

PROCEEDINGS
COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF
S. V., U. S. A.

1893-95

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.,

HELD IN

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

AUGUST 15, 16, 17 and 18,

1893.

PRESS OF ENGLISH & BOWMAN,
HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN.
1893.

HILLSDALE, MICHIGAN, September 5, 1893.

The following is a true and correct report of the proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Session of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., held at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 16, 17 and 18, A. D. 1893.

MARVIN E. HALL,

Past Commander-in-Chief.

ELIAS P. LYON,

Past Adjutant General.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY MORNING MEETING.

TUESDAY, August 15, 1893.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order in Pike Opera House at 9 o'clock A. M., with Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall in the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: In the absence of the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief I will appoint to fill the vacancy Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois. (Applause). In the absence of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief I will appoint to fill the vacancy Brother Harry L. Veazey, commanding the Division of Alabama and Tennessee. (Applause). In the absence of the Judge Advocate General I will appoint to fill that vacancy Brother W. H. Russell, of Kansas.

Brothers, we are assembled to open in due form the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. We will now proceed to do so.

The Commandery-in-Chief was then opened in due form.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Inspector General will see that proper guards are placed at the entrance to the room. I desire the brothers who have votes in this Encampment to take seats within the rail and observe that rule throughout the session. If they will do so it will facilitate our business very much. This hall will be found a very difficult one to speak in, and if we are near together we can hear each other much better.

Inspector General and Surgeon General, you will make the round of this Encampment and see if all present are entitled to remain.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL: Commander, I have the honor to report that upon due inspection I find all present in possession of the pass word and countersign and entitled to remain except Brother Hall, of Ohio; Brother Hilliard, of Ohio, and Brother Young, of Minnesota.

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I can vouch for the Minnesota brother.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother from Minnesota is vouched for. Commander Gardner, can you vouch for the Ohio brothers?

Commander GARDNER, of Ohio: Commander, I can with the exception of Brother Hall.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL: Commander, I was in error. I meant to say Brother Payne instead of Brother Hall.

Commander GARDNER, of Ohio: I can vouch for Brother Payne.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brothers having been duly vouched for will be allowed to remain. The Adjutant General will now call the roll of the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief and constitutional life members.

The Adjutant General called the roll and the following Commandery-in-Chief officers answered present:

Commander-in-Chief, Marvin E. Hall; Quartermaster General, Rudolph Loebenstein; Adjutant General, Elias P. Lyon; Inspector General, Henry Frazee; Surgeon General, Reynold W. Wilcox; Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Charles McColley; Counsellor-in-Chief, Clayton H. Kochersperger; Commandant S. V. Guards, George H. Hurlbut; Members of the Advisory Board of S. V. Guards, H. S. Foster, M. D. Friedman.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I now renew the appointments announced upon calling the Encampment to order before the opening in due form. In the absence of the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief I appoint for the session Brother C. T. Orner, of Illinois; in the absence of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief I appoint Harry L. Veazey, of the Division of Alabama and Tennessee, and in the absence of the Judge Advocate General I appoint W. H. Russell, of Kansas. Subject to the approval of the Commandery-in-Chief I have appointed Brothers Isaac Cutter, of Illinois, and C. J. Post, of Michigan, to assist the only member of the Elective Council-in-Chief present, Brother Kochersperger, in auditing the books and doing the work of the Council-in-Chief, and they have been performing that duty. The appointments, however, as I have said, are subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commandery-in-Chief.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I do not know what would be the proper thing to do, but if it is in order I move that the appointees of the Commander-in-Chief, and especially those brothers who have been appointed and have been working on the Council-in-Chief in auditing the books and doing the work of absentees, be approved and confirmed by this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion would hardly be in order, as the Encampment is not yet fully organized.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I withdraw the motion, because I realize that we are not yet organized and it is not in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair will appoint as the Committee on Credentials to assist the Adjutant General. Brothers Charles E. Merrill, of Maine; Newton J. McGuire, of Indiana; H. M. Lowry of Pennsylvania; and D. F. Goulding, of Massachusetts. The brothers named will at once report to the Adjutant General's station and assist him in making up the report of the Committee on Credentials.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move we now take a recess of 15 minutes to enable the Committee on Credentials to prepare their report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I suppose that may be taken by consent. If there is no objection the Commander-in-Chief will declare a recess of 15 minutes to enable the Committee on Credentials to meet and prepare a report. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

10 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will please come to order. The Committee on Credentials is now prepared to report. The Adjutant General will submit the report.

