

Public opinion must be observed for the general good of all. Our Imperial Council meetings have, during the last few years, been conducted in such a manner that there is very little to criticize, and my object in addressing you this letter is only to bring to your attention certain laws of the Imperial Council which have been adopted for the general good of all.

"Potentates, Representatives, Captains of Arab Patrol, and members of the Patrol are expected to see that no discredit be brought upon our Order, either by members (no real Shriner would bring discredit) or by outsiders who take advantage of the open door. Shriners should not hesitate to tell the police that hoodlums wearing our fez and badges do not belong to our Order."

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 13,126, and a total membership of 172,661.

The Committee theretofore appointed on new Official Jewels made report of the result of their labors, from which we quote two paragraphs as follows:

"In asking for designs the Committee thought best to state that the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars would be expended, so that the competing manufacturers could be on an equality. The price to be paid for each of the Jewels was also stated. The Jewel of the Imperial Potentate was to be the costliest, and must be of an original and separate design, set with diamonds. The Jewel of the Deputy Imperial Potentate was second in expense, and was to be original in design, but less expensive in the jeweled settings. The Jewels of the two Rabbans, the High Priest, and the Oriental Guide are alike in design and cost, as are also those of the remaining seven Imperial officers.

"The work was completed in about thirty days and delivered to the Committee, which has the satisfaction of presenting the complete set of Official Jewels at this session for the inspection and approval of the Imperial Council. The Jewels are of pure 14-kt. gold, the tiger's claws are genuine and of the finest quality, the diamonds and other precious stones are of the best quality, the sphinx heads are of tigerite stone, the pyramids are of platinum, the seals are of correct design, and all the insignia is that of our Arabic Order. Each Jewel is put up in a Turkish leather case, marked with the name of the office and the words 'The property of the Imperial Council N. M. S. of North America.'"

On recommendation of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, Charters were granted to Wahabi Temple, at Jackson, Miss.; Bedouin Temple, at Muskogee, Okla., and a Dispensation was granted for a new Temple at San Diego, Cal., to be known as Al Bahr Temple.

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws presented a lengthy report on the manner of choosing Emeritus members and Honorary members of the Imperial Council, which provided that a Committee consisting of two Past Imperial Potentates and five Elected Representatives shall be appointed by the Imperial Potentate, to which shall be referred all nominations for Emeritus membership or Honorary membership.

The following amendment to the Constitution was embodied in their report and duly adopted by the Imperial Council:

“SECTION 5. All Past Imperial Potentates shall be Representatives *ad vitam*. The Imperial Council may, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any session, elect as an Emeritus member of the Imperial Council any Noble who has been a Representative for twenty-one years and who is recommended for said honor by the Committee on Nominations of Emeritus and Honorary members. Such Emeritus member shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of elected Representatives. The Imperial Council may also, by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any session, elect as an Honorary member of the Imperial Council any member of the Order who is recommended for said honor by the Committee on Nominations of Emeritus and Honorary Members. All Honorary members shall have a voice in the proceedings of the Imperial Council, but shall have no other privileges or emoluments.”

The election of officers resulted as follows: Noble William J. Cunningham, of Boumi Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble William W. Irwin, of Osiris Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble Frederick R. Smith, of Damascus Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble J. Putnam Stevens, of Kora Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., of Moolah Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of Zuhrah Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble Elias J. Jacoby,

of Murat Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble William J. Matthews, of Mecca Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, as Imperial Outer Guard.

The Committee on Time and Place recommended that the next Annual Session be held in the city of Dallas, Texas, on May 13 and 14, 1913, and their recommendation was adopted.

With a view of relieving the Imperial Potentate from much correspondence, all of which he felt in duty bound to submit to the Imperial Council, the Code was amended so as to provide that correspondence and complaints must be addressed in the first instance to the Potentate, and through him to the Imperial Potentate, if the latter has any jurisdiction in the case, but a member of the Imperial Council may communicate directly with the Imperial Potentate. In case the Potentate refuses or neglects to forward communications as herein provided, the complainant may transmit the same directly to the Imperial Potentate.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported that universal harmony was prevalent throughout the entire Jurisdiction and nothing had been submitted to them for their consideration.

A Committee having been appointed to investigate the feasibility and wisdom of creating something in the nature of a Permanent Mecca made a lengthy report, which, on motion of Past Imperial Potentate Noble William B. Melish, was accepted and ordered to be printed in the Proceedings, and that the Committee be relieved from any further consideration of the matter.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations recommended that Dispensations be issued for new Temples as follows: At East St. Louis, Ill., to be known as Aimad Temple, and at Nashville, Tenn., to be known as Al Menah Temple.

An effort was made to increase the annual dues to five dollars, but the minimum dues were finally fixed at three dollars.

The Imperial Council amended Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution so as to read as follows, as to the apportionment of Representatives:

“Representation in the Imperial Council shall be apportioned as follows: To every Temple working by authority of a Charter granted by this Imperial Council there shall be one Representative, who must be a member of the Temple electing him. Each Temple shall be entitled to two Representatives when its membership reaches three hundred, three Representatives when its membership reaches six hundred, and four Representatives when its membership reaches one thousand; but no Temple shall be allowed more than four Representatives.”

On recommendation of the Committee on Emeritus and Honorary Memberships, Noble Richard Lambert, of Jerusalem Temple, was elected an Emeritus member, and Nobles John G. Hunter, of Hella Temple; Preston Belvin, of Acca Temple; J. Harry Lewis, of Osman Temple, and Thaddeus B. Beecher, of Pyramid Temple, were elected to Honorary membership in the Imperial Council.

On proper motion, it was voted that the name of Azhar Temple, situated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, be changed to that of Philæ Temple, and on recommendation of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, a Dispensation was granted for a new Temple at Parkersburg, West Virginia, to be called Nemesis Temple.

The officers-elect were duly installed into office by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish.

SESSION OF 1913

The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of the Imperial Council was convened in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, in the city of Dallas, Texas, on May 13, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon. After the public exercises were concluded, the Imperial Council was opened in due and regular form by the Imperial Potentate, with all officers of the Imperial Council present and assisting, and with 18 Past Imperial Potentates, 7 Emeritus members with rights and privileges, 6 Honorary members, and 423 Representatives of Temples in attendance.

In his Annual Address the Imperial Potentate, Illustrious Noble William J. Cunningham, became reminiscent and emphasized the wonderful changes, not only in the Imperial Council, but as well in the city of Dallas, which had taken place since June 14, 1898, when the Imperial Council last met in that city.

He reported the institution of Al Bahr Temple at San Diego, California; Ainad Temple, at East St. Louis, Illinois; Al Menah Temple, at Nashville, Tennessee; and Nemesis Temple, at Parkersburg, West Virginia; and the constitution of Wahabi Temple, at Jackson, Mississippi; Bedouin Temple, at Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Akdar Temple, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Imperial Potentate felt it to be his duty to decline a number of requests from Temples to make pilgrimages to the Canal Zone for reasons given by him in his address, and his action in this respect was approved by the Imperial Council.

He reported the appropriation of the sum of \$5,000, which was placed in the hands of Illustrious Noble Melish, to be used in relieving the distress caused by the flood in what is known as the Ohio Valley. Later in the session Illustrious Noble Melish made a report in detail of the distribution of this fund, and the amount of relief that was afforded by the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, not only in the flood region, but by Temples everywhere.

The Imperial Potentate reported in detail the official visitations made by him, and expressed himself as delighted with the courtesies extended him and the fealty shown by subordinate Temples to the Imperial Council of which he was for the time being the head.

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 12,790, and a total membership on January 1, 1913, of 185,446.

On recommendation of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, Charters were granted to Ainad Temple, at East St. Louis, Ill.; Al Bahr Temple, at San Diego, Cal.; Nemesis Temple, at Parkersburg, W. Va.; Al Menah Temple, at Nashville, Tenn., and Philæ Temple, at Halifax, Nova Scotia; and Dispensations were granted to form and open a Temple at Shreveport, La., to be called El Karubah Temple, and for a Temple at Montgomery, Ala., to be called Alcazar.

The Committee to Nominate Honorary Members recommended the election of Noble William Daly, of Korein Temple, of Rawlins, Wyo., and Seth F. Haskins, of Mahommed Temple, of Peoria, Ill.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Noble William W. Irwin, of Osiris Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble J.

Putnam Stevens, of Kora Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., of Moolah Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of Zuhrah Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble Elias J. Jacoby, of Murat Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble William J. Matthews, of Mecca Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; and Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

The Committee on Time and Place recommended Buffalo, New York, as the place for holding the next Annual Session, but on submission of the question to the Imperial Council, the name of Atlanta, Georgia, was substituted for that of Buffalo, and May 13, 1914, was selected as the date.

The Imperial Potentate in his address having reported his Decisions to the Imperial Council, among which we find one holding that no Temple can make a reduction of its fees for initiation below the minimum fee of \$50, by making a rebate to candidates of railroad fare or any part of their expenses in attending a Ceremonial Session, one holding that it is deemed inadvisable for a Temple to take out incorporation papers under State or National Laws, and another holding that a Temple could not accept promissory notes as payment of initiation fees, the same were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws, and they recommended the approval thereof, which was given.

Much discussion having been had from time to time concerning the election of officers of subordinate Temples, Article XV of the Constitution was amended so as to provide that every Temple shall annually elect its elective officers, and its representative or representatives, by ballot, and by a majority vote, said election to be held at a regular meeting in December. Each elective officer shall be elected separately, and by a distinct ballot, the use of a blanket ballot for the election of officers being prohibited. If there be but one representative to be elected, the

same rule shall prevail. If the Temple is to elect more than one representative, all candidates for representative shall be balloted for on one ballot, and a majority vote of those present and voting shall be necessary to elect said representative. The installation of officers shall take place immediately or at the first succeeding session of the Temple.

An effort having been made to provide for forms of ceremonies for the institution of new Temples and laying of Cornerstones, the Imperial Council decided that inasmuch as Masonic Rituals furnish such abundant material which can be so easily arranged for the use of Temples, no such special forms shall be provided for.

On proper motion, Noble Thomas J. Sherlock was placed on the Honorary list of members of the Imperial Council.

The officers-elect, except the Imperial Marshal, were installed by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish, and the Potentate of Mecca Temple was authorized to install the Imperial Marshal.

SESSION OF 1914

The Fortieth Annual Session of the Imperial Council was convened in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on May 12, 1914, and the opening of the session was, as usual, preceded by public exercises consisting of addresses of welcome, responses thereto, and music.

There were present Representatives from 133 Temples, 15 Past Imperial Potentates, 5 Emeritus members with rights and privileges, 2 Emeritus members without such rights and privileges, and 4 Honorary Life members, in addition to the Official Divan.

The Imperial Potentate announced the illness of Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of the Official Divan, and his absence from the session.

In his Annual Address the Imperial Potentate, Illustrious Noble William W. Irwin, well said:

“Would that the privilege were mine to-day to say a word that might reach the attentive ear of every member of this great organization. Were such an opportunity mine,

I should, if it were possible so to do, impress sincerely and deeply upon his heart that he belongs to a Fraternity such as never was even dreamed of in all the world's previous history; that to him is intrusted the good name and dignity of its record, the respect and admiration of those not honored with decorations and adornments.

"In this age of a marvelously rapid growth in our membership, when our pilgrimages, be they local or national, command the attention and approval of the world at large, it should be the constant aim and ambition of every Noble to preserve and sustain the dignity of our Nobility. Believe me when I say that I agree with you in the commonly accepted declaration that Shrinedom is the 'sunshine of Masonry.' I believe that we should have always a season of pleasure and sociability when Shriners meet together, and I have yet to learn of an occasion when that is not true. But with it all we should not forget that the prerequisites of this membership and the added testimonial of being a Shriner make it all the more necessary that our every act be well considered and our every act well guarded. Nobles, in the oases of our Nobility, or in the busy walks of life, remember always to 'acquit yourselves like men.'"

He stated the amount of cash on hand to be \$125,908.29, with all bills paid.

He reported that Al Bahr Temple, of San Diego, Cal.; Ainad Temple, of East St. Louis, Ill.; Philæ Temple, of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Al Menah Temple, of Nashville, Tenn., and Nemesis Temple, of Parkersburg, W. Va., had been instituted under Charter, and that El Karubah Temple, of Shreveport, La., and Alcazar Temple, of Montgomery, Ala., had been instituted under Dispensation.

The Imperial Potentate reported in great detail a pilgrimage made by him as a guest of Osman Temple to the Canal Zone, and the granting of a Dispensation by him to Osman Temple to confer the Order upon a class of eligibles in the Canal Zone.

He also made a part of his address the history of the pilgrimage of Nile Temple of Seattle to Manila, Philippine Islands. They left Seattle on December 30, 1913, at high twelve on the ship *Minnesota*, the party consisting of two hundred ladies and Nobles from all parts of the United States and Canada. Twenty-nine Temples were represented, and the account of the pilgrimage states that it covered a distance of fourteen thousand miles.

The only unpleasant feature of the year reported by the

Imperial Potentate was the matter of internal dissension in Alhambra Temple at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish was assigned to visit Alhambra Temple and take charge of the same as the proxy of the Imperial Potentate, for the purpose of adjusting the differences, if possible. Illustrious Noble Melish discharged the duties assigned him and made report, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws, but its recommendation to the Imperial Council was not accepted.

The Imperial Potentate reported the dedication by him of Moolah Temple, at St. Louis, Missouri, on April 25, 1914.

One of the recommendations of the Imperial Potentate was that the Imperial Council should authorize the publication of a complete and authentic history of the early origin and records of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also a history of the Order from which our Order emanates, and on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws, the incoming Imperial Potentate was requested to appoint a Committee of three members of the Imperial Council to prepare such a history.

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 14,655, and a total membership of 200,148.

On recommendation of the proper Committee, Noble Joseph Seinsheimer, of El Minah Temple, and Noble O. W. Burdats, of Osiris Temple, were elected to Honorary Life membership in the Imperial Council.

Illustrious Noble Charles L. Field, Past Imperial Potentate, being confined to his home by illness, a telegram was sent him, conveying best wishes and the hope for his speedy recovery, but alas, there was no recovery, for the printed Proceedings of this Annual Session contain the sad information that he died on June 17, 1914.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Noble Frederick R. Smith, of Damascus Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble J. Putnam Stevens, of Kora Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., of Moolah Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of Zuhrah Temple, who was absent on account of illness, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble Elias J. Jacoby, of Murat Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble W. Free-

land Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble John T. Jones, of India Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; and Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

As exemplifying the true spirit of practical charity, a resolution was adopted providing that all local Temples having jurisdiction of the various parts of the United States be requested by the Imperial Council, if future events should cause the deportation of refugees from Mexico at any of said ports, to immediately investigate the condition and situation of such refugees, and finding among them members of the Mystic Shrine suffering and in need of assistance, to tender them prompt relief, and communicate with the Imperial Potentate, so that he might take proper action looking to their succor and assistance, and if he should think necessary, to reimburse the local Temple for amounts expended by it for the relief of the needs of such refugee Mystic Shriners.

On recommendation of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, Dispensations were granted for a Temple at Fort Worth, Texas, to be known as Moslah Temple, or such other name as may later be agreed upon, and at Springfield, Illinois, to be known as Bokhara Temple, and Charters were granted to Alcazar Temple, at Montgomery, Alabama, and El Karubah Temple, at Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Committee on Time and Place recommended that the Forty-first Annual Session of the Imperial Council be held at Seattle, Washington, on June 15, 1915. Their recommendation was approved as to place, but the time was fixed for the second Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in July, 1915.

One of the interesting features of this Annual Session was the presentation by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish to Noble Captain Shuey, of Zuhrah Temple, and the Captain of the First Arab Patrol organized by any Temple, and in behalf of the Patrol of Zuhrah Temple, a silver loving cup.

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws recommended

a change in the By-laws of the Imperial Council so as to provide that Past Imperial Potentates and Representatives should be paid mileage at the rate of six cents per mile one way by the shortest available route from the location of their Temple, and per diem expenses at the rate of \$10 per day for a three-days' session, but a substitute was adopted making the per diem \$15 per day for a three-days' session.

It was decided by the Imperial Council that a Temple may adopt resolutions of endorsement of one of its members as a candidate for office in the Imperial Council, and that these resolutions of endorsement may be sent under seal to Representatives and to other Temples, but that no other style of nominations or electioneering shall be permitted to be made by any Noble or any subordinate Temple for any Imperial Council office.

Illustrious Noble William B. Melish, Past Imperial Potentate, and Chairman of the Ohio Flood Relief Fund, made final report of the distribution of the funds placed in his hands, and showed a balance of \$1,535, which had been paid over to the Imperial Recorder, to be paid back into the treasury of the Imperial Council.

The officers-elect, except the Imperial Assistant Rabban, were duly installed into office by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish.

SESSION OF 1915

The Forty-first Annual Session of the Imperial Council was convened in the city of Seattle, Washington, on July 13, 1915, and after the completion of the public exercises, was opened in due and regular form by the Imperial Potentate, Illustrious Noble Frederick R. Smith, and his Official Divan.

There were present 12 Past Imperial Potentates, 3 Emeritus members with rights and privileges, 1 Emeritus member without such rights and privileges, 5 Honorary Life members, and 480 Nobles, representing 134 Temples, all of the Temples being represented except two.

In his Annual Address the Imperial Potentate first made mention of the heavy toll of Death during the year and the passing to the Great Beyond of Past Imperial Potentate Charles

L. Field, who died in San Francisco, California, on June 16, 1914; Fred A. Hines, who died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1915; and George H. Green, who died at Dallas, Texas, on March 28, 1915. He also made mention of the death of Illustrious Noble Arthur MacArthur, Most Excellent Grand Master of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States, who died at Troy, New York, on December 27, 1914.

He congratulated the Imperial Council upon its splendid financial condition, and reported a balance of cash on hand of \$150,976.18.

Under the head of Decisions, after noting a few interpretations made by him, he said:

“From the foregoing it will be noted that a new epoch in Imperial Council proceedings has been established, in that there have been no real decisions necessary, due to the fact that all dissensions and troubles have been settled either by a personal visitation to the locality in question, by arbitration or correspondence, and all correspondence regarding same, having either been returned or is on file in my office, would be burdensome were it printed in this report.”

Under date of June 1, 1915, he sent out to the Representatives of the Forty-first Annual Session a letter having the true ring to it and in the following words:

“It affords me great pleasure to appoint you a ‘Committee of ONE on Public Opinion,’ and associated with you are all the other Representatives of the Forty-first Annual Session of the Imperial Council.

“The world knows us only as we appear before them, and will you use your influence with the Nobility, that they may so conduct themselves at Seattle that no criticism can be directed against our Order?

