the Lodge on the evening of September 13th, Bros. S. F. Chien, Chan Wing Chit and T. Thom were severally raised to the sublime degree of M. M.

Bro. S. F. Chien, prominent lawyer, was recently elected to the Kwangtung provincial assembly.

Wor. Bro. Tieng Sing writes from New York conveying his fraternal greetings. His address is 220 Canal street, New York.

Bro. H. M. Buley, of the department of Chemistry of Lingnan University, was warmly greeted by his father, Rev. Buley of Los Angeles, Cal., an active Mason of many years standing, on being initiated into our Fraternity. Thus we have a second generation Mason in our Lodge.

Bro. Joe Ying Lum, representative of Intercontinent Aviation Inc., is a visitor in Hongkong.

Bro. A. J. Fisher is on furlough in the United States.

THE AIM OF MASONRY

The aim of Masonry is not to make "disciples" nor to secure a following of any certain system of thought, but rather to make men masters of their own right, capable of discerning for themselves the true course to be followed and strong to lead the way, in the age-long progress of the race, to the dimly discerned heights of enlightenment. Masonry does not teach by means of explanation, but by provocation to thinking. Its work for a man is not done until it has awakened him, aroused him, stimulated him to seek for the "light, more light, further light" for himself, and until it has inspired him with courage and resolution to follow that light wherever it may lead him.

—*Masonic News.*

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 Maestro; Samuel R. Hawthorne, Gran Maestro 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.

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 Peru.")

(Conclusión)

Esta sujeción puede ser, ya permanente o bien temporal. Un cambio de residencia pone punto final a esta fidelidad, que de nuevo; tendrá que ser renovada respecto del soberano del nuevo domicilio a donde haya tenido que ir a residir el individuo. Ahora bien, esta es precisamente la clase de relación que existe entre un Masón y su Logia. La Logia le concede protección; esto es, que por el hecho de ser un miembro de ella, está investido de los derechos de visitar, ser socorrido, ser enterrado, etc., y todos aquellos otros derechos que son inherentes, por costumbre o por ley, a todo miembro activo de Logia y que se encuentra en condiciones de regularidad. En retorno a esto, él presta su lealtad, se demuestra obediente a las leyes que la rigen, contribuye a su sostenimiento oblando los derechos y tribuciones exigidas ya anual, trimestralmente o como sea. Pero en cualquier momento esta lealtad puede terminar, respecto de cualquier Logia en particular y contraerla con otra. Así como el extranjero naturalizado en un país, cancela su contrato por el hecho de abandonar su protección e ir a residir en otro territorio, así también, el Masón puede poner término a sus relaciones con una Logia por el hecho de unirse a otra. Pero aún él continúa en calidad de Masón afiliado, solamente su afiliación es respecto de otro cuerpo.

Pero el extranjero naturalizado, que cambia de residencia de un país a otro, bien puede, por residencia subsiguiente, no prestar su lealtad en el otro. Puede tratarse de un cosmopolita que no puede prestar fidelidad local a ningún soberano en particular. De todo lo expuesto se concluye que no adquiere el derecho a ser protegido, por cuanto no presta sujeción, y por consiguiente, no puede solicitar protección.

Ahora bien, este es el caso de los Masones no afiliados. Aquel que ha obtenido el cese de una Logia, pierde la protección de ella; y no habiéndose unido a ninguna otra, no puede solicitar protección de ninguna. Ha perdido todos los derechos inherentes a un miembro por no haber sabido cumplir con las obligaciones que le corresponden. Ha puesto un puente y destruido toda conexión entre él y la Orden; y por cometer semejante acto, se ha despojado de todas las prerrogativas que le correspondían como miembro de dicha organización. Entre estas prerrogativas se

encuentra el derecho de visitar, de ayuda pecuniaria y a ser enterrado masónicamente. Cuando trate de franquear las puertas de una Logia, deberán cerrarse ante su vista, por cuanto el derecho de visita pertenece solamente a los masones afiliados. Siempre que busque la ayuda de la Logia, deberá rechazarse, por cuanto los fondos de la Logia no son para ser distribuidos entre aquellos que rehusan ayudar con sus contribuciones a la formación de un fondo similar en otras Logias. No podrá esperar ser acompañado a la última morada, por cuanto es ley establecida que ningún Masón podrá ser enterrado con las ceremonias de la Orden, salvo a propia solicitud, previamente hecha al Venerable Maestro de la Logia, de la cual es miembro.