Delegate at Large—William J. Carnes, Sunbury.
 Delegates—Emil Poerstel, Pittsburg; O. D. Stewart, Pittsburg; Edwin Turpin, Philadelphia;
 John H. Wooden, Honesdale; Ellwood T. Carr, Radnor.
 Alternate at Large—Albert O. Straus, Allentown.
 Alternates—Wildun Scott, Milton; Charles McKelvey, Leighton; Paul Smyser, York; Allen F.
 Myers, Philadelphia; G. H. Koehler, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

Commander—Wm. M. P. Bowen, Providence.
 Past Commanders—Charles H. West, Newport; Theo. A. Barton, Providence; Wm. B. Russell,
 Providence; T. M. Sweetland, Pawtucket.
 Delegate at Large—Arthur H. Splink, Providence.
 Delegate—Wade W. Williams, Providence.
 Alternate at Large—Elmer W. Mathewson, Rockland.
 Alternate—Walter R. Williams, Woonsocket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Commander—W. S. Carpenter, Iroquois.
 Past Commanders—C. C. Brass, Mitchell; L. D. Lyon, Watertown; D. L. Printup, Britton.
 Delegate at Large—J. F. Watson, DeSmet.
 Delegate—W. T. Drips, Kimball.
 Alternate at Large—Ed Quinn, Clark.
 Alternate—G. H. Lien, Brookings.

VERMONT.

Commander—W. M. Sargent, South Royalton.
 Past Commanders—J. C. Rutherford, Providence, R. I.; F. D. Procter, Procter; C. F. R. Jenne,
 Battleboro; George E. Terrill, Underhill; John E. Fox, Burlington; F. L. Eaton, Mont-
 pelier; E. T. Griswold, Bennington; H. O. Hixby, Springfield; H. S. Foster, Burlington;
 G. O. Webster, St. Albans.
 Delegate at Large—W. E. Terrill, Montpelier.
 Delegate—A. J. Howe, Brattleboro.
 Alternate at Large—F. W. Sault, West Randolph.
 Alternate—H. W. Abbott, Fairlee.

WASHINGTON.

Commander—W. H. Fletcher, Tacoma.
 Past Commanders—Hiram E. Allen, Spokane; H. W. Colner, Tacoma; E. Weldon Young, Seat-
 tle; Harry Rosenhaupt, Spokane.
 Delegate at Large—John M. Newman, North Yakima.
 Delegate—J. C. Murphy, Port Angeles.
 Alternate at Large—A. T. Bedell, Walla Walla.
 Alternate—J. J. Stoves, Kelso.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Commander—Edward O. Bower, Parkersburg.
 Past Commanders—H. B. Haguley, Wheeling; E. D. Hazen, Parkersburg; J. S. McCaskey, New
 Martinsville; G. Ed. Sylvis, Wheeling.
 Delegate at Large—M. W. Burgess, Iuka.
 Delegate—H. W. Thurber, Wheeling.
 Alternate at Large—U. G. Arnett, Walnut Grove.
 Alternate—W. W. Dent, Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.

Commander—Walter C. Winter, LaCrosse.
 Past Commanders—J. P. Sheridan, East Saginaw, Mich.; C. H. Hudson, Madison; F. J. Walthers,
 Milwaukee; Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee; George W. Wing, Kewaunee; R. L. McCormick,
 Hayward.
 Delegate at Large—Joe M. Chapple, Ashland.
 Delegate—George B. Parkhill, Thorpe.
 Alternate at Large—A. G. Pingel, Chilton.
 Alternate—Robert C. Pugh, Hayward.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the Committee on Credentials. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the report of the Committee be adopted and the names as read be accredited with seats in this Encampment.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, before the Chair puts the motion I would like to ask if there are any corrections to be made. If any Division Commander desires to make any correction in the report of the Committee as to the delegation from his Division, it had better be made now. There might possibly be some errors. In one or two places the initials as printed in the Roster and as called were not the same as those on the papers. We would like to know which is right.

FRANK W. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, S. S. Bangs, Past Grand Division Commander, should be I. S. Bangs. I move that correction be made.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection that correction will be made by consent. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I did not hear my name called as a Past Colonel. I might have missed hearing it. I do not notice my name, either, in the list of Past Grand Division Commanders, or in the Ohio delegation.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, Commander Gardner, of the Ohio Division, reported to the Committee that Brother Payne ought to be accredited as a Past Grand Division Commander. However, the certificate which Commander Gardner furnished called only for his being accredited to the Ohio Division as a Past Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Payne is entitled to be accredited in the report of the Committee on Credentials as Past Commander of the Second Grand Division. Does Brother Payne also desire his name to be entered as Past Division Commander?