“Will you assist me in leaving such a good impression in Seattle that the citizens will be glad we came and will invite us to return?

“The motto you are to deliver to your Shrine delegations is this, ‘A true Noble is always a gentleman under all circumstances.’ ”

He gave in full in his address the appeal issued by him in behalf of The Masonic War Relief Association of the United

States, which was organized by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish, in Cincinnati, on November 28, 1914, and in which organization the Imperial Potentate was elected as one of the Vice-presidents. He showed by his report that in responding to his appeal nearly \$10,000 had been contributed by the various Temples to this worthy cause.

The Imperial Potentate well said in his address:

"To Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish belongs the honor of originating the idea, which is unique in that it is the first time in the history of Masonry, so far as is known, that all the different branches have been united in a charity which promises to be the greatest ever undertaken."

The Imperial Potentate reported the construction of Alcazar Temple, at Montgomery, Ala., and El Karubah Temple, at Shreveport, La., and the institution under Dispensation of Moslah Temple, at Fort Worth, Tex., and Ansar Temple, at Springfield, Ill.

It required 117 pages of the printed Proceedings to describe the many official visitations made by the Imperial Potentate during his year of service.

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 13,487, and a total membership of 213,527.

A Committee previously appointed to consider the advisability and practicability of establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium for afflicted children of Shriners, or some equally excellent institution for dependent Shriners or their families, reported adversely on the proposition, largely because of the necessary cost of the same, but gave as a further reason the following:

"Further, your Committee is of the opinion that in view of the numerous charitable institutions and benevolences being at the present time maintained by the Masonic Fraternity for the very purposes suggested, as well as by the various State and municipal governments for combating tuberculosis, that the further establishment of such by this Order is neither imperative nor in any sense necessary. The territory of the Jurisdiction of the Order is so very extensive as to render the proper control and management of such an institution and the selection of the proposed inmates or objects of benevolence impracticable.

“Your Committee has reached the decision that the proposition is both inadvisable and impracticable only after the most conscientious thought and deliberation upon the subject. The reasons which have guided it to this decision have been ‘but very briefly set forth in this report.’”

An effort was made to amend the Constitution so as to provide that an applicant must be both a Knight Templar and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, unless he was unable or unwilling to subscribe to the doctrines of Christian Masonic Knighthood, in which case he must be both a Royal Arch Mason and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, but on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws this proposed amendment was rejected.

On recommendation of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, a Charter was granted for a Temple at Knoxville, Tennessee, to be known as Kerbela Temple.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals were able to make a verbal report, congratulating the Order on the harmony and good-will prevalent everywhere, and on the fact that nothing had been submitted to them for their consideration.

On recommendation of the Committee on Emeritus and Honorary Membership, Nobles Carleton E. Hoadley, of Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport, Conn.; Wilden E. Josephs, of Aladdin Temple, Columbus, Ohio; and Preston Belvin, of Acca Temple, of Richmond, Va., were elected Emeritus members, and Nobles James T. Rogers, of Kalurah Temple, Binghamton, N. Y.; Will A. Washburn, of Osman Temple, St. Paul, Minn.; Lou A. Cornelius, of Saladin Temple, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George W. Booth, of Jerusalem Temple, New Orleans, La.; George W. Fowle, of Moslem Temple, Detroit, Mich., and Clarence A. Hale, of Kem Temple, Grand Forks, N. Dak., were elected to Honorary Life membership in the Imperial Council.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters made a further report, recommending that a Charter be issued for a new Temple at Houston, Texas, to be known as Arabia Temple, and the recommendation was adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Noble J. Putnam Stevens, of Kora Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., of Moolah Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of Zuhrah Temple, as

Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble Elias J. Jacoby, of Murat Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble John T. Jones, of India Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; and Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

Legislation was adopted by the Imperial Council providing that no Temple shall adopt any By-Law setting aside or appropriating any portion of the fees or dues of the Temple to and for the exclusive use of any Band or Patrol, or other Subordinate Club or organization of the Temple.

Some question having arisen as to the proper fez to be worn by Nobles, the By-Law of the Imperial Council relating thereto was amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 2. The red Turkish fez with black tassel, bearing only the name of the Temple of which the Noble is an active member, with a facsimile of a scimitar and that portion of the Jewel of the Order consisting of the crescent sphinx head, and star combined and embroidered thereon in gold and silver bullion or silk, without any designation of rank or title, or other indication of position or place whatsoever thereon, is hereby adopted as the uniform exclusive style of head covering for all Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and none other shall be worn. This restriction does not apply to parts of costumes of patrols and bands when worn by members of these organizations while performing their duties as the working corps of a Temple."

The Code was amended so as to provide that annual dues in each Temple shall not be less than five dollars, to be paid alike by all members of the Temple, except life members.

On recommendation of the Committee on Time and Place, Buffalo, New York, was chosen as the place of meeting for the next session of the Imperial Council, and the time was fixed as the 11th, 12th and 13th days of July, 1916.

The officers elect, except the Imperial Assistant Rabban, who was at the time in a hospital, were duly installed into office in the Imperial Council by Senior Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish, and the Imperial Assistant Rabban was duly installed at the hospital.

SESSION OF 1916

The Imperial Council convened in its Forty-second Annual Session in the city of Buffalo, New York, on July 11, 1916, and the usual public ceremonies were held, after which the Imperial Council was opened in due and regular form with the entire Official Divan present, and 15 Past Imperial Potentates, 7 Emeritus members with rights and privileges, 1 Emeritus member without such rights and privileges, 11 Honorary Life members, and 498 Representatives in attendance. Every Temple under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Council was represented.

The Imperial Potentate, Noble J. Putnam Stevens, found that the present By-law and Code of the Imperial Council covered almost every condition that might arise, and his recommendations, therefore, were very few.

He reported that peace, harmony, good fellowship, and love of man for fellow-man prevailed over the entire domain of Shrinedom.

He reported the death of Noble George F. Loder, who was the oldest Noble so far as years in the Order go in North America.

He reported the constitution of Kerbela Temple at Knoxville, Tenn.; Ansar Temple, at Springfield, Ill.; Arabia Temple, at Houston, Tex., and Moslah Temple, at Ft. Worth, Tex.

He reported a pilgrimage made by himself and many other Nobles from different Temples throughout the United States, and their ladies, to Alaska, but it does not appear that the pilgrimage had any connection with the Imperial Council.

He made eighty visitations during the year, and in ninety pages of the printed Proceedings reports in detail the pleasures enjoyed by him in the various Temples, all of whom were delighted to do him honor.

He also made a pilgrimage to Aloha Temple, at Honolulu, where he attended a Ceremonial Session.

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 10,388, and a total membership of 223,999.

At this session of the Imperial Council a full exemplification of the Ritual, in seven scenes, was staged by a Committee theretofore appointed by the Imperial Potentate. A description of this scenery, and an explanation thereof so far as permissible, is published in the printed Proceedings. We notice that the cost of the scenery alone was \$2,443.05.

The Committee on History of the Order reported progress and asked further time, which was granted it.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals was pleased to report that nothing had been submitted for its consideration.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Noble Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., of Moolah Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of Zuhrah Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble Elias J. Jacoby, of Murat Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble John T. Jones, of India Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; Noble James C. Burger, of El Jebel Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

On recommendation of the proper Committee, Noble William Daly, of Korein Temple, of Rawlins, Wyoming, was elected an Emeritus member, and Nobles William P. Ryrie, of Rameses Temple; Jesse Norton, of Aad Temple; John Soller, of Kaaba Temple; Chalmers Brown, of Murat Temple; Hathon G. Getchell, of Moila Temple; Edward B. Jordan, of Lu Lu Temple; E. E. Downham, of Acca Temple; W. G. Haskell, of El Kahir Temple, and George Filmer, of Islam Temple, were elected to Honorary membership in the Imperial Council.

As showing the love and affection borne for Ill. Noble William B. Melish, Past Imperial Potentate, by the members of the

Imperial Council, and as showing the sympathy for him in his sorrow caused by the death of his wife, we quote the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Imperial Council:

"In the death of Mrs. Sallie Gatch Melish, this minute of the Imperial Council records the deep sympathy of the members who had the high privilege of knowing the good wife of our Senior Past Imperial Potentate, William B. Melish.

"To him we can only tender the sincere sympathy of those who esteemed and loved her, not only for her husband's sake, but for her own. She was the American woman whose good influence we all felt and retained. The memory of her beautiful character will be ever green in the hearts of her many friends in this Imperial Council."

The Committee on Finance and Accounts having reported in favor of an appropriation of \$5,000 to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, the matter, on motion, was referred to the incoming Imperial Potentate for such action as he might deem best.

The Committee on Time and Place unanimously recommended Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the place, and June 26, 27 and 28, 1917, as the time for holding the next Annual Session of the Imperial Council, and the report was unanimously adopted.

On report of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, a Charter was granted for a Temple at San Antonio, Tex., to be known as Alzar Temple, and Dispensations were granted for a Temple at Roanoke, Va., to be known as Kazim Temple, and one at New Berne, N. Car., to be known as Sudan Temple.

The officers-elect were duly installed into office by Senior Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish.

SESSION OF 1917

The Forty-third Annual Session of the Imperial Council was convened in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 26, 1917, but owing to war conditions the Imperial Potentate, Noble Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., had requested the local Temple to abandon its plan of elaborately entertaining at this Annual Session, and it was therefore strictly a business session of the Imperial Council.

The usual addresses of welcome were delivered, to which the Imperial Potentate fittingly responded. We quote from his address the following:

“Profoundly grateful am I that this mission has brought my feet to press the soil of the fairest spot in the upper middle West, and my eyes to the knowledge of her beauty and her thrift. Geographically I stand in a natural pulpit, from which I can happily see a land that has been carved from the rough into majestic greatness. Here and to the east, to the west and to the south, separated only by the imaginary lines of statehood, lies the fairest and richest domain on earth—the United States.

“It is the home of a brave and hospitable people. In it is centered all that can please and prosper mankind. Its fertile soil yields to the husbandman every product. Here by day the wheat locks the sunshine in its bearded sheaf, and down there by night the cotton whitens beneath the stars; over yonder other crops catch the quickening influence of the rains, and out there the mountains are stored with exhaustless treasures.

“That is the picture and the promise of our home—a land better and fairer than I have told you, and yet but a fitting setting in its material excellence for the loyal and gentle quality of its citizenship. And, adding to its greatness is a government that is the embodiment of human genius and the perfected model of human liberty!

“Deep is my regret that there are not here contemplative thousands who might enjoy the view from the same perspective. Conditions arose that made necessary the sacrifice of plans and pleasures. Occasion stationed a guard at the sanctuary of American freedom and placed loyalty between the United States and danger.

“To-day a mighty inspiration impels every one of us to lose in patriotic consecration whatever has disappointed, whatever has estranged, whatever has divided.

“We are Americans, and we stand for human liberty and human justice!

“Let us resolve to crown the miracles of the past with the spirit of a republic, compact, united, indissoluble in the bonds of love and patriotism—from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the wounds of disappointments, past differences, and war healed in every heart.

“Let us plant on every hill the Stars and Stripes, where they will wave serene and resplendent and typify the summit of human achievement and earthly glory—where

they may blaze out the path and make clear the way up which all the nations of the earth must come in God's appointed time!

"And may God forget us if we forget the divinity of our purpose."

The public ceremonies having been concluded the Imperial Council was opened in due and regular form with the Official Divan in their respective stations, and 13 Past Imperial Potentates, 7 Emeritus members with rights and privileges, 1 Emeritus member without such rights and privileges, 10 Honorary Life members, and Representatives from every Temple in attendance.

The Annual Address of the Imperial Potentate breathed the spirit of patriotism in its words, and his tribute to Old Glory is so inspiring that we quote it as follows:

"It is but meet and proper at this time, when the Starry Banner of our country is carried aloft at the head of marching hosts whose destinations may be windowless palaces of rest beneath foreign sod, that we collectively and individually pledge our unswerving fealty to the flag of our country, and subscribe without reserve to all the things for which it has stood and still stands. Its stripes of white have ever been the emblems of purity of purpose and honesty of motive. Its lines of red have ever beckoned the rising sun of civilization, and figuratively have illumined the path toward democracy, liberty, and justice. Its starry field of blue always has been true in the prediction that there will dawn another and a better day following each season of night and gloom. Collectively the red, the white, and blue always have been emblematic of friendship, charity, equity, and righteousness. To-day, as never before, we doff our hats to Old Glory, and pledge unswerving loyalty to the various virtues for which it stands; to the chosen representatives of the people who have its integrity in their keeping; and to the institutions of our beloved country. The colors of Old Glory have never run; and may we never run from out its benign influence.

"There are within the ranks of the Mystic Shrine men who by reason of birth and residence owe allegiance to other flags and other countries. As we of America love our country and our flag, so in just proportion do we hail with delight the devotion of those men to their governments and their banners. We believe that Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, no matter what their birthright and no matter where their home, are enlisted in the cause of humanity,

justice, and charity; and we believe that from the minaret of each Shrine heart there floats a figurative flag that will be the token of admission to that Sacred City of the Future. God grant that the flags of all countries will resolve themselves into one banner of spotless purity and love—one insignia that may be in the van of marching hosts who smile at death and who yearn to grip the hand of our Eternal Host."

He reported the appointment of Noble Clarence B. Green, Potentate of Antioch Temple, of Dayton, Ohio, as his Secretary, the business of Imperial Council having increased to such an extent as to make it necessary to employ a Secretary.

He issued the usual Christmas circular, in which he urged the Nobility to put forth renewed efforts in doing acts of charity which would make happy the sorrowful, the needy, and the homeless.

It became his sad duty to announce the death of Past Imperial Potentate Alvah P. Clayton, of Moila Temple, St. Joseph, Missouri, who died on November 12, 1916.

He reported that when international conditions became so complicated as to cause the delegated authority of the United States to consider this country in a state of war, he had forwarded to the President a telegram pledging the loyalty of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine to our government.

He strongly recommended that the Imperial Council determine upon a date which shall annually be known as Shrine Memorial Day, on which day the Nobles should pay tribute to the departed and engage in devotional exercises, but the Imperial Council on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws, while approving the sentiment, decided against the recommendation, on the ground that it would not be advisable to make it compulsory in all Temples, but recommended that the Imperial Potentate each year issue a general order requesting each Temple to hold such service.

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 14,901, and a total membership of 238,993.

On report of the proper Committee, the Constitution was amended so as to provide that no Charter shall be granted to any Temple until it has worked under Dispensation for a period of at least the time elapsing between two sessions of the Imperial

Council, held in regular session, and then not until it has provided itself with a proper place of meeting and the necessary paraphernalia for conferring the Order.

On recommendation of the Committee on Charters and Dispensations, Charters were granted to Sudan Temple, at New Berne, N. Car., and Kazim Temple, at Roanoke, Va., and Dispensations were granted for a Temple at Tampa, Fla., to be known as Egypt Temple; to Abou Saad Temple, in the Panama Canal Zone, and for a Temple at Hastings, Neb., to be known as Tehama Temple.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, of Zuhrah Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble Elias J. Jacoby, of Murat Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble James S. McCandless of Aloha Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble John T. Jones, of India Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble James C. Burger, of El Jabel Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; Noble David W. Crosland, of Alcazar Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

The Imperial Council showed its willingness to treat the nobility of Zuhrah Temple fairly in the matter of the expenses incurred by them in connection with their arrangements for this Annual Session, and on resolution of the Committee on Finance and Accounts the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated to Zuhrah Temple to enable it to return every dollar of the money subscribed to the entertainment fund by those not directly connected with the Order.

On motion of the Committee on Finance and Accounts, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated to the George Washington National Memorial Association to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 a year.

The Committee on Time and Place recommended Atlantic

City as the place, and June 4, 5, and 6, 1918, as the time for holding the next Annual Session, and their recommendation was approved.

The Committee on History of the Order made a short report in which they reported some progress, but inability to complete their labors in a satisfactory manner, owing to the illness of the Chairman, Noble Saram R. Ellison, and asking further time, which was granted.

On recommendation of the Committee on Honorary and Emeritus Members, Noble Walter S. Liddell, of Oasis Temple, of Charlotte, N. Car., and Seth F. Haskins, of Mohammed Temple, of Peoria, Ill., were elected Emeritus members, and Nobles Ben S. Gaitskill, of Mirzah Temple, Pittsburg, Kas.; James W. Porter, of Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport, Conn.; John J. Sweeney, of El Zaribah Temple, Phoenix, Ariz., and William Van Sickie, of Moslem Temple, Detroit, Mich., were elected to Honorary membership in the Imperial Council.

A resolution having been introduced providing that no Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine should be declared open for business or ceremony without the display of and salute to the National colors, the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws recommended that the resolution be not adopted, and expressed the regret that they couldn't see their way clear to concur in the patriotic sentiments expressed in the resolution insofar as making the ceremonies *compulsory* in all Temples. They stated that there would be no objection whatever to any Temple displaying or saluting the National colors, and singing a National anthem if they so desired, especially during the stirring times of the war, but to make such a ceremony compulsory they felt would not be desirable. Their recommendation was approved by the Imperial Council.

Noble James McGee, of Mecca Temple, New York, was introduced as the oldest living Shriner in the matter of fellowship, and he was greeted with the applause of all present.

In order to avoid any seeming conflict in the Code on the question of the necessity of membership in the prerequisite Body, on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Laws the following was declared to be the law of the Imperial Council on the subject:

"SECTION 2 (of Article XII of Code): A Noble can hold active membership in but one Temple. In order to retain membership in a Temple a Noble must be in good standing in one or the other of the two prerequisite Masonic bodies, a Commandery of the Order of Knights Templar or a Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Where a Noble holds membership in both of these prerequisite bodies, so long as he is in good standing in one or the other of these bodies his membership in the Temple is not affected by any action of the other prerequisite body in depriving him of membership in that body.

"In case a Noble holds membership only in one of the prerequisite bodies, and who, for any cause, is suspended or expelled by that body, he stands suspended or expelled, as the case may be, in his Temple, until restored to good standing by the prerequisite body suspending or expelling him, when he shall be restored to good standing in his Temple without vote of that body. He shall not be charged with dues to the Temple during the period of his suspension.

"The acquirement of the other prerequisite subsequent to his suspension or expulsion does not restore him to good standing in his Temple."

The officers-elect were duly installed into office by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish.

SESSION OF 1918

The Forty-fourth Annual Session of the Imperial Council was convened in the Auditorium on the Steel Pier in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on June 4, 1918, and the exercises were in charge of Ill. Chief Rabban W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple. In answer to the addresses of welcome the Imperial Potentate, Noble Charles E. Ovenshire, said in part as follows:

"Fraternity of the real type, of the type so commendably present in every meeting of Shrines and Shriners, finds its most courteous and hospitable expression in your reception here. Your kind words of welcome, your deeds of good will, your efforts to make our stay a pleasant one, are bright lights along the dark path the Nation now is treading.