Vemos, entonces, que existe una marcada diferencia entre el Masón no afiliado y la Orden, y del mismo para con las Logias. Con las últimas sólo existe una desconexión; pero nada es capaz de anular sus relaciones con la primera, excepto la muerte masónica; esto es, la expulsión. Cuando se suscita un asunto entre Masones referente a deberes mutuos provenientes de ser miembro de una Logia, por ejemplo, del derecho de visitar, entonces se podrá indagar respecto a la afiliación, por cuanto la afiliación afecta estos deberes. Pero cuando se trata de cualquier deber u obligación que pudiera invocarse, aun cuando la organización masónica no existiera, como por ejemplo, el derecho de ayudar en caso de peligro inminente, entonces no cabe informaciones respecto de afiliación, por cuanto afiliación o no afiliación, no tienen relación con estos deberes.

Ya ha quedado establecido que la no afiliación constituye una ofensa masónica, y que quien no está afiliado debe ser considerado como un Masón indigno y por lo tanto despojado de todos sus derechos. Con más libertad, se ha admitido que, la no afiliación constituye una violación positiva de la ley masónica. Pero de ello no debe concluirse que la palabra tenga un significado masónico legal en el verdadero sentido técnico y considerar al miembro no afiliado como un Masón indigno. Ello solamente puede producirse por la declaración, en un caso particular, por una Logia legalmente constituida y previo el juicio debido. Este temor se encuentra perfectamente bien fundamentado por el Comité de Jurisprudencia de la Gran Logia del Estado de Virginia, que va inserto a continuación:

"Todos los que han escrito o hablado sobre este punto, están de acuerdo en considerar como un Masón indigno al Masón no afiliado. Pero todos estos señores, o aun diez veces mayor número, no están capacitados para convertirlo en tal clase de persona, respecto de sus relaciones individuales, por la sencilla razón de que

él no puede por sí desprenderse de todos aquellos deberes que le ligan a la institución. De aquí que la fraternidad, actuando dentro de los límites de sus propias capacidades, tampoco pueda desligarse de sus deberes para con él. Toca únicamente a una Logia justa y legal que, actuando dentro de sus capacidades constitutivas y dentro de los límites impuestos por la Constitución masónica, y decretos de la Gran Logia, poder investir a un individuo con los derechos y beneficios de la Masonería y calificarlo "digno". Así pues, con el mismo poder, y actuando en las mismas condiciones y bajo las mismas restricciones, es como un miembro puede ser despojado de todos sus derechos y privilegios y ser considerado "indigno".

Parece, en conclusión, que será dable sentar los siguientes principios respecto de los masones no afiliados, principios que están basados en leyes:

1º—Todo Masón no afiliado se encuentra todavía ligado a la Orden en general, por intermedio de todos sus deberes y obligaciones; pero no por intermedio de aquellos que se relacionan con una Logia determinada.

2º—Posee, recíprocamente, todos aquellos derechos que emanan de su condición de miembro de la Orden; pero ninguno de aquellos que son la concurrencia de miembro de una Logia.

3º—Posee el derecho de ayuda en caso de peligro inminente, si solicita esta ayuda en forma debida.

4º—No tiene derecho al socorro pecuniario de parte de una Logia.

5º—No tiene el derecho de visitar las Logias, ni formar parte en las procesiones Masónicas.

6º—No tiene derecho a ser enterrado masónicamente.

7º—Siempre permanece sujeto al gobierno de la Orden, y puede ser juzgado y castigado por cualquiera ofensa, por la Logia, dentro de cuya jurisdicción geográfica resida.