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, others that have held both offices are accredited in both places. I am not particular about it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The correction will be made.

W. S. CARPENTER, of South Dakota: Commander, I believe the Division of South Dakota was omitted.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, there is due to the Commandery-in-Chief from the Division of South Dakota the sum of \$1.08.

[This amount being paid, the accredited delegation of the Division of South Dakota was admitted.]

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, there is one correction I would like to have made in the calling of the Massachusetts delegation. In one place the name of W. G. Mooseley appears. I do not know such a brother, but we have a brother by the name of W. R. Moseley. Now, I would like to ask a question. Is it in order at this time to ask that an alternate be placed instead of the regular delegate, so that he may have a seat and a vote in this Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Certainly, if the delegate is not here.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Then, Commander, I ask that the name of William R. Davis, alternate, be inserted as an elector entitled to vote in place of Dr. F. C. Bruce, the delegate, who is absent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The correction will be made.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, will you please have the Committee on Credentials make a correction in the announcement of the Kansas delegation. N. D. Sanders is absent, but R. J. Hopkins, alternate, takes his place. Also correct the name of G. W. Harrington.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, J. F. Hieronymous, Jr., one of the delegates from Missouri, is absent. John F. Human, alternate, is present, and I ask that his name be entered instead.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, does it not follow as a matter of course that if the delegate is not present the alternate acts, without taking up our time?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It does, but—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I understand that that question was brought up and settled at St. Joe; that the alternate is entitled to a seat and vote on this floor in the absence of the delegate.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is correct, but this is simply to call attention to these corrections in order that they may be made.

E. H. MILLAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I would ask that Alternate William G. Young be entered in place of George H. Klein, delegate, in the Division of Minnesota. Klein is not present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The correction will be made.

EDWARD O. BOWER, of West Virginia: Commander, our delegate at large, M. W. Burgess, is absent. I would like to appoint R. F. Adams, who is present, to act in his place.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander of the Division of West Virginia cannot appoint any one as a delegate to this Encampment. Who is the regular alternate?

EDWARD O. BOWER, of West Virginia: Commander, the alternate at large is U. G. Arnett.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: He is the man who will have to sit. Nobody can appoint a delegate to the Encampment. Are there any further corrections to be made in the report of the Committee on Credentials?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I believe the motion is that the report of the Committee be adopted and that the brothers whose names have been read be accredited as members of this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is correct.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, will not that cause some parliamentary embarrassment a little later, as our Constitution requires a majority of the accredited members of the Encampment to constitute a quorum at any meeting. Now the report of the Committee names everybody who is entitled to a seat in the Encampment, whether he be present or not. The matter ought to be understood, or there should be such a ruling or construction placed upon the motion by the Chair that there cannot be any parliamentary quibbling about it hereafter, if some brother takes it into his head to raise a point of order that there is no quorum present. I ask for a ruling on that point.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, under parliamentary rules of course the motion must be put as made, and either carried or rejected. I hope no brother would raise such a fine haired point as has been suggested, for the obstruction of the business of the Encampment. But there have been several corrections made to the report, and I hope some brother will move an amend-

ment to the motion to adopt the report so that these corrections may be included.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I move to amend the motion to adopt the report of the Committee so that it shall include the delegates and alternates as read by the Committee who are accredited by the several Divisions that they represent to the Commandery-in-Chief, and that a majority of those actually present shall constitute a quorum to do business.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I do not see any reason for this. I think we can get at it in a much easier way, or I would accept the amendment. The point I wish to make is that our Committee has reported that the names as read are entitled to membership in this Encampment. Now, if my motion is passed, if any one of those should present himself later he can then be seated without any special action, he having then been accredited. The question of quorum can be settled after the first roll-call, which I understand follows immediately after the reception of this report. A majority of the members accredited and actually present on the roll of this Encampment constitutes a quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will rule then that no further corrections are admissible and that the question before the House is upon motion by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, seconded by Surgeon General Wilcox, that the roll as presented by the Committee on Credentials stand as the accepted representation in this Commandery-in-Chief. Are there any further remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Hands down. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried.