"On these shores the brutal strife that is being carried on across that great body of water emphasizes itself most strongly. Here we in peaceful convention gather, sending forth messages of peace and love and fraternal good-will;

across that water, within a few miles of its other shore, discordant strife, destruction, and death are the prevailing keynote.

"The two pictures are the extremes—one representative of a free Nation engaged in mapping out work of a peaceful nature; the other that of the world setting at defiance every sentiment that has been so eloquently and forcefully expressed here by you to-day. It takes no great mental effort to decide which is the better path to choose, which the nobler part to play."

After the public ceremonies were ended the Imperial Council was opened by the Official Divan in due and regular form, with 16 Past Imperial Potentates, 7 Emeritus members with rights and privileges, 1 Emeritus member without such rights and privileges, 14 Honorary Life members, and Representatives from every Temple in attendance.

The Imperial Potentate in his Annual Address said:

"The year has been one of great activity. New conditions have arisen owing to the great conflict in which our country has been engaged. In a world so full of sorrow the Mystic Shrine has added a touch of happiness with its ceremonials and afforded an opportunity of touching elbows with friends and giving to one another that moral support so much needed when civilization itself seems to be tottering while at the same time it has co-operated with every branch of the Government in every way.

"Since the day when the first tribe of cave men gathered up their stone axes and swam the river to give battle to a neighboring tribe war has meant just one thing—Sacrifice; sacrifice of one of two kinds, either of blood or treasure. All over the country the service flags of the various Temples are dotted with stars representing the heroes who had left that Temple to make the supreme sacrifice of blood, if necessary. May Allah bless and protect them!"

He reported that the Temples of North America had purchased Liberty Loan bonds to the extent of \$754,200; had subscribed to the Red Cross \$110,453; to the Y. M. C. A., \$14,498, and to other war activities \$39,661. He reported that there were 11,649 Nobles in the service of their country, and that 2,792 Nobles had been initiated while in the service.

Of his visitations he said:

“One wearies of going up and down the world, of looking at its mountains and seas, of the forests which cover it and the streams which streak it with silver. One wearies of wealth, of fame, and of excitement, but we never grow weary of looking into the friendly faces which break into smiles when they look into your eyes.”

He reported that he had authorized the sending of \$1,000 for the relief of Nobles in the Halifax disaster, and his action was approved by the Imperial Council.

He reported the death of Noble Salaam R. Ellison, of Mecca Temple, New York, who died on March 25, 1918. Noble Ellison had served as Recorder of Mecca Temple for twenty-five years and was one of the best known and best posted Nobles in America.

He reported that the Shrine had more than doubled its membership in the last ten years, and urged that the future watchword should essentially be quality, rather than quantity.

He was pleased to report that every Temple was at peace with every other Temple, and that this session of the Imperial Council would show no man's hand or voice raised against another.

He set aside precedent and omitted all details of his visitations. He condensed the whole matter into the following few lines:

“Conservation being the order of the day, and having in mind the high cost of print paper and printing, and having the opinion of several of the Imperial Divan who agree with me, I have decided not to follow precedent, will omit details and simply list my visitations as made.

“I have visited sixty-one Temples, have traveled forty-three thousand miles, have been very cordially received, and in every instance have been accorded every courtesy, attention, and hospitality, and have received many beautiful souvenirs, each of which has been accepted in the same loving and kindly spirit in which they were given.”

The Imperial Recorder reported a net gain in membership for the year of 20,241, and a total membership of 259,113.

Ill. Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish presented an appeal to the Imperial Council in behalf of the Masonic War

Relief Association of the United States, of which Past Imperial Potentate Frederick R. Smith was one of the Vice-presidents, and on recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Accounts the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to said Association, with the request that they divide said sum between the Masonic Orphan Asylum in France and the Masonic War Hospital in England.

A report having been made to the Imperial Council of the landing of the survivors of the Steamer *Carolina*, which was torpedoed off the coast of New Jersey, and who had landed on the beach the day before, contributions were taken in the sum of \$1,002.58 for the relief of the stranded sailors and passengers of said steamer.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Noble Elias J. Jacoby, of Murat Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble Ellis L. Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble John T. Jones, of India Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble James C. Burger, of El Jebel Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble David W. Crosland, of Alcazar Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard; and Noble Nelson N. Lampert, of Medinah Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

On recommendation of the Committee on Nomination of Emeritus and Honorary members, the following were elected to Honorary membership: Noble A. C. Foust, of Alhambra Temple; Robert A. Kincaid, of El Jebel Temple; John N. Sebrell, Jr., of Khedive Temple; Robert J. Daly, of Medinah Temple; Clarence A. Sinclair, of Moolah Temple; John W. Holtman, of Moila Temple; Harry Edgar Sharrer, of Orak Temple; Theodore A. Motheral, of Syria Temple, and Edward S. Keefer, of Syrian Temple.

It being reported to the Imperial Council by the Committee

on Finance and Accounts that the next Annual Reports of the Imperial Treasurer and Imperial Recorder would be the Twenty-fifth, it was, on recommendation of said Committee, decided that the Annual Session of the Imperial Council for 1919 shall be designated as "The Quarter Century Jubilee Session of the Imperial Recorder and the Imperial Treasurer."

On recommendation of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, Charters were granted to Egypt Temple, at Tampa, Fla.; Tehama Temple, at Hastings, Neb., and Abou Saad Temple, in the Panama Canal Zone.

For the first time in over a quarter of a century, and probably for the first time in the history of the Imperial Council, no applications for Dispensations were presented at this Annual Session.

The Committee on Time and Place recommended Indianapolis, Indiana, as the place, and June 10, 11, and 12, 1919, as the time of holding the next Annual Session, and the recommendation was approved.

The Committee on History of the Order reported some progress made during the year and its expectation to have its report completed during the coming year, and at its request further time was granted.

No matters of Grievance or Appeal had been submitted to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and its report was in the nature of a congratulation to the Imperial Council on the harmonious conditions existing.

The officers-elect were installed into their respective stations by Past Imperial Potentate William B. Melish.

SESSION OF 1919

The Forty-fifth Annual Session of the Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America was convened in the Murat Temple Shrine Mosque at Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 10, 1919, and the public ceremonies were opened by Noble Leon T. Leach, Potentate of Murat Temple. Welcoming addresses were delivered by Nobles Charles W. Jewett, mayor of Indianapolis; James Goodrich, Governor of the State of Indiana, and Charles J. Orbison, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Indiana, to which the Imperial

Deputy Potentate, Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, made suitable response in behalf of the Order.

The public ceremonies having been completed, the Imperial Council was opened in due and regular form. While the printed Proceedings fail to show who of the Official Divan were present, an examination of the Report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem indicates that all were present except the Imperial Outer Guard, who had died during the year. Sixteen Representatives ad vitam, nine Emeriti members with rights and privileges, one Emeriti member, twenty-seven Honorary members, and Representatives from one hundred and forty-five subordinate Temples were in attendance, every Temple being represented. A telegram was read announcing the serious illness of Noble James McGee, the oldest Emeritus member, and the oldest living member of the Imperial Council. A proposed Amendment to the By-Laws of the Imperial Council, providing for the payment of mileage to Past Imperial Potentates and Representatives, at the rate of ten cents per mile, one way, by the shortest available route, from the location of their Temples to the place of session of the Imperial Council, and per diem expenses at the rate of Fifteen Dollars per day for not more than three days of actual attendance, was adopted, the Committees on Jurisprudence and Laws, Finance and Accounts, Mileage and Per Diem, Dispensations and Charters, and Grievances and Appeals to receive one additional day's allowance.

The Annual Address of the Imperial Potentate, Illustrious Noble Elias J. Jacoby, occupied but eleven pages of the printed Proceedings, but his Decisions, Reports of his Special Deputies, and a list of his visitations and circulars issued, which he properly appends to his Address, occupied nearly two hundred pages of the Proceedings, showing great activity during his year of service.

He well said of the situation that faced him at his installation:

“At that time our country and our Order were tense in the throes of the most cruel war in history, our Nobles and countrymen were already in the field, and millions were going over-seas or in preparation for that purpose. Our banner of liberty was on the battlefields of France. It was no time to be idle. As free men we had come to feel that eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty, and as Nobles of the Mystic Shrine we were more keenly alive to the

virtues to which we dedicate our mosques, namely, to the cause of justice, good-fellowship, charity, love of country, and love for our neighbors. To fight for one's self is natural; to fight for one's country is noble; to fight for the liberties of the human race is sublime. Entering into the spirit of helpfulness with which we were all imbued, the work of my year began."

Notwithstanding the war conditions and the dreadful epidemic of Spanish influenza, the Imperial Potentate visited one hundred and twenty-six of the one hundred and forty-five Temples during the year. In addition to this, he officiated at the dedications of the Mosques of three Temples. These were: Kalurah, at Binghamton, N. Y.; Islam, at San Francisco, and Jerusalem, at New Orleans. He reported that the Order throughout the Jurisdiction was in a healthy and financially sound condition, and that its growth had been phenomenal.

He reported the death of Illustrious Noble Nelson N. Lampert, Imperial Outer Guard, which occurred on October 30, 1918, at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, and of Past Imperial Potentate, Illustrious Noble Frederick R. Smith, which occurred at his home in Rochester, New York, on March 25, 1919.

In regard to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that under the Revenue Laws in force on November 1, 1917, Temples of the Order of the Mystic Shrine were liable for taxes upon initiation fees and dues, the Imperial Potentate reported that he had made an application for a rehearing of the question, and had appointed as his Special Deputy Illustrious Noble William B. Melish, Past Imperial Potentate, to represent the Imperial Council.

The result of the rehearing was a suggestion made to Congress by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for an amendment of the law so as to exempt from its provisions all amounts paid as dues or fees to a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system, and the provision was incorporated in the Revenue Laws by act of Congress. Much credit is given Illustrious Noble Melish by the Imperial Potentate for the successful handling of this matter.

The Imperial Potentate reported the constitution of Tehama Temple, at Hastings, Nebraska; Egypt Temple, at Tampa, Florida, and Abou Saad Temple, in the Canal Zone.

His address further shows that 26,135 Nobles were in the armies of the United States on December 31, 1918, and that 1,918 soldiers were initiated into the Shrine in 1918. It further showed that \$970,525 of Liberty Bonds had been purchased by Temples in 1918; that they had contributed to the Red Cross the sum of \$198,340, and to other war work the sum of \$98,556. A suit had been brought in the State of Georgia to enjoin the Negro Shrine from the use of its name, badges, emblems, titles, etc., and the Imperial Potentate took pleasure in reporting that the injunction granted by the local court in Georgia had been made permanent by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The report of the Imperial Recorder showed a total membership on January 1, 1919, of 288,859, making a net gain in membership for the year of 30,031. Of the heroic sacrifice made by those who gave their all in the World War, the Committee on Transactions of Imperial Officers well said:

“Their deeds must point the way for us not to shirk our civic duties at home in preserving American civilization and ideals to the world and preventing the alien unbeliever, who has stolen into our midst by abuse of freedom and hospitality, from tearing down in blood-thirsty madness what it has taken our nation more than a century to create.”

In presenting its report the Committee on Finance and Accounts called attention to the fact that the reports submitted to them by the Imperial Recorder and Imperial Treasurer were the Twenty-fifth Annual Reports of these officers, and the Seventeenth that the present Chairman of the Committee had examined, and the Committee adds:

“In accordance with the recommendation of this Committee at the last annual session of the Imperial Council, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, we are now celebrating the Quarter-Century Jubilee Session of the Imperial Recorder and Imperial Treasurer, an event as delightful as it is rare.”

In one of his decisions the Imperial Potentate ruled against the carrying of advertising matter of a business nature in publications of the Temple, because the same was in his judgment not in keeping with the high standing of the Order, and his decision was approved by the Imperial Council.

In pursuance of the report of a special Committee appointed for the purpose, beautiful gold watches were presented to the Imperial Recorder and Imperial Treasurer in recognition of their faithful and long-continued service.

Dispensations were granted for new Temples at Greenville, South Carolina, to be known as Hejas Temple, and at Waco, Texas, to be known as Karem Temple. Concurrent jurisdiction was granted to Temples across State lines, where satisfactory evidence is furnished of agreement by the Temples in interest, providing the initiatory fee in the concurrent territory shall be the same for all Temples.

The Committee on Jurisprudence expressed the opinion that the term of ten years as Representative now required to make a Noble eligible for honorary membership in the Imperial Council was entirely too short, and would soon have the tendency to make the Imperial Council much too cumbersome, and recommended a change in Article III of the Constitution, making the required time fifteen instead of ten years. On submission of the question to the Imperial Council the proposed change was rejected.

As a means of preventing the improper electioneering for office in the Imperial Council, Section 2, Article IV of the Constitution was amended by adding the following:

“Any Noble who is a candidate for any office in the Imperial Council, who personally violates, or who knowingly permits this clause to be violated in his behalf, shall not be eligible for nomination for any office in the Imperial Council at the session following such violation. It shall be the duty of the Imperial Potentate to suspend the Charter of any Temple or the membership of any individual Noble violating this section until the next session of the Imperial Council.”

There has always been much question among the thinking members of the Imperial Council as to whether the Ritual of the Order, as promulgated by Past Imperial Potentate Fleming, had any real connection with any pre-existing Arabic Order or society, or whether it was purely the result of imagination. The Committee on Revision of the Ritual made a report at the annual session, and we quote a portion of their report referring to the Fleming Ritual, as follows:

"In our study of the original Ritual written by our beloved departed Illustrious Noble, friend, Walter M. Fleming, and of the later Ritual, adopted by the Imperial Council, July 24, 1894, many glaring errors were discovered, particularly in the titles, terms, and usages prevalent in the language of the Ritual. From an academic standpoint our Shrine and our Ritual would be held in ridicule by the savant, or even the progressive student of Arabic learning. . . . In spite of all the criticism made, it must be admitted that the Shrine has become the greatest, most liberal, and most potent organization of friendly fellowship in the world to-day.

"To revise the Ritual of the Shrine academically, to make it conform to Arabic nomenclature, customs, practices, and ideals, would be to drastically reconstruct the entire work, and to deprive it of all that has made it so attractively amusing to its many thousands of admiring followers. The Ritual as it was has held its own with little or no criticism or objection for nearly forty years; on its foundation an organization of Nobility numbering four hundred thousand has been erected. In the opinion of your Committee, any drastic attack on the established foundation of our organization would be a grievous mistake. 'The Mason's Playground' is a place of kindly, wholesome humor. Noble Fleming gave the Shrine such harmless humor in his conception of its Ritual, we would not mar his work through cold conformation to Arabic—or any other customs. To Noble Fleming's Ritual we have added little, and this little only to teach the novice a high conception of moral standards of the Mystic Shrine, to impress upon his mind the purposes of the Order, and a lesson for his guidance in his conduct toward his Brother Nobles. This prologue we suggest be given to the candidates, in their room, and before the ceremonies of initiation.

"Other revisions made are mostly of a character of corrections of errors and elimination of matter never used, or long since passed into disuse, and insertions explanatory to give sense and continuity to the reading of the Ritual."

On recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Accounts, the sum of \$10,000 was donated by the Imperial Council for the relief of destitute widows and orphans of Masons in France, and for the destitute widows and orphans of Masons in Belgium, Italy, and Serbia, this amount to be forwarded to the Masonic War Relief Association of the United States of America for disbursement.

The Committee on History of the Order reported that its

work was done, and it submitted the result to the Imperial Council for its consideration. On proper motion the Committee was continued and authorized to publish the History in suitable form for distribution. Portland, Oregon, was chosen as the place for holding the Forty-sixth Annual Session, and June 22, 23, and 24 was designated as the dates for holding the sessions.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Imperial Potentate, Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, of Lu Lu Temple; Imperial Deputy Potentate, Noble Ellis Lewis Garretson, of Afifi Temple; Imperial Chief Rabban, Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple; Imperial Assistant Rabban, Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple; Imperial High Priest and Prophet, Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple; Imperial Treasurer, Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple; Imperial Recorder, Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple; Imperial Oriental Guide, Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple; Imperial First Ceremonial Master, Noble James C. Burger, of El Jebel Temple; Imperial Second Ceremonial Master, Noble David W. Crosland, of Alcazar Temple; Imperial Marshal, Noble Clarence M. Dunbar, of Palestine Temple; Imperial Captain of the Guard, Noble Frank C. Jones, of Arabia Temple; Imperial Outer Guard, Noble Leo V. Youngworth, of Al Malaikah Temple.

SESSION OF 1920

The Forty-sixth Annual Session of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, was convened in the auditorium, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on June 22, 1920, at noon.

The public exercises as usual consisted of music and addresses of welcome and responses thereto. The opening surprise of the session, prepared by the Nobles of Al Kader Temple, is thus described in the Proceedings:

“The curtain was raised at 11.50 A. M., the faint lighting effect dimly revealing the exquisite oriental scenery upon the stage, and as the varihued illumination in which the Shrine colors predominated was increased, finally revealing the full splendor of the gorgeous settings, the audience spontaneously arose and evinced its appreciation and admiration with enthusiastic applause.”

The first address of welcome was delivered by Noble Ben W. Olcott, Governor of Oregon, in which he extended a very cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens of that state. Among other good things in his address, he made the following humorous reference to prohibition:

“While the bed of the stream where formerly flowed the camel’s milk is now dry and the spring is choked by the debris of national and state legislation, the date palms in the oasis are still green and Allah has left us some recompense in life. We may not drink deep of the draught at the fountain of youth, but the memory lingers and, while the suds are gone, we still may gaze at the bucket and remember. The can is in the alley, its contents spilled, but the scent of the foam still haunts the atmosphere. The world has become a desert and the oases are not what they used to be; but, Allah be praised, there are those among us who remember how in our youth the camels danced and the old men were as young men as they sipped from the fountains of joy.

He also said:

“In our humble way we ask you to break bread with us in the tents of our fathers. If we cannot moisten it for you and the crumbs are dry ’neath the desert sun, our spirit goes with it and may sweeten it to your tongue.”

Noble George L. Baker, Mayor of the city of Portland, also delivered an address welcoming the Imperial Council on behalf of the citizens of Portland, and the Grand Master of Masons of the state of Oregon, Noble W. J. Kerr, also delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Masons of Oregon. While admitting that there is no direct connection between Freemasonry and the Mystic Shrine, he said:

“It has been said that the Shrine is the sunshine of Masonry; by another that the Shrine is the playground of Masonry. Hardly could the Shrine be the playground of Masonry, because Masonry has no playground. Masonry is solemn, profound, austere, dealing with the problems of life, of death, of immortality. But, my friends, if a bow retain its strength, it must on occasion be unbended; and so in the great Order of Masonry, it is fitting, appropriate, and important that there be organized agency for diversion, for pleasure, for sociability.