8º—Y, finalmente, como la no afiliación, constituye una violación de las leyes masónicas, si rehusa abandonar tal condición, puede ser juzgado y castigado por ello, aun con la expulsión, por cualquiera Gran Logia dentro de cuya jurisdicción resida.

EL AVIÓN ACABARÁ CON LA GUERRA

Traducción por el Ing. Augusto Príster de un artículo del general alemán B. de Deimling (copiada de "Alma de Anahuac," México.)

En la época de la técnica actual, el arma aérea se ha perfeccionado rápidamente. Desde su inocente iniciación durante la Guerra Mundial, el avión ha llegado a ser un factor importantísimo, potente y decisivo para la guerra. Ha producido en el arte de combatir una revolución muy semejante a la que significó el descubrimiento de la pólvora negra. Ha modificado por completo el carácter y el fin de la guerra moderna. Mientras en las guerras del siglo pasado y aun en la última hecatombe mundial, la mira principal era la destrucción de los ejércitos enemigos, para las próximas guerras, por el contrario, el principal objeto de ataque será toda la nación enemiga y su campo de batalla estará constituido por todo el país del contrincante; el avión tiene capacidad de transportar los medios destructivos a través del frente y de las líneas de las tropas que están luchando hasta llegar al corazón del país enemigo. Lanzando al aire sus elementos de guerra, destruirá las grandes ciudades, las fábricas de

productos químicos, los campos de aviación, los arsenales, los centros de energía y de transporte, las fábricas de municiones y de armas, en una palabra, todas las plantas necesarias para la guerra. El panorama anterior hace suponer claramente que los horrores de la contienda caerán sobre las poblaciones incluyendo en la matanza a las mujeres, a los niños y a los ancianos.

El avión moderno para el transporte de bombas, puede llevar una carga de 2,000 kilogramos de explosivos a una velocidad de 200 Km. por hora. En tales circunstancias, puede ir de Londres a París, o al centro de Francia o de Alemania, en muy pocas horas, lanzar su cargamento de bombas destructoras, y regresar de nuevo a su campo de salida para tomar en seguida otra provisión.

El avión de transporte de bombas puede volar a una altura de 9,000 m. por ser más pequeño que los otros aviones, los cuales no ascienden sino a 7,000 m.

Ordinariamente se emplean tres clases de bombas: las destinadas para minas; las bombas incendiarias y las bombas de gases venenosos.

Las bombas para minas tienen varias dimensiones y distintos pesos. Con una de 100 kg. se puede demoler una casa de varios pisos. Otras, como las "diving bombs" americanas, pesan 1950 kg. y tienen una altura de dos hombres y medio. Según los experimentos hechos por la marina americana, una sola de estas píldoras es más que suficiente para acabar con el barco de guerra más grande.

Mucho más peligrosas son las bombas incendiarias; no pesan sino un kilogramo y por eso un avión puede transportar una enorme cantidad de ellas. Su carga de "termite" (una mezcla de aluminio en polvo y nitratos u óxidos) produce una flama de más de 3,000 grados de calor lo que hace infructuoso el empleo del agua para apagarla. Una escuadrilla de setenta y dos aviones puede llevar consigo 36,000 bombas incendiarias. Si tomamos como punto de ataque una gran ciudad y la escuadrilla vuela circularmente, habrá muchas probabilidades de que de las 36,000 bombas lanzadas, por lo menos 12,000 caigan sobre construcciones, ya que la mayoría de las ciudades tienen la tercera parte de su territorio ocupada por edificios, correspondiendo el resto a jardines, calles, etc.—Reduciendo esas probalidades a la mitad solamente, podemos calcular con seguridad sobre 6,000 incendios simultáneos en diversos puntos de la ciudad. Contra semejante catástrofe los bomberos no pueden luchar.

¿Qué diremos de los gases de guerra?

Ninguno de aquellos que tomaron parte en la Guerra Mundial, ¡ninguno! podrá jamás olvidar sus espantosos efectos.