Now, whatever corrections are desired can be made at the Adjutant General's desk. They must come, of course, from those regularly accredited to the Encampment. Next in order is the roll-call of members duly accredited. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

ROLL CALLED.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll-call 1).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is the appointment of committees.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, if I am not out of order I wish to make a motion, and that is that in the future roll-calls of this Encampment those present be accredited in connection with the office that they now hold, or, if they hold no office at all, in connection with the highest office that they have held. The adoption of this motion will save the repetition of these names in calling the roll.

The motion was seconded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Down. Contrary, the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried and so ordered.

CONFIRMATION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPOINTMENTS.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I will now renew my motion that I made awhile ago but withdrew because it was out of order, that the temporary appointees of our Commander-in-Chief be approved by this Encampment. Of course I mean by that until the regularly elected officers appear. If the regular elected officers appear, why, then these appointees will retire and give place.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the appointments by the Commander-in-Chief of officers *pro tempore* be confirmed by the Commandery-in-Chief, and that such appointees stand as the officers of this Encampment. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Down. As many as are opposed the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICER OF THE DAY AND OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

I will appoint as the officers of this Commandery-in-Chief to see that those who are prone to be delinquent are here at the time set for the meeting of the Encampment two of our most efficient brothers, Past Commander C. K. Darling, of Massachusetts, and Captain H. S. Foster, of Vermont. These two brothers will act as Officer of the Day and Officer of the Guard respectively throughout this Encampment.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

I desire, before appointing the regular committees, to request the service of certain brothers on a Press Committee. The Commander-in-Chief has not the time to give, and the newspaper reporters constantly require attention, and for the purpose of furnishing the press with the part of our proceedings that we desire published I will appoint a Press Committee as follows, and ask the brothers to serve.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

A. C. Blaisdell, of Massachusetts, Chairman.
 J. A. Averdick, of Ohio.
 Lewis A. Dilley, of Iowa.
 Grant W. Harrington, of Kansas.
 George E. Terrill, of Vermont.

The regular committees will be as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, Chairman.
 William E. Bundy, of Ohio.
 Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indiana.
 William M. P. Bowen, of Rhode Island.
 W. H. Russell, of Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON RITUALS AND CEREMONIES.

H. S. Fuller, of Wisconsin, Chairman.
 N. C. Upham, of Massachusetts.
 F. McCrillis, of Illinois.
 George E. Cogshall, of Michigan.
 W. B. McArthur, of Nebraska.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York, Chairman.
 George N. Howard, of Massachusetts.
 W. Y. Morgan, of Kansas.
 R. Shaw Van, of Iowa.
 H. J. Kline, of Missouri.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill, of Maine, Chairman.
 Past Commander-in-Chief George B. Abbott, of Illinois.
 Past Commander-in-Chief Bartow S. Weeks, of New York.
 Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, of Indiana.
 Past Commander-in-Chief George W. Marks, of New York.

COMMITTEE ON LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Inspector General Henry Frazee, of Ohio, Chairman.
 Surgeon General Reynold W. Wilcox, of New York.
 A. B. Spink, of Rhode Island.
 H. S. Foster, of Vermont.
 M. D. Friedman, of Alabama and Tennessee.

Next in order are the reports of the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief.

COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF RELIEVED OF CONSIDERATION OF RITUALS.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, before we take up the reports, as Chairman-elect of the Council-in-Chief (two of us being only temporarily members of the Council-in-Chief), as the Council-in-Chief have considerable other work on hand, I would respectfully ask that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a special committee to take charge of the work on Rituals, which was referred to the Council-in-Chief, at the last Encampment. We ask the Commander-in-Chief to relieve the Council-in-Chief, as at present constituted, of that work, and appoint a special committee to consider it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief would suggest that the regular Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies take charge of that matter.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Very well, Commander; we think that is the best thing to do. There have been submitted for the consideration of the Council-in-Chief, under the motion or resolution of Brother Bundy, last year, as Chairman of the Committee on Rituals, four compositions on Ritual, to contest for this prize.

As you all know, only one member of the elective Council-in-Chief is present, and the brothers who have been appointed to serve in lieu of those absent, have plenty of work to do, without undertaking to decide between these different Rituals, and I think the suggestion make by the Chair is a good one.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the matter of Rituals referred by the last Encampment to the Council-in-Chief be now transferred to the regular Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies just appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

EMIL POERSTEL, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief George B. Abbott, and seconded by Brother Poerstel, of Pennsylvania, that the compositions presented for the consideration of the Council-in-Chief be submitted to the present Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies of this Encampment. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Down. Those opposed, the same sign. It seems to be and is carried, and the several compositions are referred to the Committee on Ritual.