The last address of welcome was delivered by Noble George W. Stapleton, Past Potentate of Al Kader Temple, who extended a cordial welcome on behalf of the Nobles of that Temple.

To all of these addresses appropriate response was made by the Imperial Potentate, Noble W. Freeland Kendrick. An unusual honor was paid the Imperial Potentate when the Nobles of Lu Lu Temple, to the music of the band, marched upon the platform and each placed an American Beauty rose upon the shoulder or at the feet of the Imperial Potentate.

The afternoon or business session opened with all of the one hundred and forty-five chartered Temples represented. The Imperial Potentate was very active during his year of service and devoted his entire time and services to the performance of his duties. In his address he stated that the pleasures he anticipated when he assumed the duties of his station had paled into insignificance when compared with the real pleasure he had enjoyed during the year, and frankly stated that the year had been the happiest of his fraternal life. He made a great many visitations but was not able to visit all of the Temples. He expressed the opinion that the Shrine is creating a better understanding between the men of Canada and the United States, and is spreading the teachings of brotherly love, the promotion of justice, and the suppression of wrong.

He reported that the increase in membership was far greater in the year then closing than in any preceding year in the history of the Imperial Council; that there had been an increase of 74,298 during the year, and that the total membership was 380,000. He was frank to say that in his judgment the large classes which were being initiated were not beneficial to the Order and suggested that a limit be placed upon the number of candidates to be initiated at one session of the Temple.

He expressed himself as very strongly opposed to all female organizations composed of the families of the Nobility, and stated that they were organized in direct violation of Article II, Section 6, of the Code.

He reported that the Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to a ruling by him that taxes should be paid upon initiation fees and dues, had failed to convince the Revenue Commissioner of his error.

Under the head of "Charity" the Imperial Potentate well said:

"In the great realm of Fraternalism, no one feature stands forth more prominently than the bountiful and unselfish charities that mark the efforts of various orders.

"A glorious characteristic of America is her charitable-ness. In this, as along so many other lines, she leads the world. Our beloved Order has always been conspicuous for its manly attitude in caring for any of the Nobles with whom for a time Fate has dealt unkindly."

The Imperial Potentate in referring to the resolution offered by Ill. Noble Philip D. Gordon, at Indianapolis, proposing the establishment of a Home for Friendless, Orphan, and Crippled Children, said, "the Nobility of our great Order but awaits leadership in an undertaking of this kind, and they will support it and make it the greatest institution for the welfare of humanity in the world," and his recommendations in reference thereto were as follows:

Recommendation No. 12: "I recommend that at this session of the Imperial Council, a resolution be adopted authorizing the establishment of a hospital for crippled children, to be supported by the Nobility of the Mystic Shrine of North America, on an annual per capita basis, and to be known as The Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.

"I further recommend that an assessment of two dollars per capita be levied upon our entire membership, to be collected by the various subordinate Temples with the dues, payable in advance in December, 1920, and the amounts to be paid to the Imperial Recorder not later than February 1, 1921.

"I further recommend that a committee of seven be appointed by the incoming Imperial Potentate to select a site and secure plans and specifications and arrange for immediate action in regard to all details in connection with the establishment of such hospital.

"I further recommend that additional assessments be levied annually as may be required for the support of the institution."

After a lengthy discussion the recommendations of the Imperial Potentate were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Imperial Council, those who had opposed them joining in the vote.

The Imperial Potentate was called upon to render thirty-

five decisions during the year, most of which were approved by the Imperial Council.

In one of his rulings he held that an Arab Patrol or Shrine Band is part of the working corps of the Temple and is under the control and authority of the Potentate.

In another decision he held that in the matter of the suspension from a Blue Lodge of a Past Potentate, the suspension makes him ineligible to hold membership in any of the bodies in the higher degrees, and also suspends him from membership in the Temple, and that, being a suspended member of the Shrine, he should not have his portrait placed with the other Past Potentates of the Temple, or his name published in the ceremonial announcement as a Past Potentate, until he is properly reinstated into membership.

In another decision he held that it is illegal to permit ministers of the gospel, or anyone else, to become members of a Temple without the payment of the required fee.

He also held in another decision that there is nothing in the Constitution and By-laws of the Imperial Council regarding physical qualifications of a candidate for the Order of the Mystic Shrine, and ruled that a candidate having the necessary prerequisite degrees is not disqualified by the loss of any limb of his body.

The Imperial Potentate reported that he had visited more than one-half of the one hundred and forty-seven Temples within the Jurisdiction of North America during the year; that his visitation had been a revelation to him. He said he had thought that he understood human nature fairly well, but found that he had never known the real red-blooded men of our Country until this wonderful opportunity had been presented to him.

He reported that membership all over the Jurisdiction was growing by leaps and bounds and that many Temples had outgrown their mosques, even those built in recent years, and that the financial condition of all Temples was excellent and the rendition of the Ritual everywhere had met with his fullest approval.

The detailed statement of his visitations to the various Temples shows clearly the fraternal spirit prevalent everywhere, and the esteem in which he is held by the Nobles throughout the Jurisdiction.

The Imperial Treasurer, Noble William S. Brown, presented his twenty-sixth annual report, showing receipts and expenditures during the year, and showing a total cash balance in his hands on May 1, 1920, of \$393,243.55.

The Imperial Recorder, Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, reported that there were at that time 18 Ad Vitam Members; 11 Emeritus Members with rights and privileges of elected representatives; 2 Emeritus Members; 39 Honorary Members; 2 Associate Honorary Members, and 543 Active Members, making a total of 613. He also reported that there were 145 chartered Temples, and 2 Temples under dispensation. His summary of membership for the year showed a net gain of 74,725 in membership, and a total membership on January 1, 1920, of 363,692.

A new Article to be known as Article XI of the Code was adopted, which reads as follows:

"ARTICLE XI

"Charters of Temples. Every Temple, after receiving its charter, must have the charter on exhibition at the place of holding its regular sessions, in order to show it is properly constituted and working under the authority of the Imperial Council. A Temple under dispensation only must, for the same reason, have its dispensation on exhibition until such time as a charter is granted and delivered to the Temple. Should the charter of the Temple be lost or destroyed, a duplicate must be applied for immediately to the Imperial Recorder, the cost of this duplicate to be ten dollars."

Section 4 of Article XIII of the Code was amended to read, as follows:

"No Temple shall carry a member on its books who is more than two years in arrears for dues without taking action thereon."

As evidence of the general harmony prevailing throughout the Jurisdiction of North America, but one matter was presented to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and action on it was deferred for one year.

The By-laws were changed at the suggestion of the Imperial Potentate so as to eliminate the provision that the Order of

the Mystic Shrine might be conferred upon persons actually engaged in the army for \$25.00.

Article II, Section 5, of the Code was amended to read, as follows:

“ARTICLE II, SECTION 5

“Temples may open and confer the Order at any place within their jurisdiction, notice being given of such intent, and candidates having been properly elected by ballot; but no other business can be transacted at such sessions except conferring the Order, unless where two or more Temples hold concurrent jurisdiction over territory, in which case all ceremonial sessions must be held at the city or town in which the Temple is permanently located; but the Imperial Potentate, upon request of any Temple, accompanied by a waiver of jurisdiction from the Temple or Temples having concurrent jurisdiction, may grant a special dispensation to hold a ceremonial session at any place requested in said concurrent jurisdiction.”

An incident worthy of note was the presentation of a Canadian Flag to the Imperial Council by Noble William F. Taylor, of Khartum Temple, who in making the presentation said:

“After the kind reference that our Imperial Potentate made to the Canadian Temples in his report this year, we feel that the line has been entirely wiped out, and that after many years of mingling our love and affection, and in later years of mixing our blood on Flanders fields, the Canadian Representatives felt at this time that they would like to present to the Imperial Potentate, and through him to the Imperial Council, our flag, that it might intermingle with your flag, the Stars and Stripes.”

A resolution was adopted endorsing the War Savings Campaign being carried on by the Government in its effort to bring about a return to normal conditions, and recommended that each Temple appoint a Thrift Committee, and that each Temple be requested to purchase Treasury Savings Certificates to such an extent as its funds will warrant.

An important change was made in the Section of the Constitution, providing for the election to honorary membership in the Supreme Council of Nobles who have been Representatives for not less than ten years, by inserting the following amendment:

“The election of such honorary member shall constitute him a permanent Representative to the Imperial Council from his Temple, with all rights and privileges, until such time as he shall have served for twenty-one years as Representative, when he shall be eligible to be elected an Emeritus Member, as provided for in the former paragraph of this Section.”

All recognition of female organizations purporting to be connected with the Order of the Mystic Shrine was prohibited by an amendment to the Code reading, as follows:

“No Temple, or member thereof, shall organize or recognize in any way, any body of women, or men and women, purporting to be an order connected with the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and to be composed of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and female relatives of such, and making such relationship the prerequisite for membership in such body.’

On the last day of the session, Noble George L. Baker, Mayor of the city of Portland, on behalf of the Temples of North America, presented to the Imperial Potentate a check for \$7,000.00 subscribed by the Temples, the same to be known as the W. Freeland Kendrick Charity Fund, the said fund to be used as the Imperial Council might see fit. The Imperial Potentate accepted the gift and immediately presented it to the Home or Hospital for Crippled Children, as a nucleus for other contributions.

A resolution was adopted favoring the free and compulsory education of the children of America in public primary schools, supported by public taxation.

On recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Accounts, a donation of twenty thousand dollars was made to The Masonic War Relief Association of the United States of America.

The Committee on History of the Order reported that the history had been published in one volume of 250 pages, and had been copyrighted in order to prevent pirating upon the officially adopted work. The Committee reported that the first edition had been limited to two thousand copies.

The Committee recommended that the incoming Imperial Potentate appoint a Committee of three members to be known as

the Publication Committee of the Imperial Council, and that it be authorized, with the approval of the Imperial Potentate, to publish a second edition of the History, which should contain a report of the 1920 session of the Imperial Council, and that the second edition be placed on sale and the proceeds, less expenses of publication, be paid into the treasury of the Imperial Council.

Thereupon Noble James McGee, of Mecca Temple, New York, presented a signed statement to the Imperial Council in which he found fault with some of the statements in the first edition of the History, and suggested that they be corrected in the second edition if it be issued. His statement was received and printed in full in the proceedings.

The Committee on Emblems of the Order reported that after recommendations which it had made to the Imperial Potentate, and acting upon his instructions, and in connection with him, it had registered the title, its abbreviation, the red Turkish fez, the words "Shrine," "Shriners," "Nobles," and the emblems of the Order, under the trade mark laws of the individual states of the union, and that up to that time applications had been accepted and registration completed in thirty-three states of the union, with prospects of favorable action in the remaining states.

The election of officers resulted, as follows:

Noble Ellis Lewis Garretson, of Afifi Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble James C. Burger, of El Jebel Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble David W. Crosland, of Alcazar Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble Clarence M. Dunbar, of Palestine Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble Frank C. Jones, of Arabia Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble Leo V. Youngworth, of Al Malaikah Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard, and Noble Esten A. Fletcher, of Damascus Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

SESSION OF 1921

For what appeared to the Imperial Potentate as good and sufficient reasons, he changed the meeting place for the Forty-seventh Annual Session of the Imperial Council of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, from Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Des Moines, Iowa, and accordingly this session of the Imperial Council was held at Des Moines, commencing on June 14, 1921.

This being National Flag Day, a unique beginning of the exercises was presented by the local Nobles in what they were pleased to call "the development of our flag." This consisted in the presentation before the audience of all the different United States flags from the beginning to the present time, the flag bearers being in costumes of the times represented by the adoption of the several flags.

Following this, Noble Leigh A. Lumbard, of Za-Ga-Zig Temple, delivered an address, relative to, as well as descriptive of, the American flag.

It was announced that for the first time in the history of the United States the President was a member of the Mystic Shrine, and as showing his interest therein, the following message was read from him:

"It would be a great pleasure to attend the Imperial Council session at the middle of June, and I am sorry that public business will prevent. As an alternative I am asking you to extend my greetings to the Nobles who will be gathered for the annual session of the Imperial Council, with the assurances of my best wishes for the Order and its members, and my hope for its continued success and usefulness."

"Very Truly Yours,
WARREN G. HARDING."

Addresses of welcome were delivered by the Governor of the State of Iowa, Noble N. E. Kendall, and by Noble Fisher, Potentate of Za-Ga-Zig Temple, to which the Imperial Potentate, Noble Ellis L. Garretson, responded.

The Imperial Potentate reported that he had devoted his entire time during the year to the discharge of the duties which had been imposed upon him by his fellow Nobles, and expressed his high appreciation, not only of the honors conferred, but as

well of the friendships formed, and of the kindness shown him by the Nobility.

He reported an increase in membership during the year of 100,172, and a total membership of 456,506. He believed that at least 50,000 Nobles had been added to this number since the Recorders of Subordinate Temples had reported, which would make a membership of at least half a million Nobles.

He instituted new Councils at Wichita Falls, Texas, Amarillo, Texas, and Pueblo, Colorado, and constituted two new Temples, one at Waco, Texas, in person, and one at Greenville, South Carolina, by proxy.

He gives a list of seventy-one Temples visited by him during the year, which shows him to have been an exceedingly busy man, for these visitations carried him to all parts of our great country, as well as to Alaska and British Columbia.

He was obliged to decline an invitation extended to him by Aladdin Temple, of Columbus, Ohio, to be present and witness the initiation of President-elect Warren G. Harding, on the afternoon and evening of January 7, 1921.

He appointed Past Imperial Potentate, Elias J. Jacoby, as his Special Deputy to attend said ceremonial and extend the congratulations of the Nobles of North America to the President-elect. Ill. Noble Jacoby performed the duty assigned him, and made an extended report to the Imperial Potentate. The impressions formed by him of our distinguished candidate are so well described in his report, that we quote one of his paragraphs, as follows:

“The Order of the Mystic Shrine may feel justly proud of the acquisition of this distinguished gentleman, for this he is in the very best acceptation of the word. He is a man of great intellect, well educated, and who has lived a thoroughly honorable life, and has so been recognized by the best citizens of his home town, the people who have been his neighbors for more than thirty years. Many of these were present, and I saw them with tears of joy in their eyes meeting the tears of joy in his, to me, a visible evidence of the most admirable Masonic spirit. From information gathered from his friends who have known him best of all these years, and judging by my own delightful acquaintance, I feel warranted in saying that he is a man who as President will show the great, fine, tender heart of a Lincoln, the courage of Roosevelt, differently manifested, and the

diplomacy of McKinley, combined as one. In your name, Imperial Potentate, I took occasion to give Noble Harding the assurance of the confidence and cordial support of the Nobility, numbering over a half million, believing as we do, that without regard to any political differences that may exist, we shall all think of him as one who will exercise his great ability with a thoroughly honorable purpose in the interest of all the citizens of our common country. The President-elect went to Columbus a worthy Master Mason, a noble man. He returned to Marion a recognized prince among his equals, a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has lived the qualities and the character of man portrayed as an ideal in the ritualistic work, but Scioto Consistory and Aladdin Temple conferring the degrees named the ideal character, Warren G. Harding."

During the year the Imperial Potentate visited the tomb of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, and called upon President and Noble Warren G. Harding at the White House.

He rendered eighty-three decisions during the year, all of which are set out in detail in his report. Many of these simply referred to existing laws. In one of his decisions he held that a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, who is a member of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, is subject to trial and discipline by his own Temple under the usual procedure for violation of Shrine law.

He closed his report by expressions of great appreciation of the service rendered the Nobility, as well as himself, by the Deputy Imperial Potentate, and by his own Secretary who had relieved him of much of the detail work of his office.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed an attendance of 14 Representatives Ad Vitam; 10 Emeriti Members with rights and privileges; 1 Emeriti Member; 37 Honorary Members; 2 Associate Honorary Members, and representatives from all Temples in the Jurisdiction of North America.

The Imperial Potentate made a supplemental report in which he stated that after his regular report had been printed, the Pueblo disaster had occurred, and that he had wired \$1,000.00 for their relief. This report was followed by a motion duly adopted, that an appropriation of \$10,000.00 be made for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the Pueblo flood sufferers.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, reported in favor of a mileage of ten cents per mile one way, by the shortest

available route, but on motion the amount was changed to fifteen cents per mile.

A very gratifying report to the Imperial Council was that made by Noble Clifford Ireland, in which he advised that after repeated efforts, and disheartening rebuffs, the Committee had secured a favorable decision from the Revenue Department of the United States, in regard to the taxes theretofore paid by the Subordinate Temples under the act of 1917, and that all such taxes had been ordered by the Revenue Department to be refunded to the several Temples.

Then followed what is destined to become the most notable and important act of the Imperial Council since its organization.

The Committee of seven to whom the recommendation of the Imperial Potentate, made at the 1920 session of the Imperial Council, at Portland, Oregon, relative to the establishment of a hospital for crippled children, to be supported by the Nobility of the Mystic Shrine of North America, had been referred, made a very full and complete report of the investigation made by them, of their decision in selecting a site for the hospital and of the general line of policy to be pursued in the establishment of said hospital, and of the financial support which would be required therefor. A Majority Report and a Minority Report were submitted; the Majority Report being signed by six members of the Committee and the Minority Report by one member of the Committee.

Because of the fact that this enterprise is one of the largest if not the largest ever proposed by any fraternity or social order or society; and because of the further fact that there should be permanent record of the investigation made, the recommendations adopted and the legislation enacted, which will contribute the real corner stone upon which this magnificent enterprise shall in the future rest, we publish in full both the Majority and Minority Reports, as follows:

REPORT OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

Des Moines, Iowa, June 14, 1921.

*To the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of
the Mystic Shrine, for North America:*

At the session of the Imperial Council in Portland, Oregon, on June 23, 1920, the following resolution of the

then Imperial Potentate, Noble W. Freeland Kendrick, was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION

"No. 12: I recommend that at this session of the Imperial Council, a resolution be adopted authorizing the establishment of a hospital for crippled children to be supported by the Nobility of the Mystic Shrine of North America on an annual per capita basis and to be known as The Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.

"I further recommend that an assessment of two dollars per capita be levied upon our entire membership, to be collected by the various subordinate Temples, with the dues, payable in advance in December, 1920, and the entire amount to be paid to the Imperial Recorder not later than February 1, 1921.