Mas, aquellos gases de la gran catástrofe de 1914-1918 resultan inofensivos en comparación con los que la Química está produciendo en nuestros días. En poder y calidad, la ciencia los ha superado mil veces mediante descubrimientos modernos. Los militares de nuestros días tienen, pues, gases mucho más eficaces. Para darnos cuenta de lo terrible de estos descubrimientos, escuchemos al físico francés Langevin, catedrático del Colegio de Francia: "Hoy (lo decía en 1929) bastan 100 aviones, cada uno de ellos cargando una tonelada de gases de guerra, para cubrir con un velo de gases venenosos de veinte metros de espesor, lo mismo París que Londres o Berlín. Esta operación puede hacerse en menos de una hora. Si no llega pronta y violentamente un viento en defensa de la ciudad envenenada, debe considerársele completamente perdida."

Hoy no existe ningún medio eficaz para la protección de la población burguesa de una ciudad. Para los militares se pueden adaptar las máscaras necesarias, pero ¿cómo es posible adaptar o construir los millones de aparatos tan complicados y tan sensibles como son las máscaras de guerra para proteger a millones de hombres, de mujeres y de niños?

Por otra parte, la técnica moderna progresa rápidamente y en consecuencia, nuevos gases pueden ser descubiertos contra los cuales no sirven de nada las mascarillas ni los vestidos mismos.

¿Qué decir de la construcción de casamatas, o de sótanos, o refugios, en las casas?—Esos refugios no serían más que grandes sepulcros por que la población que se guareciese allí en un momento de pánico, moriría asfixiada o envenenada ya que los gases de guerra son más pesados que el aire y por tanto se quedan cerca de la tierra, bajan y penetran en los sótanos o refugios.

Excavando una trinchera cerca de París, diez años después de la Gran Guerra, se descubrieron los cadáveres de veinticinco soldados alemanes distendidos sobre las tablas de madera, al rededor de las mesas; sus armas se encontraron todavía suspendidas de las paredes. Los gases de guerra penetraron a la trinchera y los asfixiaron.

En contradicción se nos dirá: ¿no hay cañones de defensa contra los aviones? Si, esos cañones existen, pero su capacidad defensiva es muy limitada. Los aviones pueden evitar el tiro de los cañones, volando a gran altura (7,000 m.)—Solo cuando quieren atacar un objeto muy pequeño, vuelan bajo, cerca de la tierra. Si, por otra parte se toma en cuenta que los aviones vuelan con rapidez, es fácil darse cuenta de que tanto a los cañones como a las ametralladoras les es impedido hacer blanco.

Por cuanto hace a los aviones de defensa, su eficacia es aún muy limitada por que los aviones de ataque, por ser más ligeros, vuelan a mayor altura y con mayor rapidez de manera que los observadores los indican casi siempre cuando es ya demasiado tarde para iniciar un contra ataque. Por lo demás, la escuadra de bombardeo va siempre acompañada de una escuadrilla de defensa.

La ineficacia de la defensa contra un ataque aéreo ha sido ya comprobada prácticamente en todas las maniobras que han hecho en los últimos años las grandes potencias.

Por ejemplo, el general francés Serigny, quien dirigía en el verano de 1929 las grandes maniobras aéreas sobre Lyon, en su informe final concluía: “La defensa contra un ataque aéreo no es suficiente para proteger con eficacia una gran ciudad. Llegado el caso, no habrá otro remedio que evacuar al campo toda la población burguesa.” (Esto se decía en 1929, más debe tenerse en cuenta que de entonces a la fecha la navegación aérea ha progresado mucho buscando mejorar las formas de ataque).

A la misma conclusión llegaron los generales italianos después de las maniobras aéreas contra Bolonia y Roma. Esta convicción la tienen ahora todos los estados mayores de casi todos los países del mundo, y fundándose en ella se ha llegado a considerar que la mejor defensa será un ataque preventivo con escuadrillas de bombardeo en territorio enemigo, probablemente sin previa declaración de guerra como lo ha hecho últimamente el Japón contra la China.

En consecuencia, una próxima guerra europea principiará con un asalto aéreo intempestivo de los estados

enemigos, asalto que destruirá recíprocamente las ciudades, las industrias, y, en una palabra, la cultura.