"I further recommend that a committee of seven be appointed by the incoming Imperial Potentate to select a site and secure plans and specifications and arrange for immediate action in regard to all details in connection with the establishment of such hospital.

"I recommend that additional assessments be levied annually as may be required for the support of such hospital."

In pursuance of this resolution the Imperial Potentate, Noble Ellis Lewis Garretson, appointed the following committee of seven, viz:

SAM P. COCHRAN, Hella Temple, *Chairman*.
 W. FREELAND KENDRICK, Lu Lu Temple,
 PHILIP D. GORDON, Karnak Temple,
 FREDERIC W. KEATOR, Afifi Temple,
 OSCAR M. LANSTRUM, Algeria Temple,
 JOHN D. MCGILVRAY, Islam Temple,
 JOHN A. MORISON, Kismet Temple.

The whole committee met in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 30, 1920, organized for business, and spent a day in discussing the scope of the work assigned to it and plans for carrying out such work. After directing letters of inquiry and investigation to be sent to a number of places which had either been nominated for the location of a Crippled Children's Hospital or had made request therefor, the committee adjourned to meet on call of the chairman when matters were in shape for further consideration.

The next meeting of the committee was held in the city of Chicago, Illinois (all members present), on January 17 and 18, 1921, at which time committees from various

cities were heard with respect to the advantages of such cities as suitable places for the location of a Crippled Children's Hospital such as your committee had under consideration. Various matters pertaining to erection, maintenance, operation, etc., of such a hospital were gone into and discussed, including questions of cost, size, number of rooms to be provided, character of service required, the possibility of securing same, and general questions relating to the founding and maintenance of such an institution. Upon invitation of a committee of doctors who are Nobles of the Order, your committee visited, on January 18th, a home for destitute crippled children which is maintained as a charity and co-operates with the Chicago Board of Education in the maintenance of a graded and vocational school. After two days of full consideration of these matters, the committee adjourned late at night on the second day to meet again at Toronto, Canada, on April 1st, and then go to Montreal, Canada, for further session. A committee (sub) consisting of Nobles McGilvray, Lanstrum, and Cochran was appointed to visit Memphis, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, Rochester, Minnesota, and other places in the Mississippi Valley deemed worthy of consideration as possible desirable locations for the hospital.

The subcommittee named met in Memphis, Tennessee, on the morning of March 26, 1921, and spent the day there. We found there a Crippled Children's Hospital already in operation, being maintained by a ladies' organization, with an annex under construction which was being provided by the Nobles of Al Chymia Temple, at a cost of \$40,000. This hospital is under direction and control of Dr. Willis C. Campbell, whose hospital and surgical establishment were also visited.

Nashville, Tennessee, was visited on March 27th, and a full presentation of the opportunities for co-operation between Vanderbilt University and the Imperial Council with regard to a Crippled Children's Hospital was made by Professor Kirkland, Chancellor of the University, and others. Available sites were inspected and in the afternoon a delightful visit to Hermitage, the former home of President Andrew Jackson, was afforded your committee.

Louisville, Kentucky, was visited on March 28th, and the advantages and possibilities of co-operation with the University of Louisville were fully gone into, presenting a situation which appealed strongly to your committee, in view of the age and successful operation of the university and its medical department in that city.

St. Louis, Missouri, was next visited on March 29th, and the operations of the Medical School of Washington

University and of Barnes Hospital affiliated therewith were fully inspected and considered.

March 30th was spent at Rochester, Minnesota, inspecting and examining the various hospitals in that city, all of which are under direction and control of the Mayo Clinic, a wonderful organization.

At all these cities, which were visited as enumerated above, we of the subcommittee were received by Nobles of the local Temples and other citizens at the depot, on arrival, were most courteously looked after and provided for during the time of our stay, and shown every possible attention under the circumstances, being the guests at a formal dinner or other function at each place, where we had the privilege of meeting many of the Nobles and citizens. So genuine and complete were the courtesies and attentions shown us at each place, that it would be ungenerous for us to make comparisons or specialize more particularly, further than to mention the great kindness of the brethren of Rochester, who drove forty miles in automobiles to Owatonna to take us back to Rochester in order that we might have a full day there.

Pursuant to notice, the full committee (all present except Noble W. Freeland Kendrick) met at Chicago on March 31st and continued in session through April 1st, it being decided not to hold the session of the committee in Toronto and Montreal, as a measure of saving time and expense. During these two days other local committees were heard, and we would here record that the following-named places have at one time or another during the sessions of your committee presented arguments for the location of a Crippled Children's Hospital in their respective cities and made most generous offers of assistance and co-operation, to wit:

Rochester, Minn.	Nashville, Tenn.
Phoenix, Ar z.	Rock Island, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Leavenworth, Kans.	Chicago, Ill.
Richmond, Va.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Louisville, Ky.	San Antonio, Texas.
Madison, Wis.	St. Louis, Mo.
Salina, Kans.	Sebetha, Kans.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Many of these places sent delegations to appear in person before your committee, all of whom we endeavored to receive and treat with becoming courtesy; and we also gave careful consideration to such presentations as were made by letter.

At the first meeting of your committee (St. Louis, on October 20, 1920), a discussion of the means for carrying out the evident desire of the Imperial Council with respect to doing a great benevolent work clearly indicated to your committee that it would be necessary to have a legal organization to which the execution of the desires and instructions of the Imperial Council could be confided. This seemed imperatively necessary in order that there might be a continuity of work along established lines, with some recognized authority legally empowered to conduct business operations, yet under the direction and control of the Imperial Council; and that the best results might be obtained by creating a Board of Trustees, representative of the membership of the Imperial Council, sincerely interested in its work and thoroughly competent to execute the great trust to be placed in its hands, the matter of preparing the form of legal organization for the purposes indicated was assigned to Noble Ed. H. Merritt, of Mizpah Temple, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and Noble John N. Sebrell, Jr., of Khedive Temple, Norfolk, Virginia.

At the committee session, in Chicago, on January 17, 1921, Noble Ed. H. Merritt met with your committee and presented a full draft of a plan for the organization and government of a legal corporation to manage all of the affairs in relation to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a Crippled Children's Hospital. Your Committee adopted, subject to your ratification, the report submitted; and after much discussion and consideration selected the name, "Shriners Charity Foundation," for the proposed organization, said name being short and we believe expressive of its purposes. The document prepared by Noble Merritt, is presented herewith, with the recommendation of your committee that it be adopted by the Imperial Council and duly completed by insertion of names, dates, and other data necessary, then executed in due form to make it legally complete and binding. This will create a legal body under the control of the Imperial Council through its Board of Trustees, in every way competent to carry out the wishes and purposes of the Imperial Council and of others who may wish to contribute to the great work to be conducted by this Board of Trustees. The committee desires to return its especial thanks to Noble Ed. H. Merritt for the splendid and able service rendered by him in preparing the proposed charter, by-laws, etc., for the organization of the Shriners Charity Foundation.

At the session in Chicago, Illinois, March 31 and April 1, 1921 (all present except Noble W. Freeland Kendrick), after discussing all other matters and hearing the report of the

subcommittee regarding the cities visited, the committee gave full consideration to the claims of each of these cities, and we desire to record the fact that at each and every one of them, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Rochester, and Chicago, the offers of assistance and co-operation were most generous and all that could have been desired. Those engaged in or connected with the administration of such service as would be required in the conduct of a Crippled Children's Hospital offered in each case the full professional service of their entire surgical and medical staffs and the hearty co-operation of all others connected with their respective institutions. The offers in this respect from Dr. Willis C. Campbell, of Memphis, Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, Washington University, at St. Louis, the Mayo Brothers and their Clinic at Rochester, and the Masonic Medical Association of Chicago, filled your committee with pride and admiration for these splendid humanitarian institutions and the noble men who are in charge of and conducting them, and who are so ready and willing to assist in the great work for the benefit of unfortunate children even at large costs and sacrifice to themselves or their institutions.

As a result of the careful deliberations of your committee, five of the six members present voted for the establishment of the main unit or parent hospital at St. Louis, Missouri. Noble John A. Morison, of the committee, stated his position as being that he was not in favor of the establishment of any hospital at this time, consequently not in favor of the selection of any particular city as the site for such hospital. Noble W. Freeland Kendrick was communicated with by telephone and expressed his hearty concurrence in the selection of St. Louis. Notwithstanding the splendid opportunities and advantages offered by other cities, yet the committee believed that on the whole it found the most available and desirable situation and condition at St. Louis.

After reaching this conclusion the committee spent the day of April 2d at St. Louis, and had a full conference with Mr. Robert S. Brookings, President of Washington University, together with Mr. William K. Bixby, Vice-president, and Dr. Nathaniel Allison, surgeon in charge of Department of Orthopedies, and others of the professional staff. The offer of the officials of the University contemplated that the treatment of patients in the Hospital for Crippled Children would be assumed by the entire professional staff of the Medical Department of Washington University, which service would be rendered without charge, but under the independent control of the Shriners

Charity Foundation. It was readily agreed that the Children's Hospital should have the benefit of steam and electric power, electric current, refrigeration, laundry service, etc., from the Barnes Hospital plants on the basis of a pro rata cost of service, and a form of contract covering such agreement has been prepared and is in the hands of your committee.

The committee realized that there were many details of arrangement which would need attention at the hands of some one actually on the ground and in constant touch with developments; and in view of this fact a local committee was appointed consisting of Past Imperial Potentate Henry F. Niedringhaus, Chairman, and Nobles John E. Bishop, W. K. Bixby, and Isaac A. Hedges (with one vacancy to be filled), to serve under direction of your committee in carrying out the details in connection with the securing of property, etc.

Your committee also inspected a plot of ground immediately south of the Medical School of Washington University, fronting 380 feet on King's Highway Boulevard, facing Forest Park, and running back 364 feet 3 inches, on Clayton Avenue, and 345 feet on McKinley Avenue, which measurements include a 20-foot alley. This property, it was ascertained through our local committee, could be purchased at not exceeding \$150,000, which includes two substantial residences which can be utilized; and it was and is the opinion of your committee that the Imperial Council should purchase and pay in full for whatever property it desires to acquire for the purposes of this hospital, without asking for contributions from local Temples of the Shrine or other parties or individuals. Your committee considers that the price of the ground is a legitimate part of the cost of establishing a great benevolent institution, and that the Imperial Council should assume this entire cost and be independent of any obligations to other organizations or individuals. Moolah Temple, of St. Louis, through its officers, advanced the sum of \$8,400 to be paid as earnest money to secure contracts of sale from the owners of the several pieces of property involved in the tract mentioned, and your committee requested the Imperial Potentate to direct the issuance of a check for the sum of \$5,000 on account of said advance payments and in anticipation of the final payment of the entire balance of the purchase price. When this request was submitted to the Imperial Potentate he informed your committee that after careful consideration of the resolution adopted by the Imperial Council he was unable to concur in the opinion of the committee that said resolution authorized

the committee to proceed to the extent of purchasing ground or making contracts for such purchase or for the erection of a building. The Imperial Potentate was willing to direct the payment of \$5,000 to secure options on the ground selected, with the stipulation that the Imperial Council should not be liable for more than that sum if the options were not availed of.

The St. Louis subcommittee, by direction of your committee, had promptly secured contracts with the owners of the several pieces of property involved for sales at satisfactory prices, and had entered into contracts of purchase with such owners in the name of Henry F. Niedringhaus, Trustee. Upon receipt of information from the Imperial Potentate as to his construction of the resolution of the Imperial Council creating your committee, the St. Louis subcommittee was instructed to proceed no further and that the whole matter would have to remain in abeyance awaiting the action of the Imperial Council. The St. Louis subcommittee obtained from the several owners of the properties involved, extensions of time for completion of the contracts to July 1st, or thereabouts, so that at this time the matter stands thus: the St. Louis subcommittee, by direction of your committee, has contracted to purchase the above described pieces of property at a total cost of a little less than \$150,000, the contracts being in the name of Henry F. Niedringhaus, Trustee, and it remains for the Imperial Council to say whether the contracts shall be carried out; and if not, to properly protect the trustee in the premises, who acted by direction of your committee under their construction of the power and instructions conveyed by the resolution adopted at Portland.

During the visit of your committee to St. Louis, on April 4th, we considered the matter of employment of an architect, and a little later on, upon the unanimous recommendation of the St. Louis subcommittee, we selected Mr. William B. Ittner, of that city, a Noble of Moolah Temple. Notwithstanding the tie-up with regard to purchase of ground for the building site, the wording of the Portland resolution is so specific in regard to securing plans and specifications that there seemed to be no room for doubt as to the authority of the committee or the desire of the Imperial Council in this respect, and accordingly after the unanimous approval of Mr. Ittner as architect, the chairman of your committee had a conference with him and reached the following agreement, to wit:

(1) That Mr. Ittner would prepare tentative plans and general specifications for a hospital of approximately one hundred and fifty beds, and have same present for in-

spection by the members of the Imperial Council at the Des Moines session.

(2) That if the Imperial Council proceeds with the erection of the hospital and Mr. Ittner is retained as architect, the cost of preparing said plans and specifications will be included in the general cost for his services as architect under the rules of the American Association of Architects; but if the Imperial Council should not proceed with the work of erecting the hospital in St. Louis, then the architect shall be reimbursed for the cost of preparing said plans and specifications, the charge therefore not to exceed the sum of \$1,000.

Your committee would respectfully report that Noble Ittner, the architect, is present at this session and the plans and specifications prepared by him are open for inspection by any and all members of the Imperial Council and other interested parties.

GENERAL LINE OF POLICY

When your committee was first appointed, the members thereof had but vague ideas as to the exact nature of the needs, requirements, and operative scope of a hospital for crippled children. Each one had in his mind some idea of a large building where some hundred or two maimed or crippled children could be taken in, housed, treated, and otherwise properly cared for, but with small appreciation of the real difficulties and the great amount of work involved in such an undertaking. As our investigations proceeded we learned that the proposition to establish a genuine and successful hospital for crippled children involves many phases of work, and its scope broadens out into unexpected but most attractive fields. We discovered from an investigation of existing institutions that a modern, successful hospital must not only provide beds and food for the inmates, but also requires a large and efficient staff of surgeons and doctors, a well-organized and specially trained corps of nurses, extensive laboratory equipment for research work, specialists to deal with the various lines of treatment or operation required, with such ordinary things as kitchens, bakery, laundry, cold storage, and refrigeration, supply store, light, heat, etc. To successfully handle orthopedic work would not call for all these various requirements and departments, but would necessitate a majority of them, or arrangements by which such services as is indicated could be procured.

In this connection it is well to refer to the fact that at all places of investigation your committee found that it was the unanimous opinion of those in charge of hospital work

that one of the most important features of such service is what may be termed "the convalescent treatment," or care of patients after a critical stage has been passed, and the further work consists mainly in recuperation and upbuilding. Everywhere the point was stressed that one of the greatest needs to-day is convalescent hospitals, and your committee believes that wherever sanitarium or hospital work is undertaken a convalescent home is a necessary adjunct, as is a graded school, a properly equipped gymnasium, and a school for vocational training. Washington University already owns and maintains a convalescent home for children on the Merrimac River, in the use of which the Shriners Charity Foundation will be participants, or a suitable site will be donated for the erection of a separate home for our use.

It soon became apparent to your committee that the character of work proposed to be done by the Imperial Council under its resolution, to be made really effective and beneficent should be distributed over a very large portion, if not the entire area, of our jurisdictional domain. Further investigation showed to your committee that there is great need for such beneficent work in many sections of our North American countries, and while limited provision therefor is available in existing institutions in some parts of the country, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and San Francisco, yet outside of these and other large centers where science has gathered many of its ablest exponents and demonstrators and from which the item of expense bars a great majority of those needing such specialized service, there is in some other portions of North America a great and pressing need for just such beneficent service and specialized work as could be done under the fostering direction and liberal support of the Imperial Council, with its purposes properly directed by a committee entrusted with the great duty of administering relief to destitute and crippled children. Your committee was strongly disposed to recommend the establishment of hospitals at various points throughout our jurisdiction, but upon careful consideration of the scope and intent of the resolution adopted at Portland in June, 1920, the committee concluded that its instructions and authorization extended only to the domain of establishing one central unit or parent hospital at this time, leaving questions of expansion to be considered hereafter.

Accordingly your committee devoted its attention to the consideration of those features and matters of importance relating to one hospital which it was the design of your committee to have constructed and arranged for the care

of very special or what might be termed exceptional cases. The information gained by your committee led it to believe that a majority of the cases which would come within the purview of the Imperial Council's proposed operations would be of such general and simple character as to be readily and successfully handled in local hospitals, or at those in cities not remote from the place of origin of the case to be treated. It seemed to your committee to be a well-established fact that in nearly all cities of, say, fifty thousand inhabitants or upward there are surgeons qualified to handle the average case of child deformity, and that there are institutions in such cities, or others within easy access, where ample and satisfactory hospital attention and professional service for such cases are available. It is easily recognizable, however, that extreme cases of maim or deformity pass beyond the domain of the experience or skill of the average surgeon and require such specialized service and treatment as can only be had at the hands of those who have been highly trained and specially instructed in particular branches of surgical work and in hospitals equipped to meet the requirements of the unusual and difficult cases submitted.

Your committee believes that one of the most practical and far-reaching results of the establishment of a parent hospital and its teaching clinic herein proposed would be the development in the process of a time of considerable corps of surgeons specially trained in orthopedic work, who would become valuable factors in the propagation of service throughout the country by virtue of their ability to take charge of such other hospitals or institutions as might be established under authority and direction of the Imperial Council or other management. And further, that the increase in the number of these highly trained men in this special line of service would result in the diffusion of such instruction and assistance as to eventually improve those conditions and minimize those faults which now tend so largely to produce the very cases which call for the generous assistance of this Imperial Council or other bodies inspired by high humanitarian sentiments. It is the thought of your committee that none but charity patients shall be the beneficiaries of the benevolence of this Imperial Council, there being a number of well-established hospitals, sanitariums, etc., in every section of our Jurisdiction where those who are able to pay therefor may obtain the best class of surgical and medical service. It will, in the opinion of your committee, be one of the crowning glories of this enterprise that its benevolence will extend only to those who otherwise might be deprived of beneficial assistance and

continue throughout life in an impaired, if not helpless, physical condition.

It was therefore the idea of your committee to establish such a parent hospital at the place selected as would be readily accessible from all parts of our jurisdiction and to which such notable or extreme cases might be sent for the specialized service above spoken of; and it is the recommendation of your committee that such an institution, properly equipped and officered, be created and established in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, with a capacity of approximately one hundred and fifty beds, to be under the control of a board of trustees under the form of organization and government outlined in the plan of the Shriners Charity Foundation submitted herewith.

And it is the further recommendation of your committee that this Imperial Council adopt for itself the following general policy with relation to assistance to destitute crippled children, to wit:

(a) The establishment of subsidiary hospitals and institutions for the care and treatment of destitute crippled children in other cities of our jurisdiction as rapidly and as broadly as available funds will permit.

(b) The rendering of assistance to children where it is found unwise, impossible, or inexpedient to remove them to a distance from the city or place of their residence, to the end that they may be assisted in such conveniently located hospitals or institutions near their homes as are available, and receive treatment and care at the hands of local competent orthopedic surgeons or other skillful practitioners selected or approved by boards or committees of Shriners appointed for such duty by the Trustees of Shriners Charity Foundation.

(c) The whole of these propositions to be under the control of the Shriners Charity Foundation.

Such arrangements as are here proposed will spread the benevolent work of the Imperial Council over practically the entire territory under its jurisdiction, and will enable it to achieve the greatest and best results by localizing its work at the places and among the people where such service is most needed.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The resolution adopted at the June, 1920, session of the Imperial Council, at Portland, Oregon, provides that an "assessment of two dollars per capita be levied upon our entire membership," etc., and further that "additional assessments be levied annually as may be required," etc.

Your committee is informed that the sum of \$779,383

has been paid into the Imperial Treasury to the credit of the Crippled Children's Hospital Fund by virtue of the assessment heretofore levied, and there will probably be further collected an additional sum of \$135,215, making the total realized from such assessment \$914,598. In a general way your committee has reached the conclusion that such a hospital as it has in mind will cost in round figures about \$700,000, fully equipped for service, and it may be here remarked that if such hospital is built in St. Louis, on the site selected by the committee, and under such arrangements as have been agreed upon with the officials of Washington University, a very large sum of money will be saved through such co-operative arrangement, which will eliminate the necessity for the erection of independent light, power, refrigerator, and laundry plants as parts of our institution. It will be seen that there are in hand ample funds for the erection and equipment of such an institution as your present committee has in mind, and it is estimated that when completed and put in operation the expense of maintenance of such hospital will be about \$150,000 per annum.

To support and maintain this institution will of course require a further assessment upon the membership of our Order, and to enlarge the scope of benevolent operations as contemplated and recommended by your committee will necessitate a further large sum of money. It is the belief of your committee, however, that the Nobility of North America having put its hand to the plow and set its heart upon this work, does not intend to turn back to minimize its efforts and the good results to be obtained by reason of insufficient support, and that the hearts of the Nobles of the Order leap in such sympathetic unison with the ideas of the committee that they are ready to respond to any call made upon them for the support and expansion of this great work of healing and benefiting crippled children. The cost to each Noble of our Order will be trifling in comparison with the good to be accomplished, and less than the average Shriner would spend in a day for cigars or other personal enjoyment. We believe deep down in our hearts that our Nobles are ready to make any sacrifice necessary for the accomplishment of the great purposes undertaken and to be undertaken by this Imperial Council; and we therefore have arranged for the submission by Noble Philip D. Gordon, on behalf of our committee, of an amendment to the By-laws to provide further assessments of two dollars per capita upon all members of our subordinate Temples, which small contribution from each Noble will provide a sum of money sufficient in volume to enable this Imperial Council to inaugurate and carry forward what

we do not hesitate to designate as the greatest and grandest benevolent and humanitarian movement ever inaugurated in the world, and with an assured financial support which guarantees and insures its permanency and success.

Fraternally submitted,

Yours in the Faith,

SAM P. COCHRAN, *Chairman.*

W. FREELAND KENDRICK,

PHILIP D. GORDON,

FREDERIC W. KEATOR,

OSCAR M. LANSTRUM,

JOHN D. MCGILVRAY,

Crippled Children's Hospital Committee.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Des Moines, Iowa, June 14, 1921.

*To the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of
the Mystic Shrine, for North America:*

Since adherence to my understanding of the object and purpose of this Imperial Council, in its resolution respecting the relief of America's suffering childhood, requires my dissent from the views of the other members of the committee, I am reluctantly compelled to file a minority report.

It is my conviction that the work intended by the resolution at Portland was the relief of crippled children, and not the mere erection of a monument of stone and wood.

No Noble who is successful in his business would consider embarking upon a new enterprise without a careful weighing of every consideration affecting that business. He would consult those best informed in the line of his prospective activity, and in so far as possible obtain disinterested opinions as to the demand, the need, and the best means of accomplishing the end he had in view.

Except to a negligible extent, the committee has failed to adopt this course in connection with the projected charitable work in hand. They have proceeded to pass upon the question of how one of the potentially greatest charities of modern times should be handled, but they have attempted to do so without obtaining the advantage of the knowledge of those who have the expert acquaintance with the needs of crippled children, which is essential, to enable them intelligently to determine by what method the humanitarian generosity of the Nobility may be made to yield the greatest returns in the alleviation of suffering and the rehabilitation of America's crippled little ones.

This criticism of the methods of the committee is not intended to imply that eminent members of the medical profession did not, in several instances, accompany some of the delegations which were seeking to secure from your committee a decision favorable to the location of a splendid institution in their respective communities, but in substantially every instance they were merely adjuncts to such committees, and for all purposes of practical determination of the main question involved, namely the manner in which the Shrine might do the greatest good to the greatest number of America's crippled children, they might as well have been absent. So far as concerned this essentially vital matter, the attitude and assistance of the delegations differed in no essential degree or kind from the arguments which might have been advanced by similar local delegations, which, filled with local pride, were seeking to induce a corporation to locate a projected new factory within their confines.

The single exception to this general attitude occurred in Chicago, where one of the leading orthopedic surgeons of that city, who accompanied the delegation, made the remark: "I consider it inconceivable that you gentlemen contemplate building a large central hospital," his reason for the remark being based upon the considerations which forced me, after extended investigation and consultation with many of America's most eminent surgeons dealing with children, to dissent from the majority report of the committee.

If, as I assume it to be, it is the purpose of the Nobility of America really to help crippled and suffering children, and not merely to indulge in glorification, they must understand what the needs and conditions of the work are. These needs and conditions as I have learned them from eminent specialists from many parts of the country should be briefly outlined. The work of rehabilitation, as a whole, is required only among those portions of the community which are in indigent or extremely modest circumstances. The children of those in better financial condition will not come to our charity in any event, and the financial situation of their parents does not make it needful that they should do so. Turning, therefore, to conditions affecting those whom our project would aid, we find that facilities are already in existence in almost all parts of the land for doing a certain part of the work of rehabilitating these crippled children, but that such work is suffering under an almost insuperable handicap in most localities for two reasons. First, but less important, in consequence of a lack of sufficient facilities and endowment for the conduct of the work already under way;

and, secondly, and this is of vital importance, because of an almost complete lack of provision for convalescent treatment. The average necessary stay of a crippled child in a surgical hospital bed is not over fifteen days, provided that after the expiration of such period a proper convalescent home is available to which the child may be transferred. But the period of convalescence is often very slow, perhaps averaging approximately six months. If, therefore, the children when they have passed beyond the surgical stage, would be immediately removed to convalescent homes, a single surgical bed which at present is available for an average of two children a year would automatically become available for twenty-six.

The majority report states that only such cases as might be termed "exceptional" would be sent to the projected 150 bed hospital at St. Louis. It is obvious that even if this plan were successfully operated, in the absence of a convalescent home, as has been discussed, the hospital would suffer under the same difficulties which existing institutions in all parts of the country have found insuperable, and that in addition that since only the more difficult cases were to be handled, the time of each individual child in the hospital would be lengthened beyond the six months' average, with the ultimate result that when once the beds were filled, a very long waiting list, with few vacancies, would be formed, and instead of an institution by means of which many little ones may be restored to health, happiness, and usefulness, we would really establish a custodial institution substantially similar to hundreds of others all over the land.

This is the brightest picture which can be painted for the institution which the majority of the committee is urging you to found, but even this picture is incapable of realization in consequence of characteristic features of human nature. First, it is an unwarranted assumption to conclude that the many able and self-sacrificing surgeons who are to-day successfully carrying on similar work in various parts of our land will send the little ones who have been entrusted to their care, be their cases spectacular or otherwise, many hundreds of miles, perhaps, to this projected hospital at St. Louis, the facilities of which in the very nature of things could not greatly excel those of many existing local institutions of the same variety, and which, unless the methods of approaching the problem now adopted by your committee are radically altered, could not for years equal many existing institutions. An even greater obstacle to the success of the project advocated by the committee is the universal attitude of the parents of the prospective patients themselves. All of you who are parents can realize

that even though the mothers are poor and needy and the children weak and suffering—perhaps, indeed, more on that account, the poor, pain-wracked little one is the apple of its mother's eye. They have an instinctive fear of all institutions, which proverbially increases the difficulties of the would-be benefactor in inducing the parents to submit the children to treatment, and this in spite of the fact that in local institutions parents can visit them frequently and receive ocular demonstration of the promised improvement. With a project such as is here advocated, this difficulty would become insuperable, since with human nature as it is, few parents could be induced to permit their little ones to be taken away from them and sent hundreds of miles to face alone terrors which their lack of knowledge would magnify in untold measures. It would be equally unfeasible to send the parents with the child, since not only would the cost be incurred at the expense of benefits to many others equally deserving of a fair chance at life, but in almost every instance it would be found that through the necessity for adding to the earning power of the family, the care for the husband and other children, and many other reasons personal to each case, the parent could not go to St. Louis, even though the transportation costs were defrayed.

Two solutions of the problem are available. The first is to make careful surveys of the needs of a number of chosen localities at the start, and if immediate appropriation is desired, make an appropriation for each of such localities; appoint a general committee for general oversight and to correlate the work, and have local subcommittees appointed to ascertain the needs of the work in each locality. By such a plan, immediate action and immediate beneficial results would follow.

As an alternative, and as assuring a more comprehensive and systematic plan, but one which would be somewhat slower in going into effect, I would advocate either the continuance of the present committee or the appointment of a new one which should obtain the best advice possible from eminent members of the medical profession in all parts of the country engaged in this form of work, and after thus obtaining a general view of the needs and conditions, prepare and submit a general plan based on expert advice.

I therefore recommend that the present committee, or a new committee to be appointed by the Imperial Potentate, be authorized and directed to distribute not exceeding one half of the fund now in hand for the assistance or extension of the work of existing institutions now engaged in restoring crippled children to health, upon the recom-

mentation and advice of the surgeons in charge of such work, and that the balance of the fund, together with such amounts as may be added thereto during the coming year, be held intact until a general plan can be formulated and submitted to this Imperial Council at its annual session in 1922.

I further recommend that the committee have power to expand such funds as may be necessary to defray the expenses involved for obtaining the best expert advice from the orthopedic surgeon specializing in work amongst crippled children as to the best means for aiding and extending such work, and

I further recommend that no central hospital project be undertaken or considered until a full and complete report, based upon expert advice, is laid before and approved by this Imperial Council.

With all the power that is in me, I plead to you not to be led astray—not to be induced to fritter away in useless waste the splendid fund which has been dedicated to the rebuilding of America's suffering children. It is not improper for you to desire to establish a great national memorial which will reflect honor and credit on you and our institution, but in the name of the pain-wracked little bodies which look to you as their new hope of happiness in life, I beg that this national Shriners' memorial be not a mere mass of brick and stone of merely local significance, but that it be made a nation-wide memorial built in thousands of thankful hearts by the return to health and joy and usefulness of the children now suffering in painful bondage.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. MORISON.

After a very full discussion of the entire matter the Majority Report was adopted.

The Committee appointed to devise means of protecting the Emblems of the Order from misuse reported, that all of the states which had refused to register the Emblems of the Order under their respective trade-mark laws had withdrawn their objections, except the state of New York; that registrations had therefore been accomplished in all of the states of the Union, excepting New York; that a Bill had been introduced in the Legislature of New York, but had not become a Law, and that another Bill would be introduced at the next session of the Legislature. The Committee was therefore continued to complete the work.

A resolution was introduced providing that thereafter every

odd year Imperial Council should meet in business session only, without the display of general parades, bands, and so forth, and that in the year 1922, and every even year thereafter, Imperial Council may be attended by such parades, bands, patrols, and so forth, as the Temples may wish, but on a discussion of the matter the proposed resolution was rejected.

The By-laws of the Imperial Council were changed so as to include a Committee on "Dispensations and Charters" among the standing Committees, to be appointed by the newly elected Imperial Potentate before the close of each annual session.

To prevent the borrowing of names to secure the necessary number of Nobles to procure a dispensation for a new Temple, a change in the Code was made, providing that each application for a new Temple must show that it has provided itself with a proper place of meeting, and the necessary paraphernalia for conferring the Order, "and has at least four hundred Nobles in good standing on its roll of membership."

A further change in the Code was made, providing that a Shrine band must be composed wholly of Shriners in good standing in some Temple of the Order.

The Imperial Treasurer presented his twenty-seventh Annual Report showing the financial transactions of the Imperial Council, and showing a total of cash and bonds on hand of \$1,006,080.06

The Imperial Recorder also presented his twenty-seventh Annual Report showing the total number of chartered Temples to be 147, with three Temples under dispensation.

His report further showed that since the last session of the Imperial Council the Temples at Pueblo, Colorado; Wichita Falls, Texas; and Amarillo, Texas, have been constituted under dispensation.

His report further showed that there were at that time 19 Ad Vitam Members; 13 Emeritus Members with rights and privileges; 2 Emeritus Members without such rights and privileges; 45 Honorary Members; 2 Associate Honorary Members, and 576 Active Members, or a total of 657 Members.

His report further showed a net gain in membership for the year of 92,762, and a total membership of 456,506.

The Committee having in charge an effort to secure a refund of War Taxes which had been paid by the several Temples reported that it had secured a ruling from the Internal Revenue

Office to the effect that Temples would not be obliged to pay such War Taxes, which is a reversal of its former holding, but the Committee was unable to definitely state whether or not the taxes which had been paid under the former ruling would be refunded.

The Committee theretofore appointed by the Imperial Potentate to divide the jurisdiction of North America into a sufficient number of districts, and arrange other details for the appointment of a sufficient number of district deputies to attend and supervise all ceremonial sessions of Temples within said districts made a report of such subdivision, but after a full discussion of the question, the matter was postponed for consideration for one year.

The Committee on the spirit and purpose of the Shrine made report from which we excerpt two paragraphs, as follows:

"With our phenomenal growth has come in the course of time the consciousness that too great latitude of hilarity has its limitations, and it speaks well for the manhood of our membership that, not so much by the written law as by common consent, by the exercise of wholesome self-restraint, it has been decreed that in all our doings liberty of action must not be suffered to degenerate into license, but that at all times and in all places we must never as Shriners forget that we are men and Masons.

"So also is it to our great credit that it has been borne upon us that our Order cannot be justified if we are to exist solely for pleasure-seeking and self-delight, and our finer impulses have caught the vision that to our festive spirit there should be added a great and laudable purpose,—to practise true charity, to minister to the sufferings of the little ones, to promote good citizenship, and to inculcate a finer loyalty to the flags of the nations to which our members acknowledge their proud allegiance."

Section I, Article VI, of the By-laws was amended so as to read, as follows:

"SECTION I

"The Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine shall not be conferred upon any one for a less sum than seventy-five (\$75) dollars, but Temples may increase the amount if desired. No portion of any fee shall in any manner be rebated or refunded either in money or material."

Section I, Article I, of the Code was amended so as to provide that the Petition for dispensation for a new Temple shall

be the territory of the proposed new Temple, and that such dispensation shall not be granted, unless the membership of any Temple in the same jurisdiction or the nearest Temple in another jurisdiction will be at least fifteen hundred members after the withdrawal of those of its members who propose to unite in forming the new Temple.

The words "Shriners Charity Foundation," having appeared in the report of the Majority Committee, providing for the hospital for crippled children, and some question having arisen, and some discussion having been had as to whether these words were happily chosen by the Committee, considering the work proposed to be done under its report, a resolution was duly adopted providing that wherever the words "Shriners Charity Foundation" appear in the Majority Committee Report, and in the resolutions then under discussion, the words "Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children" be substituted.

Thereupon a preamble and resolution having for its purpose the authorizing of the Hospital Committee to proceed with its work was duly adopted, and is, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of North America has at this session adopted the majority report of the Hospital Committee; and

"WHEREAS, It is necessary and important to define the plan under which said report and its recommendations may be carried out; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That there be elected at this session a Board of Trustees of the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, said board to consist of seven members of this Imperial Council, with full rights and privileges, and after their election they shall decide by lot their respective terms, two of whom shall serve for one year, two for two years, and three for three years; and thereafter at the annual meeting of the Imperial Council, members of said board shall be elected to succeed those whose terms expire at that time, to serve for the term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Any member of said board shall be eligible for reelection to the board.

"The said Board of Trustees shall, as soon as practicable, meet and organize, and shall elect from its members a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary, each of whom shall hold office subject to the pleasure of the Board of Trustees.

"The said Board of Trustees shall apply for incorporation under the name of 'The Shriners Hospitals for Crippled

Children' in any State or States they may deem necessary, with full power to make provision in such incorporation or corporations, for such power or authority as may be deemed by the Trustees necessary to carry out the purposes intended to be covered by this resolution.

"The said Board of Trustees is hereby vested with full authority to select and purchase sites, and to erect and maintain hospitals for treatment of children afflicted with clubbed feet, curved spines, tubercular spines and joints, infantile paralysis, and such disease and deformities that come within the scope and province of orthopedic surgery. Said hospitals to admit no pay patients except at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

"The said Board of Trustees shall consult and advise with orthopedic surgeons of skill, ability, and character as to the maintenance and operation of said hospitals, and the chief of staff of each hospital shall be an orthopedic surgeon.

"These hospitals shall be located in various parts of the jurisdiction of the Imperial Council, and as rapidly as the funds may be available.

"The said Board of Trustees shall adopt by-laws and rules and regulations governing their conduct, and also governing admission to and the general care and maintenance of such hospitals as may be established.

"That further assessments of two (\$2) dollars per capita shall be and are hereby levied upon the entire membership (including life members) to be collected by the various subordinate Temples with the dues annually, which assessments shall be promptly remitted to the Imperial Recorder to be deposited in a separate fund for the establishment and maintenance of Hospitals for Crippled Children and other charitable orthopedic objects as outlined in the report of the committee submitted to and adopted by the Imperial Council at its 1921 session; and to be paid out by the Imperial Treasurer upon warrants signed by the chairman or vice-chairman and secretary of said Board of Trustees."

Charters were granted to Al Kaly Temple, at Pueblo, Colorado; Maskat Temple, at Wichita Falls, Texas, and Khiva Temple, at Amarillo, Texas, and dispensations were granted for a new Temple at Bangor, Maine, to be known as Anah Temple; a new Temple at Syracuse, New York, to be known as Tigris Temple; a new Temple at Miami, Florida, to be known as Mahi Temple, and a new Temple at Billings, Montana, to be known as Al Bedoo Temple.