El ciudadano francés se engaña mucho cuando cree que podrá dormir tranquilamente detrás de las líneas de fortificaciones que se ha mandado construir desde el mar, siguiendo su frontera oriental, hasta Suiza y Bélgica. De la misma manera se engañan los nacionalistas alemanes si esperan una revancha a base de rearmamento. La Alemania, por su posición central, presenta un gran campo de concentración para las escuadrillas de bombardeo de las naciones limítrofes.

Sabemos que el desarme no se obtendrá de un momento a otro: éste se verificará de manera gradual dado que políticamente es imposible realizarlo de modo total al cabo de cualquier conferencia. Lo único que sería ya factible, sería la limitación de los grandes armamentos de acuerdo con el tipo de limitación acordado a Alemania.

(Lo anterior era sugerido en 1921 por el General Deimling, más ahora vemos que el gobierno reaccionario de Alemania quiere un armamento igual al de las otras grandes potencias).

Con la limitación indicada anteriormente, ningún Estado podría iniciar prontamente una guerra de agresión y las naciones se verían obligadas a llevar sus diferencias ante la Liga de las Naciones. Si en 1914 hubiera existido esta especie de Mesa Redonda, en torno de la cual hubiesen podido sentarse los diferentes diplomáticos, es probable que se hubiese evitado la gran matanza mundial.

LOS PUEBLOS QUIEREN LA PAZ

Los pueblos anhelan la paz, pero la voluntad latente no es bastante para preservarla. Ese deseo debe manifestarse con hechos; los pueblos deben volverse enérgicamente contra la guerra. Mas para éso es necesario informar plenamente a las masas sobre las atrocidades que se derivarían de una guerra aérea, ya empleando escritos, ya usando de la palabra. La divulgación por medio de la prensa debería ser más amplia de lo que ha sido hasta ahora. Es menester poner al servicio de la causa al cine, al radio y en general todos los medios modernos para sacudir al pueblo de su letargo y de su indiferencia. Es obligación general formar una opinión pública en favor del desarme, crear una presión popular contra la guerra. Los gobiernos indecisos y medrosos no podrían resistir ante la fuerza del pueblo so pena de aparecer como enemigos de las colectividades; ningún alto personaje estaría conforme con asumir las responsabilidades de una nueva guerra.

No hay que perder tiempo para esa campaña de ilustración popular, tanto más cuanto que en la próxima primavera (se refería a la de 1932) se unirá la conferencia internacional para el desarme, cuyos resultados serán decisivos para la suerte de Europa. Lo que esperamos de aquella Conferencia es un paso serio y evidente para todo el mundo, encontrando precisamente el camino del desarme y no sólo el de una limitación de armamentos que siempre será convencional. El fracaso de esa conferencia marcará el principio de una nueva catástrofe mundial.”

Este artículo publicado por el General Deimling en el ‘Berliner Tageblatt’ del 14 de agosto de 1931, tiene actualmente el mismo valor que hace tres años.

No cabe duda de que, si los pueblos no se despiertan a tiempo para impedir una nueva guerra mundial donde los aviones causarán desastres tan extremados, que todo lo ocurrido en la contienda de 1914 a 1918 nos parecerá un mero juego de niños.

La ciencia que más contribuirá, como contribuye ahora de modo incansable, para que la próxima guerra alcance las proporciones de una catástrofe universal, es la Química. Pero simultáneamente puede ser la mejor contribución para evitar la guerra si se le hace actuar a tiempo. Hasta ahora la Química se emplea para la fabricación de toda suerte de máquinas de destrucción, y se le dispone para que cargue aviones con explosivos, masas incendiarias y gases venenosos.

¿Cuál pueblo se atreverá a iniciar la guerra sabiendo que aún el niño de pecho está amenazado?

Para evitar un desastre semejante, es absolutamente necesario como dice el General Deimling, iniciar un contra ataque destruyendo sin previo aviso los elementos de combate en cada país. Urge que se declare a la guerra un crimen de lesa humanidad.

MUSSOLINI

Dada la trascendencia del fascismo y de la fama de su creador Mussolini, resulta interesante una pequeña reseña del hombre antes que llegara a ser el dictador de Italia.

Mussolini nace en una casa humilde, pues es hijo de un herrero y de una maestra de escuela. Desde su pequeña infancia, notamos en él a un tipo de carácter rebelde, pues del colegio de Faenza fué expulsado por violento. Llega a la Escuela Normal de Forlimpopoli y allí se distingue por sus actividades revoltosas desarrolladas en contra de la dirección del establecimiento. Llegado a la edad de 19 años, abandona su patria para irse a Suiza, para cuyo efecto se enrola como ayudante de albañil, a fin de poder ganarse la vida. Es peón de caminos; lleva una vida vagabunda; por lo que empieza a ser observado de muy cerca por la policía que le tiene por un anarquista peligroso. En varias ocasiones es detenido por las autoridades y en el año 1903 es expulsado del cantón de Berna; en 1904 lo es del cantón de Ginebra y por último, es expulsado de Suiza.

De Suiza regresa a Italia en donde vuelve a ser perseguido debido a sus ideas peligrosas para el orden establecido; esto lo obliga a salir nuevamente de Italia para dirigirse al Austria, país donde, en repetidas ocasiones, fué huésped de las distintas cárceles, debido a su constante propaganda revoltosa; finalmente es expulsado a fines del año 1909.

Nuevamente lo tenemos de regreso a la patria, donde funda la revista "Lucha de clases", en la cual combate vivamente al parlamentarismo, al militarismo, a la monarquía y a la iglesia católica.

En el año 1911 estalla la guerra contra Tripolitania y Mussolini es detenido, procesado y condenado a un año de prisión, por haber excitado al pueblo a la desobediencia de las órdenes dadas por las autoridades.

Nombrado en 1912 director del diario "Avanti", diario que era órgano principal y más importante del partido socialista de la época, dos años más tarde, o sea en 1914, emprende una violenta campaña contra los masones, obteniendo en el congreso socialista de Ancona, que los que pertenecieran a la Orden Masónica fueran expulsados del partido.

Después de estallar la guerra europea defiende ardientemente la neutralidad de Italia, alegando que la guerra era una de las formas en que el capitalismo imperante explotaba a la clase proletaria. El proletariado socialista tenía una fuerza incontrarrestable

y toda esta fuerza estaba en contra de la guerra. Mussolini, manifestaba que si el partido se ponía el casco de la guerra, él no los seguiría, se les separaría y emprendería su propio camino que se había trazado.

Sin embargo, este hombre conductor de masas, cambió de opinión en menos de tres meses; y, de acérrimo opositor de la guerra, pasó a ser uno de sus ardientes defensores, pero con la condición exclusiva de que si Italia entraba a la guerra, debería ser a favor de Francia y en contra del Austria. Esta voltereta dada por Mussolini, lo obligaba a presentar su renuncia como director del partido socialista y del diario "Avanti", pues había desencadenado sobre sí una indignación enorme. Más tarde, por estos mismos motivos, es expulsado del partido. Entonces, separado del partido socialista, funda el diario "Il Popolo de Italia," nacido al principio como un pequeño periódico, que hoy día es el órgano oficial del partido fascista, con un tiraje aproximado de un millón de ejemplares por día.

Y llegamos al momento en que el 11 de Diciembre de 1914, en la ciudad de Milán, en una reunión de 300 personas, funda el partido "Facista". Pronto esos revolucionarios de acción suman más de diez mil; eran estos en su mayoría jóvenes que se habían alistado bajo la bandera mazziniana, esto es, los que deseaban el advenimiento de la República. Estos jóvenes, que pertenecían a la sociedad secreta fundada por el ilustre Mazzini, para derribar a la monarquía y establecer la República en Italia, tenían la ilusión de que al ser capitaneados por Mussolini, lo eran por el líder sucesor de Mazzini.

Llega el momento en que Italia decide ir a la guerra, al lado de Francia, y en el otoño del año 1915 Mussolini cuelga la pluma para partir al frente como un simple soldado. Durante la guerra es ascendido a cabo, a pesar de la prohibición que tenía dentro del programa del partido de no aceptar ascensos, y en el año 1917 es licenciado del servicio militar a causa de haber recibido algunas heridas de un grueso proyectil.