The following Nobles were duly elected as Trustees for the

Sam P. Cochran, W. Freeland Kendrick, Philip D. Gordon, Frederic W. Keator, Oscar M. Lanstrum, John D. McGilvray, and Forrest Adair.

An additional section was added to Article VI of the By-laws, providing for an addition of two dollars per capita to the annual dues to be collected from each member, including life membership, each year, for the "Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children," and providing further that no card shall be issued to any member unless this per capita is paid.

The Committee on History of the Order, recommended that the History be revised to date so as to include the years 1920 and 1921; that two or three thousand copies of the new edition be published and sold at one dollar and fifty cents per copy, and that the sale of the same be placed in the hands of the Committee on History of the Order, and these recommendations were approved by the Imperial Council.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances was pleased to report that because of the great harmony prevailing throughout the jurisdiction of North America, no important question had been submitted for its consideration.

The loyal support and hearty co-operation of the Imperial Council was pledged to the Near East Relief, an organization incorporated for the purpose of affording relief for the distressed peoples of the Near East.

The election of Officers resulted, as follows:

Noble Ernest A. Cutts, of Alee Temple, as Imperial Potentate; Noble James S. McCandless, of Aloha Temple, as Imperial Deputy Potentate; Noble Conrad V. Dykeman, of Kismet Temple, as Imperial Chief Rabban; Noble James E. Chandler, of Ararat Temple, as Imperial Assistant Rabban; Noble James C. Burger, of El Jebel Temple, as Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Noble William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, as Imperial Treasurer; Noble Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, as Imperial Recorder; Noble David W. Crosland, of Alcazar Temple, as Imperial Oriental Guide; Noble Clarence M. Dunbar, of Palestine Temple, as Imperial First Ceremonial Master; Noble Frank C. Jones, of Arabia Temple, as Imperial Second Ceremonial Master; Noble Leo V. Youngworth, of Al Malaikah Temple, as Imperial Marshal; Noble Esten A. Fletcher, of Damascus Temple, as Imperial Captain of the Guard, and Noble Thomas J. Houston, of Medinah Temple, as Imperial Outer Guard.

The Imperial Council adjourned to meet in San Francisco, California, on June 13, 14, 15, 1922.

PAST IMPERIAL POTENTATES, AND PLACES AND DATES OF ANNUAL SESSIONS

The following is a list of the Past Imperial Potentates of the Imperial Council of The Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, with date of their election and length of service as Imperial Potentate, and if dead, the date of their death:

- *ILL. WALTER M. FLEMING..... Mecca Temple
June 6, 1876, to June 14, 1886.
Died September 9, 1913.
- *ILL. SAM BRIGGS..... Al Koran Temple
June 14, 1886, to August 16, 1892.
Died December 22, 1904.
- ILL. WILLIAM B. MELISH..... Syrian Temple
August 16, 1892, to June 13, 1893.
- *ILL. THOMAS J. HUDSON..... Syria Temple
June 1, 1893, to July 25, 1894.
Died September 18, 1908
- ILL. WILLIAM B. MELISH..... Syrian Temple
July 25, 1894, to September 3, 1895.
- *ILL. CHARLES L. FIELD..... Islam Temple
September 23, 1895, to June 23, 1896.
Died June 17, 1914.
- ILL. HARRISON DINGMAN..... Almas Temple
June 23, 1896, to June 9, 1897.
- ILL. ALBERT B. MCGAFFEY..... El Jebel Temple
June 9, 1897, to June 15, 1898.
- *ILL. ETHELBERT F. ALLEN..... Ararat Temple
June 15, 1898, to June 15, 1899.
Died August 26, 1913.
- ILL. JOHN H. ATWOOD..... Abdallah Temple
June 15, 1899, to May 23, 1900.
- ILL. LOU B. WINSOR..... Saladin Temple
May 23, 1900, to June 12, 1901.
- ILL. PHILIP C. SHAFFER..... Lu Lu Temple
June 12, 1901, to July 9, 1902.
- ILL. HENRY C. AKIN..... Tangier Temple
June 11, 1902, to July 9, 1903.
- *ILL. GEORGE H. GREEN..... Hella Temple
July 9, 1903, to July 14, 1904.
Died March 28, 1915.

* Deceased.

- *ILL. GEORGE L. BROWN.....Ismailia Temple
 July 14, 1904, to June 21, 1905.
- *ILL. HENRY A. COLLINS.....Rameses Temple
 June 21, 1905, to June 13, 1906.
 Died June 20, 1908.
- *ILL. ALVAH P. CLAYTON.....Moila Temple
 June 13, 1906, to May 8, 1907.
 Died November 11, 1916.
- ILL. FRANK C. ROUNDY.....Medinah Temple
 May 8, 1907, to July 15, 1908.
- ILL. EDWIN I. ALDERMAN.....El Kahir Temple
 July 15, 1908, to June 9, 1909.
- ILL. GEORGE L. STREET.....Acca Temple
 June 9, 1909, to April 12, 1910.
- *ILL. FRED A. HINES.....Al Malaikah Temple
 April 12, 1910, to July 12, 1911.
 Died February 5, 1915.
- ILL. JOHN F. TREAT.....El Zagal Temple
 June 12, 1911, to May 8, 1912.
- ILL. WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM.....Boumi Temple
 May 8, 1912, to May 14, 1913.
- ILL. WILLIAM W. IRWIN.....Osiris Temple
 May 14, 1913, to May 13, 1914.
- *ILL. FREDERICK R. SMITH.....Damascus Temple
 May 13, 1914, to July 15, 1915.
- ILL. J. PUTNAM STEVENS.....Kora Temple
 July 15, 1915, to July 13, 1916.
- ILL. HENRY F. NIEDRINGHAUS, JR.....Moolah Temple
 July 13, 1916, to June 27, 1917.
- ILL. CHARLES E. OVENSHERE.....Zuhrah Temple
 June 27, 1917, to June 6, 1918.
- ILL. ELIAS J. JACOBY.....Murat Temple
 June 6, 1918, to June 12, 1919.
- ILL. W. FREELAND KENDRICK.....Lu Lu Temple
 June 12, 1919, to June 24, 1920.
- ILL. ELLIS L. GARRETSON.....Afifi Temple
 June 24, 1920, to June 16, 1921.
- ILL. ERNEST A. CUTTS.....Alee Temple
 June 16, 1921, to _____.

* Deceased.

It will be seen by this list that Illustrious Walter M. Fleming, the first Imperial Potentate, presided over the first eleven sessions of the Imperial Council, and that Illustrious Sam Briggs presided over the next six sessions. After Illustrious Noble Briggs, each Imperial Potentate held office for only one year, except Illustrious William B. Melish, of Syrian Temple, who served for two years, first from August 16, 1892, to June 13, 1893, and again from July 25, 1894, to September 3, 1895.

Since the organization of the Imperial Council, it has had but five Imperial Treasurers and four Imperial Recorders. The Treasurers were: Illustrious Nobles Aaron L. Northrop, Joseph

M. Levey, George W. Millar, Joseph S. Wright, and William S. Brown; and the Recorders were: Illustrious Nobles William S. Paterson, Frank H. Luce, William H. Mayo, and Benjamin W. Rowell. Illustrious Nobles Brown and Rowell have served continuously as Imperial Treasurer and Imperial Recorder, respectively, for the last twenty-five years.

The Imperial Council has held its Annual Sessions since its organization at the following times and places:

1.	June	6, 1876,	Masonic Hall.....	New York, N. Y.
2.	Feb.	6, 1877,	Masonic Hall.....	Albany, N. Y.
3.	Feb.	6, 1878,	Masonic Temple.....	New York, N. Y.
4.	Feb.	5, 1879,	Masonic Temple.....	Albany, N. Y.
5.	Feb.	4, 1880,	Masonic Temple.....	Albany, N. Y.
6.	June	2, 1880,	Temple Hall.....	New York, N. Y.
7.	June	9, 1881,	Temple Hall.....	New York, N. Y.
8.	June	7, 1882,	Masonic Temple.....	New York, N. Y.
9.	June	6, 1883,	Masonic Temple.....	New York, N. Y.
10.	June	4, 1884,	Masonic Temple.....	New York, N. Y.
11.	June	4, 1885,	Masonic Temple.....	New York, N. Y.
12.	June	14, 1886,	Al Koran Temple.....	Cleveland, Ohio
13.	June	20, 1887,	Murat Temple.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
14.	June	25, 1888,	Rameses Temple.....	Toronto, Can.
15.	June	17, 1889,	Medinah Temple.....	Chicago, Ill.
16.	June	23, 1890,	Syria Temple.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
17.	June	9, 1891,	Masonic Hall.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
18.	Aug.	15, 1892,	Masonic Hall.....	Omaha, Neb.
19.	June	13, 1893,	Scottish Rite Cathedral.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
20.	July	24, 1894,	Masonic Temple.....	Denver, Colo.
21.	Sept.	2, 1895,	Rockland House.....	Nantasket Beach, Mass.
22.	June	23, 1896,	Masonic Temple.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
23.	June	8, 1897,	Masonic Temple.....	Detroit, Mich.
24.	June	14, 1898,	Opera House.....	Dallas, Tex.
25.	June	14, 1899,	German-American Hall.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
26.	May	22, 1900,	Columbia Theater.....	Washington, D. C.
27.	June	11, 1901,	Standard Theater.....	Kansas City, Mo.
28.	June	10, 1902,	Golden Gate Hall.....	San Francisco, Cal.
29.	July	8, 1903,	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
30.	July	13, 1904,	Marine Hall.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
31.	June	20, 1905,	International Theater.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
32.	June	12, 1906,	Medinah Temple.....	Chicago, Ill.
33.	May	7, 1907,	Scottish Rite Hall.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
34.	July	14, 1908,	Auditorium.....	St. Paul, Minn.
35.	June	8, 1909,	Scottish Rite Cathedral.....	Louisville, Ky.
36.	April	12, 1910,	Scottish Rite Cathedral.....	New Orleans, La.
37.	July	11, 1911,	Convention Hall.....	Rochester, N. Y.
38.	May	7, 1912,	Scottish Rite Cathedral.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
39.	May	13, 1913,	Scottish Rite Cathedral.....	Dallas, Tex.
40.	May	12, 1914,	Lytic Theater.....	Atlanta, Ga.
41.	May	13, 1915,	Moore Theater.....	Seattle, Wash.
42.	July	11, 1916,	Majestic Theater.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
43.	June	26, 1917,	Orpheum Theater.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
44.	June	4, 1918,	Auditorium.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
45.	June	10, 1919,	Murat Temple.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
46.	June	26, 1920,	Auditorium.....	Portland, Ore.
47.	June	14, 1921,	Opera House.....	Des Moines, Ia.

The meetings of the Imperial Council have been held in all sections of our country, North, South, East, and West. It has met three times in California, once at Seattle, five times in the South, namely, at Louisville, Atlanta, New Orleans, and twice at Dallas, Texas. It met in Toronto, Canada, in 1888, and many times in the cities of the East and Middle West. It is a rather remarkable fact that it has not met in the city of New York, the place where it was organized, since the year 1885.

The annual pilgrimages and sessions have been remarkably free from accident or casualties of any kind which would throw a pall of sorrow or sadness over the Fraternity. A single exception was the frightful railroad wreck of the Shrine Special at Honda, California, in 1907, on the return trip from Los Angeles, as a result of which many Nobles were ushered into the Unseen Temple without a moment's warning.

All of the meetings held from the beginning to the present have been marked with a peculiar fraternal spirit only known to Shriners. There have been no dissensions or disruptions, and even in the matter of election of officers there has been no unseemly contest, but nothing but friendly rivalry. Hopes have been shattered, ambitions of many individuals have not been attained at each of these meetings, but defeats have left no sting, and contests have always wound up in glorious jubilation for the successful ones. To those who have been fortunate enough to visit these Imperial Council meetings, the pleasures enjoyed will live while memory lasts. Pen can not picture nor language describe the good-fellowship and friendly greeting which has marked the sessions of the Imperial Council.

Thus have annually met in various localities from coast to coast, business men, professional men, orators, statesmen, and divines to transact business, formulate laws that govern without friction the greatest Order on earth, and in from two to three days have passed on momentous questions, determined on new Temples, settled accounts, elected officers, and heard the reports of various Committees, with a dispatch and decorum that would be a credit to the greatest parliaments of the world. In these bodies have sat some of the first citizens of our country and of Canada; alongside with the business man has sat a bishop, a judge, or a governor, in a truly democratic fashion, each the peer of the other, a representative of a Temple, the one perhaps

DIRECTORY OF TEMPLES OF THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL FOR 1919-21

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 31, 1921

REPRESENTATIVES AD VITAM

Melish, William B.	Third and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio
Dingman, Harrison	Washington, D. C.
McGaffey, Albert B.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Atwood, John H.	Kansas City, Mo.
Winsor, Lou B.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Shaffer, Philip C.	1337 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Akin, Henry C.	Postmaster's Office, Omaha, Neb.
Brown, George L.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Roundy, Frank C.	Chicago, Ill.
Alderman, Edwin I.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Street, George L.	Richmond, Va.
Treat, John F.	Fargo, N. D.
Cunningham, William J.	Baltimore, Md.
Irwin, William W.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Stevens, J. Putnam.	Portland, Me.
Niedringhaus, Henry F.	St. Louis, Mo.
Ovenshire, Charles E.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Jacoby, Elias J.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Cutts, Ernest A.	Savannah, Ga.

EMERITI MEMBERS WITH RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

McGee, James	New York, N. Y.
Rowell, Benjamin W.	Lynn, Mass.
Brown, William S.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boyle, John W.	Utica, N. Y.
Hoadley, Carleton E.	New Haven, Conn.
Joseph, Wilden E.	Columbus, Ohio
Belvin, Preston	Richmond, Va.
Daley, William	Rawlins, Wyo.
Haskins, Seth F.	Peoria, Ill.
Liddell, Walter S.	Charlotte, N. C.
Downham, E. E.	Alexandria, Va.
Adair, Forrest	Atlanta, Ga.
Matthews, Geo. T.	St. Louis, Mo.
Glanville, James	Toronto, Canada

EMERITI MEMBERS

Siemon, W. Theodore	334 Maple Ave., Edgewood Park, Pa.
McCandless, George W.	Pittsburgh, Pa.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

Beecher, Thaddeus B.	Pyramid Temple
Brown, Chalmers	Murat Temple
Burdats, O. W.	Osiris Temple
Cameron, Albert E.	Al Chymia Temple
Cornelius, L. A.	Saladin Temple
Cook, Peter S.	Korein Temple
Clark, George W.	India Temple
Daley, Robert J.	Medinah Temple

Dinke, Charles E.	Syria Temple
Filner, George	Islam Temple
Fowle, George W.	Moslem Temple
Foust, A. C.	Alhambra Temple
Fitch, Thos. D.	Midian Temple
Getchell, Hathon G.	Moila Temple
Gaitskill, B. S.	Mirza Temple
Hale, Clarence A.	Kem Temple
Haskell, Willis G.	El Kahir Temple
Holtman, John W.	Moila Temple
Hobson, Charles W.	Hella Temple
Jordan, Edward B.	Lu Lu Temple
Johnson, James R.	Omar Temple
Jessup, Albert A.	El Korah Temple
Kincaid, Robert A.	El Jebel Temple
Keefer, Edward S.	Syrian Temple
Lewis, J. Harry	Osman Temple
Lewis, George H.	Khediye Temple
Merritt, Edward H.	Mizpah Temple
Motheral, Theo. A.	Syria Temple
Norton, Jesse	Aad Temple
Reinhardt, Robt. S.	Oasis Temple
Rogers, James T.	Kalurah Temple
Roberts, Harry B.	Egypt Temple
Seinsheimer, Joseph	El Mina Temple
Soller, John	Kaaba Temple
Sweeney, John J.	El Zaribah Temple
Sebrell, John N., Jr	Khediye Temple
Sinclair, Clarence A.	Moolah Temple
Sharrer, Harry E.	Orak Temple
Stern, Jos. A.	Zem Zem Temple
Symms, Charles D.	El Riad Temple
Van Sickle, William	Moslem Temple
Vail, William S.	Anezeh Temple
Washburn, Will O.	Osman Temple
Wyatt, John M.	El Maida Temple

ASSOCIATE HONORARY MEMBERS

Alexander Gilliland	Syria Temple
A. M. Shuey	Zuhrah Temple
Clyde C. Mowry	Rameses Temple

STATES WITH TEMPLES

JANUARY 1, 1922

STATE	TEMPLES.
Alabama	Abba, Zamora, and Alcazar Temples
Arkansas	Al Amin and Sahara Temples
Arizona	El Zaribah Temple
California	Al Malaikah, Islam, Aahmes, and Al Bahr Temples
Colorado	El Jebel Temple
Connecticut	Pyramid and Sphinx Temples
District of Columbia	Almas Temple
Florida	Morocco, Egypt and Mahi Temples
Georgia	Alee, Yaarab, and Al Sihah Temples
Halifax, N. S.	Philae Temple
Idaho	El Korah and Calam Temples
Illinois	Medinah, Mohammed, Tebala, Ainad, and Ansar Temples
Indiana	Murat, Orak, Hadi, Mizpah, and Zorah Temples
Iowa	El Kahir, Kaaba, Za-Ga-Zig, and Abu Bekr Temples
Kansas	Abdallah, Isis, Mirza and Midian Temples