Repuesto de su herida, vuelve al periodismo, tomando nuevamente la dirección del Diario "Il Popolo d'Italia," desde donde lanza violentos ataques contra los socialistas y los burgueses, denominando a estos últimos los zánganos sociales.

Estaba por terminarse la guerra y Mussolini empezaba a fomentar un nacionalismo que asegurase a Italia una expansión pacífica en el Mediterráneo y aun en todo el mundo. Al tratar sobre la política agraria manifiesta que la tierra es para los que la cultivan. En el año 1920, año que se caracteriza por las huelgas sucesivas, los campesinos se apoderan de las propiedades rurales y los obreros metalúrgicos se hacen cargo de las fábricas; los cesantes saquean tiendas y negocios.

Al narrar esto, estoy hablando con conocimiento de causa, pues en la época que describo me encontraba en Milán y ví con mis propios ojos estos actos vandálicos contra la propiedad privada.

El fenómeno de todo lo que vengo exponiendo lo explico de la siguiente manera:

Esos hombres que atacaron la propiedad privada, esos campesinos que se apoderaron de las propiedades rurales; esos obreros que se apropiaron las fábricas, eran aquellos dos millones de hombres que fueron al frente de batalla, dejando sus casas, sus hogares, para ir a defenderla contra el invasor, como les decían; esos dos millones de hombres cometían esos actos porque

al llegar a la patria volvían completamente desilusionados del papel que habían ido a desempeñar en los frentes. Habían estado 4 años sufriendo lo indecible y cuando volvían triunfantes a sus hogares se encontraban con la ingratitud más espantosa, con una miseria que no se puede describir, sin tener trabajo para ganarse sus sustentos. Y viene, entonces, la reacción de esos hombres y se rebelan contra los que tienen, contra los que habían hecho el negocio durante la guerra, contra los **emboscados** como llamaban a los que no habían ido a los campos de batalla o a las trincheras. Nitti, primero, y Giolitti más tarde eran los hombres que gobernaban a Italia en aquel entonces, y no fueron capaces de dominar el vandalismo que conducía a la nación al abismo. Reina el descontento, nadie es dueño de sí mismo; los grandes capitalistas huyen de Italia hacia Suiza y otras naciones, tratando de resguardar sus vidas y sus haciendas. Estos fueron los momentos que Mussolini supo aprovechar apoderándose de la situación y apoyado en el capitalismo, la burguesía y el gobierno de Giolitti. Forma doscientos mil hombres de acción, quienes, con puñales, revólveres y bombas de mano forman el nuevo terror, dominando la situación y haciendo abandonarse a la fuga y al desbande a todos aquellos que no seguían al fascismo y entonces el partido entra a actuar en una nueva etapa de su vida.

¿Y quiénes componían estos doscientos mil hombres? Eran los famosos Arditi. Someramente voy a explicar quienes eran los Arditi. Cuando la guerra estaba en todo su apogeo, se formó un regimiento con todos los condenados y reos de las cárceles, para mandarlos al frente como carne de cañón. A este regimiento se le puso el nombre de "Arditi". Les fué fácil cumplir las órdenes dadas por Mussolini.

Después de todas estas terribles luchas sangrientas entre hermanos de un mismo país, en que se incendiaban las imprentas y las casas, en que se habían dominado a las principales ciudades del reino, Mussolini resuelve dar el golpe que venía preparando y desde Milán exige que se le confíe a él la formación del Gobierno; el 30 de Octubre de 1922 entra en Roma y se ofrece como un leal servidor del Rey.

Nueva voltereta de Mussolini; el líder mazziniano, el hombre demagogo que quería a toda costa la restauración de la República Italiana, el campeón de las multitudes, el hombre en quien tanto confiaren esos jóvenes llenos de ideales, se vuelve monárquico. Sucede a esta voltereta de Mussolini, grandes desilusiones en las filas y todos aquellos que vertieron su sangre por la causa republicana, se ven defraudados y se retiran del partido. Sin embargo, Mussolini no vacila y se vuelve ahora contra estos que eran sus partidarios causando miles de muertes, fugas, destierros de hombres ilustres que perecen más tarde por la miseria y el hambre, por la fetidez de los lugares en islas privadas de todo principio de comodidad para todo ser viviente.

Bibliotecas enteras no bastarían para relatar estos atropellos, barbaridades, salvajismos, reseñados, por ejemplo en las obras tituladas "Bajo la guerra fascista," "El terror fascista," de Nitti, Salvemini, Turati, etc. Estas obras ponen fuera de sí al hombre más desapasionado.

Voy a citar un caso, el de Matteoti, entre miles: al posesionarse del Gobierno, Mussolini pronuncia en la Cámara un fogoso discurso y enseguida invita al que sea capaz de desmentir la veracidad de los hechos que afirma. El diputado socialista Matteoti contesta que

al día siguiente a las 4 de la tarde comprobará con suficientes documentos, ante la Cámara, las falsedades e imposturas de Mussolini, al hacer el relato de su vida y de sus obras.

Esto sólo bastó para que el hombre fuera vigilado día y noche y al día siguiente cuando Matteoti iba a salir de su casa con los documentos, es apresado por los esbirros de Mussolini, es colocado en un auto, donde le dan bárbara muerte. En Bélgica existe un monumento de este gran mártir de la libertad.

Hoy en día, el dictador mantiene una fuerza de dos millones de hombres, bien rentados y mantenidos por el Estado, quienes están vestidos de camisa negra y son los encargados de mantener con puñales, revólveres y bombas de mano, el ideal fascista, para inculcar y predicar su doctrina a los otros 30 y tantos millones de italianos completamente indefensos.

Sinteticemos.

Bajo ningún concepto podemos aceptar que se viole la libertad que a todo ser le ha dado la madre naturaleza y está condenado al retroceso el hombre o país que sea dominado por otro hombre o una dictadura. Ningún masón debe olvidar los deberes que ha contraído con sus principios como tampoco debe olvidar sus derechos civiles en la vida profana, para poder tener el derecho de juzgar, o decir y hacer valer la razón cuando crea estar en ella.

Tarde o temprano terminan las dictaduras y sólo entonces estaremos en situación de juzgarlas con una visión clara y precisa de su obra. En este momento, todo lo que se diga sobre las dictaduras es prematuro. Desde luego, un juez no puede juzgar un hecho sin oír las dos partes; no podemos aceptar como incontrovertible lo que dicen los diarios ni lo que propalan los conferencistas pues todos estos hablan con el conocimiento de una de las partes solamente, y en otras son pagadas por las propias dictaduras.

Para terminar séame permitido dar mi opinión acerca de la actitud adoptada frente a la Francmasonería, en Italia por Mussolini; por Hitler en Alemania. ¿Cuáles son las causas? Indudablemente, la incompatibilidad entre las tiranías y una institución que ha sido la cuna de la libertad de pensar y de opinar. Pero ¿no habrá algo más? Yo opino que las Logias de esos países se han estado entrometiendo en la política, o la política se metió dentro de las Logias. Algunos hermanos han ido a buscar intereses ya sea políticos o individuales, haciendo combinaciones de propia conveniencia, escudándose en la Francmasonería. Y esto ha hecho posible el atentado de esos gobiernos. Creo que debemos recoger estas lecciones y, de acuerdo con ellas, no mezclarnos en política dentro de las Logias, porque si respetamos la Constitución, si respetamos el ideal político de cada uno de sus miembros, si respetamos las creencias particulares de cada cual, nunca podremos temer que ocurra en Chile lo que en Italia y Alemania.

Jamás dictador alguno, por más audaz que fuera, se atrevería a atentar contra nuestra Orden que no tiene otras finalidades que buscar el camino del bien, de la verdad, de la luz y del amor al prójimo.—P. P. B., en la "Revista Masónica de Chile."

Hermanos: No olviden nuestro Hospital

Masónico para Niños Lisiados.