STATE	TEMPLES
Kentucky	Kosair, El Hasa, Rizpah, and Oleika Temples
Louisiana	Jerusalem and El Karubah Temples
Maine	Kora and Anah Temples
Maryland	Boumi Temple
Massachusetts	Aleppo and Melha Temples
Michigan	Ahmed, Moslem, Saladin, and Elf Khurafeh Temples
Minnesota	Aad, Osman, and Zuhrah Temples
Missouri	Abou Ben Adhem, Ararat, Moila, and Moolah Temples
Mississippi	Wahabi and Hamasa Temples
Montana	Bagdad, Algeria and Al Bedoo Temples
Nebraska	Sesostris, Tangier, and Tehama Temples
New Hampshire	Bektash Temple
New Jersey	Crescent and Salaam Temples
New Mexico	Ballut Abyad Temple
New York	Cyprus, Damascus, Ismania, Kalurah, Kismet, Mecca, Media, Oriental, Ziyara, and Tigris Temples
Nevada	Kerak Temple
North Carolina	Oasis and Sudan Temples
North Dakota	Kem and El Zagal Temples
Ohio	Aladdin, Al Koran, Antioch, Syrian, and Zenobia Temples
Oklahoma	Akdar, Bedouin, and India Temples
Oregon	Al Kader and Hillah Temples
Pennsylvania, Irem, Jaffa, Lu Lu, Rajah, Syria, Zem Zem, and Zembo Temples	
Rhode Island	Palestine Temple
South Carolina	Hejaz and Omar Temples
South Dakota	El Riad, Naja, and Yelduz Temples
Tennessee	Al Chymia, Alhambra, Al Menah, and Kerbela Temples
Texas	El Mina, Ben Hur, Hella, El Maida, Moslah, Arabia, Alzafar, and Karem Temples
Utah	El Kaleh Temple
Vermont	Cairo and Mount Sinai Temples
Virginia	Khedive, Acca, and Kazim Temples
Washington	Affi, El Katif, and Nile Temples
West Virginia	Beni Kedem, Osiris, and Nemesis Temples
Wisconsin	Tripoli Temple
Wyoming	Kalif and Korein Temples
Canada	Al Azhar, Mocha, Gizel, Luxor, Karnak, Rameses, Philae, Khartum, and Wa-Wa Temples
Canal Zone	Abou Saad Temple
Hawaiian Islands	Aloha Temple
Mexico	Anezeli Temple
Number of Nobles, January 1, 1921	456,506

CITIES WITH TEMPLES
JANUARY 1, 1922

NAME OF CITY	NAME OF TEMPLE
Aberdeen, South Dakota	Yelduz Temple
Albany, New York	Cyprus Temple
Albuquerque, New Mexico	Ballut Abyad Temple
Altoona, Pennsylvania	Jaffa Temple
Amarillo, Texas	Khiva Temple
Ashland, Kentucky	El Hasa Temple
Ashland, Oregon	Hillah Temple
Atlanta, Georgia	Yaarab Temple
Austin, Texas	Ben Hur Temple
Baltimore, Maryland	Boumi Temple
Bangor, Maine	Anah Temple
Billings, Montana	Al Bedoo Temple
Binghamton, New York	Kalurah Temple
Birmingham, Alabama	Zamora Temple

NAME OF CITY	NAME OF TEMPLE
Boise City, Idaho.....	El Korah Temple
Boston, Massachusetts.....	Aleppo Temple
Bridgeport, Connecticut.....	Pyramid Temple
Brooklyn, New York.....	Kismet Temple
Buffalo, New York.....	Ismailia Temple
Butte, Montana.....	Bagdad Temple
Calgary, Manitoba.....	Al Azhar Temple
Canal Zone.....	Abou Saad Temple
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	El Kahir Temple
Charlotte, North Carolina.....	Oasis Temple
Charleston, South Carolina.....	Omar Temple
Charleston, West Virginia.....	Beni Kedem Temple
Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	Alhambra Temple
Chicago, Illinois.....	Medinah Temple
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Syrian Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Al Koran Temple
Columbus, Ohio.....	Aladdin Temple
Concord, New Hampshire.....	Bektash Temple
Dallas, Texas.....	Hella Temple
Davenport, Iowa.....	Kaaba Temple
Dayton, Ohio.....	Antioch Temple
Deadwood, South Dakota.....	Naja Temple
Denver, Colorado.....	El Jebel Temple
Des Moines, Iowa.....	Za-Ga-Zig Temple
Detroit, Michigan.....	Moslem Temple
Duluth, Minnesota.....	Aad Temple
East St. Louis, Illinois.....	Ainad Temple
El Paso, Texas.....	El Maida Temple
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	Zem Zem Temple
Evansville, Indiana.....	Hadi Temple
Fargo, North Dakota.....	El Zagal Temple
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	Mizpah Temple
Fort Worth, Texas.....	Moslah Temple
Galveston, Texas.....	El Mina Temple
Grand Forks, North Dakota.....	Kem Temple
Grand Rapids, Michigan.....	Saladin Temple
Greenville, South Carolina.....	Hejaz Temple
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	Philae Temple
Hammond, Indiana.....	Orak Temple
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	Zembo Temple
Hartford, Connecticut.....	Sphinx Temple
Hastings, Nebraska.....	Tehama Temple
Helena, Montana.....	Algeria Temple
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.....	Aloha Temple
Houston, Texas.....	Arabia Temple
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	Murat Temple
Jackson, Mississippi.....	Wahabi Temple
Jacksonville, Florida.....	Morocco Temple
Kansas City, Missouri.....	Ararat Temple
Knoxville, Tennessee.....	Kerbela Temple
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	Abdallah Temple
Lewiston, Idaho.....	Calam Temple
Lewiston, Maine.....	Kora Temple
Lexington, Kentucky.....	Oleika Temple
Lincoln, Nebraska.....	Sesostris Temple
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	Al Amin Temple
London, Ontario.....	Mocha Temple
Los Angeles, California.....	Al Malaikah Temple
Louisville, Kentucky.....	Kosair Temple
Macon, Georgia.....	Al Sihah Temple

NAME OF CITY	NAME OF TEMPLE
Madisonville, Kentucky	Rizpah Temple
Marquette, Michigan	Ahmed Temple
Memphis, Tennessee	Al Chymia Temple
Meridian, Mississippi	Hamasa Temple
Mexico City, Mexico	Anezeh Temple
Miami, Florida	Mahi Temple
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Tripoli Temple
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Zuhrah Temple
Mobile, Alabama	Abba Temple
Montgomery, Alabama	Alcazar Temple
Montpelier, Vermont	Mount Sinai Temple
Montreal, Canada	Karnak Temple
Muskogee, Oklahoma	Bedouin Temple
Nashville, Tennessee	Al Menah Temple
Newark, New Jersey	Salaam Temple
New Bern, North Carolina	Sudan Temple
New Orleans, Louisiana	Jerusalem Temple
New York, New York	Mecca Temple
Norfolk, Virginia	Khedive Temple
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	India Temple
Oakland, California	Aahmes Temple
Omaha, Nebraska	Tangier Temple
Parkersburg, West Virginia	Nemesis Temple
Peoria, Illinois	Mohammed Temple
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Lu Lu Temple
Phoenix, Arizona	El Zaribah Temple
Pine Bluff, Arkansas	Sahara Temple
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Syria Temple
Pittsburg, Kansas	Mirza Temple
Portland, Oregon	Al Kader Temple
Providence, Rhode Island	Palestine Temple
Pueblo, Colorado	Al Kaly Temple
Rawlins, Wyoming	Korein Temple
Reading, Pennsylvania	Rajah Temple
Regina, Canada	Wa-Wa Temple
Reno, Nevada	Kerak Temple
Richmond, Virginia	Acca Temple
Roanoke, Virginia	Kazim Temple
Rochester, New York	Damascus Temple
Rockford, Illinois	Tebala Temple
Rutland, Vermont	Cairo Temple
Saginaw, Michigan	Elf Khurafeh Temple
Salina, Kansas	Isis Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah	El Kalah Temple
San Antonio, Texas	Alzafar Temple
San Diego, California	Al Bahr Temple
San Francisco, California	Islam Temple
Savannah, Georgia	Alee Temple
Seattle, Washington	Nile Temple
Sheridan, Wyoming	Kalif Temple
Shreveport, Louisiana	El Karubah Temple
Sioux City, Iowa	Abu Bekr Temple
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	El Riad Temple
Spokane, Washington	El Katif Temple
Springfield, Illinois	Ansar Temple
Springfield, Massachusetts	Melha Temple
Springfield, Missouri	Abou Ben Adhem Temple
St. John, New Brunswick	Luxor Temple
St. Joseph, Missouri	Moila Temple
St. Louis, Missouri	Moolah Temple

NAME OF CITY	NAME OF TEMPLE
St. Paul, Minnesota	Osman Temple
Syracuse, N. Y.	Tigris Temple
Tacoma, Washington	Afifi Temple
Tampa, Florida	Egypt Temple
Terre Haute, Indiana	Zorah Temple
Toledo, Ohio	Zenobia Temple
Toronto, Canada	Rameses Temple
Trenton, New Jersey	Crescent Temple
Troy, New York	Oriental Temple
Tulsa, Oklahoma	Akdar Temple
Utica, New York	Ziyara Temple
Victoria, British Columbia	Gizeh Temple
Waco, Texas	Karem Temple
Washington, District of Columbia	Almas Temple
Watertown, New York	Media Temple
Wheeling, West Virginia	Osiris Temple
Wichita, Kansas	Midian Temple
Wichita Falls, Texas	Mascat Temple
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	Irem Temple
Winnipeg, Canada	Khartum Temple

RANK OF TEMPLES ACCORDING TO DATE OF CHARTERS

TEMPLE	LOCATION	DATE OF CHARTER
1 Mecca	New York, N. Y.	Sept. 26, 1872
2 Damascus	Rochester, N. Y.	June 7, 1876
3 Mt. Sinai	Montpelier, Vt.	Oct. 31, 1876
4 Al Koran	Cleveland, O.	Nov. 16, 1876
5 Cyprus	Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 2, 1877
6 Oriental	Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1877
7 Syrian	Cincinnati, O.	Feb. 8, 1877
8 Pyramid	Bridgeport, Conn.	April 18, 1877
9 Syria	Pittsburgh, Pa.	May 27, 1877
10 Ziyara	Utica, N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1877
11 Kaaba	Davenport, Ia.	July 1, 1878
12 Moslem	Detroit, Mich.	April 27, 1880
13 Aleppo	Boston, Mass.	June 23, 1882
14 Medinah	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 30, 1882
15 Islam	San Francisco, Cal.	March 6, 1883
16 Lu Lu	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1883
17 Murat	Indianapolis, Ind.	March 13, 1884
18 Boumi	Baltimore, Md.	April 1, 1884
19 Kosair	Louisville, Ky.	Dec. 5, 1884
20 Tripoli	Milwaukee, Wis.	March 8, 1885
21 Jerusalem	New Orleans, La.	March 30, 1885
22 Osman	St. Paul, Minn.	July 13, 1885
23 Zuhrah	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 22, 1885
24 Almas	Washington, D. C.	Jan. 17, 1886
25 Palestine	Providence, R. I.	Feb. 6, 1886
26 El Kahir	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Feb. 9, 1886
27 Saladin	Grand Rapids, Mich.	April 22, 1886
28 Moolah	St. Louis, Mo.	April 26, 1886
29 Acca	Richmond, Va.	June 9, 1886
30 Osiris	Wheeling, W. Va.	July 22, 1886
31 Abdallah	Leavenworth, Kan.	March 28, 1887
32 Isis	Salina, Kan.	March 29, 1887
33 Rameses	Toronto, Can.	April 21, 1887
34 Hella	Dallas, Tex.	May 31, 1887
35 Ballut Abyad	Albuquerque, N. M.	June 11, 1887

TEMPLE	LOCATION	DATE OF CHARTER
36 Sesostris	Lincoln, Neb.	June 22, 1887
37 Kismet	Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 2, 1887
38 Ismailia	Buffalo, N. Y.	Nov. 5, 1887
39 El Jebel	Denver, Colo.	Dec. 11, 1887
40 Moila	St. Joseph, Mo.	Dec. 11, 1887
41 Ararat	Kansas City, Mo.	Dec. 11, 1887
42 Al Kader	Portland, Ore.	Jan. 3, 1888
43 Al Malaikah	Los Angeles, Cal.	Feb. 28, 1888
44 Algeria	Helena, Mont.	March 23, 1888
45 Morocco	Jacksonville, Fla.	March 28, 1888
46 El Riad	Sioux Falls, S. D.	May 25, 1888
47 Afifi	Tacoma, Wash.	Aug. 1, 1888
48 Sahara	Pine Bluff, Ark.	April 16, 1889
49 Tangier	Omaha, Neb.	April 24, 1889
50 Alhambra	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Sept. 17, 1889
51 Yaarab	Atlanta, Ga.	Dec. 8, 1889
52 El Zagal	Fargo, N. D.	Dec. 14, 1889
53 El Kalah	Salt Lake City, Utah	June 8, 1890
54 El Katif	Spokane, Wash.	June 10, 1890
55 Zem Zem	Erie, Pa.	Nov. 10, 1890
56 Zamora	Birmingham, Ala.	Nov. 10, 1890
57 Media	Watertown, N. Y.	March 21, 1891
58 Al Chymia	Memphis, Tenn.	May 21, 1891
59 Ben Hur	Austin, Tex.	June 2, 1891
60 Kora	Lewiston, Me.	Dec. 6, 1891
61 Hamasa	Meridian, Miss.	May 22, 1892
62 Rajah	Reading, Pa.	Aug. 20, 1892
63 Naja	Deadwood, S. D.	Sept. 19, 1892
64 India	Oklahoma City, Okla.	May 3, 1893
65 Mohammed	Peoria, Ill.	June 12, 1893
66 Aladdin	Columbus, Ohio	June 14, 1893
67 Ahmed	Marquette, Mich.	June 14, 1893
68 Tebala	Rockford, Ill.	May 10, 1894
69 Korein	Rawlins, Wyo.	Oct. 8, 1894
70 Oasis	Charlotte, N. C.	Oct. 10, 1894
71 Irem	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Oct. 18, 1895
72 El Zaribah	Phoenix, Ariz.	Jan. 20, 1896
73 Sphinx	Hartford, Conn.	April 13, 1896
74 Alee	Savannah, Ga.	June 23, 1896
75 Al Korah	Boise City, Idaho	June 23, 1896
76 Beni Kedem	Charleston, W. Va.	June 26, 1896
77 Melha	Springfield, Mass.	June 9, 1897
78 Antioch	Dayton, O.	June 9, 1898
79 Zenobia	Toledo, O.	June 14, 1898
80 Kalurah	Binghamton, N. Y.	June 14, 1898
81 Karnak	Montreal, Can.	Oct. 9, 1899
82 Za-Ga-Zig	Des Moines, Ia.	May 23, 1900
83 Aloha	Honolulu, H. I.	May 23, 1900
84 El Mina	Galveston, Tex.	June 11, 1902
85 Gizeh	Victoria, B. C.	Aug. 1, 1902
86 Salaam	Newark, N. J.	May 4, 1903
87 Abba	Mobile, Ala.	June 18, 1903
88 Luxor	St. John, N. B.	June 26, 1903
89 Abou Ben Adhem	Springfield, Mo.	July 9, 1903
90 Jaffa	Altoona, Pa.	July 9, 1903
91 Cairo	Rutland, Vt.	July 9, 1903
92 Zembo	Harrisburg, Pa.	July 14, 1904
93 Yelduz	Aberdeen, S. D.	July 14, 1904
94 Crescent	Trenton, N. J.	July 14, 1904

	TEMPLE	LOCATION	DATE OF CHARTER
95	Khartum.....	Winnipeg, Can.....	Nov. 19, 1904
96	Al Amin.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Dec. 19, 1904
97	Bektash.....	Concord, N. H.....	Jan. 25, 1905
98	Aad.....	Duluth, Minn.....	Sept. 5, 1905
99	El Hasa.....	Ashland, Ky.....	March 3, 1906
100	Elf Khurafeh.....	Saginaw, Mich.....	June 13, 1906
101	Kalif.....	Sheridan, Wyo.....	June 13, 1906
102	Anezeh.....	Mexico City.....	Dec. 1, 1906
103	Kerak.....	Reno, Nev.....	Dec. 10, 1906
104	Omar.....	Charleston, S. C.....	Dec. 25, 1906
105	El Maida.....	El Paso, Tex.....	May 8, 1907
106	Abu Bekr.....	Sioux City, Ia.....	May 8, 1907
107	Calam.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	May 8, 1907
108	Al Azhar.....	Calgary, Man.....	Sept. 27, 1907
109	Mocha.....	London, Can.....	Jan. 1, 1908
110	Oleika.....	Lexington, Ky.....	Jan. 1, 1908
111	Nile.....	Seattle, Wash.....	July 15, 1908
112	Rizpah.....	Madisonville, Ky.....	July 15, 1908
113	Hillah.....	Ashland, Ore.....	July 15, 1908
114	Orak.....	Hammond, Ind.....	April 27, 1909
115	Hadi.....	Evansville, Ind.....	April 21, 1909
116	Mizpah.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	April 27, 1909
117	Kem.....	Grand Forks, N. D.....	June 9, 1909
118	Khediye.....	Norfolk, Va.....	June 9, 1909
119	Mirza.....	Pittsburg, Kan.....	June 9, 1909
120	Zorah.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	June 9, 1909
121	Midian.....	Wichita, Kan.....	June 9, 1909
122	Aahmes.....	Oakland, Cal.....	April 13, 1910
123	Al Sihah.....	Macon, Ga.....	April 13, 1910
124	Wa-Wa.....	Regina, Can.....	Dec. 1, 1910
125	Bagdad.....	Butte, Mont.....	Jan. 20, 1911
126	Akdar.....	Tulsa, Okla.....	July 12, 1911
127	Philae.....	Halifax, N. S.....	July 12, 1911
128	Bedouin.....	Muskogee, Okla.....	July 12, 1911
129	Wahabi.....	Jackson, Miss.....	July 12, 1911
130	Al Bahr.....	San Diego, Cal.....	May 8, 1912
131	Ainad.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	May 8, 1912
132	Al Menah.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	May 8, 1912
133	Nemesis.....	Parkersburg, W. Va.....	May 8, 1912
134	El Karubah.....	Shreveport, La.....	May 14, 1913
135	Alcazar.....	Montgomery, Ala.....	May 14, 1913
136	Ansar.....	Springfield, Ill.....	May 13, 1914
137	Moslah.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	May 13, 1914
138	Kerbela.....	Knoxville, Tenn.....	July 14, 1915
139	Arabia.....	Houston, Texas.....	July 14, 1915
140	Alzafar.....	San Antonio, Texas.....	July 13, 1916
141	Kazim.....	Roanoke, Va.....	July 13, 1916
142	Sudan.....	New Bern, N. C.....	July 13, 1916
143	Abou Saad.....	Canal Zone.....	June 25, 1917
144	Egypt.....	Tampa, Fla.....	June 25, 1917
145	Tehama.....	Hastings, Neb.....	June 25, 1917
146	Hejaz.....	Greenville, S. C.....	June 11, 1919
147	Karem.....	Waco, Texas.....	June 11, 1919
148	Maskat.....	Wichita Falls, Texas.....	June 24, 1920
149	Khiva.....	Amarillo, Texas.....	June 24, 1920
150	Al Kaly.....	Pueblo, Col.....	June 24, 1920
151	Anah.....	Bangor, Maine.....	June 15, 1921
152	Al Bedoo.....	Billings, Mont.....	June 15, 1921
153	Mahi.....	Miami, Fla.....	June 15, 1921
154	Tigris.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	June 15, 1921