Next in order are the reports of officers. The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief will assume command while the Commander-in-Chief reads his report.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief submitted and read to the Encampment the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF,)
 SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.,)
 HILLSDALE, MICH., Aug. 12, 1893.)

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, S. V., U. S. A.:

BROTHERS—One year ago to-day, in fair Helena, that peerless city of the Rockies, I was charged with the high honor of administering the affairs of the Commandery-in-Chief, and now, before stepping across the threshold which will forever separate me from this great office, I will place before you, as briefly and clearly as possible, a summary of the transactions of the year, with such suggestions as occur to me worthy your consideration. I assumed command of the Order August 12, 1892; established headquarters, provided with effective fire protection for all records, in No. 6 Waldron block, Hillsdale, Michigan, at which that portion of the property of the Commandery-in-Chief intended for the use of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General was received on September 5.

RECORDS.

The system of records perfected step by step by my able predecessors has been continued, with such changes as have been clearly set forth in the reports of the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

While on General Griffin's staff as Inspector General, inspecting the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, I was first impressed with the desirability of permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General, and canvassed the subject with my committee and General Griffin, but we concluded to make no recommendation. The following year, on the same duty at General Webb's headquarters, I was thoroughly convinced that my first convictions were correct, and opened the subject with General Webb and his Quartermaster General, and found them prompt in accepting the suggestion. The Committee of Inspection was a unit on the subject, and it was then agreed that General Webb and his Quartermaster General and the Inspecting Committee would report favorably thereon; and if you will turn to the proceedings of the Minneapolis Encampment you will find that the Encampment finally adopted the report of the Inspection Committee verbatim, adding the three-year clause. Being thus so closely connected with this step of the Commandery-in-Chief, I have watched the results of the move with constant solicitude, and am to-day perfectly satisfied that the Commandery never took a more progressive and successful step. From a commercial standpoint, the result of the year's transactions in this department justifies its establishment upon a permanent basis. The well known business maxim, "It is not the present order, but many future ones, we are figuring upon," has enabled the Quartermaster General to secure such advantageous contracts on printed supplies that the saving between present and past cost of supplies and stationery, and the saving in express charges, amount to sufficient to save to the Order the expense of sustaining permanent quarters, and still leave a good margin to apply on salary, while the general conduct of the office by Brother Loebenstein has been characterized by courtesy and the application of such promptness and exact, yet common sense business methods, that not a single complaint has reached me, and the Order is very fortunate in having in this office a man of such integrity and efficiency.

FUNDS.

In the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General our constitutional law was not amended relative to the custodianship of property belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief, and moneys received by

the Adjutant General for charter fees and per capita tax. The wide separation of the headquarters of the Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals rendered compliance with the present law physically impossible; and as the Commander-in-Chief secures the order against loss by a bond in the sum of \$10,000, I have, acting under instructions of the Council-in-Chief, contained in Official Question No. 1, submitted to them, receipted to the Adjutant General in the cash book for all moneys received by him for charter fees and per capita tax, opened a bank account in the Commander-in-Chief's name, making monthly settlements with the Quartermaster General, a statement of which will pass under the scrutiny of the Council-in-Chief, and by them be reported to you. There appears no other method so simple, yet practical, as this; and as the Order is indemnified against loss through the bond given by the Commander-in-Chief, and the system adopted provides a safe and efficient medium for the financial affairs passing through the Adjutant General's hands, and inasmuch as the separation of the department of the Quartermaster General from the Commander-in-Chief renders it absolutely impossible for the Quartermaster General to comply with the requirements as outlined in Section 6, Article V., Chapter IV., Commandery Constitution.

Recommendation No. 1. I therefore recommend that Sections 4 and 6 of Article V., Chapter IV., Commandery Constitution, be so amended as to make the Commander-in-Chief the custodian of so much of the property of the Commandery-in-Chief as of necessity belongs to the Adjutant General's and Commander-in-Chief's departments, and requiring the Commander-in-Chief to receipt in the cash book to the Adjutant General for moneys received for charter fees and per capita tax, and make monthly settlements with the Quartermaster General.

FLORIDA.

On September 28, 1892, Division Commander J. W. V. R. Plummer, in answer to an inquiry as to the condition of the Division of Florida, said: "As a matter of fact, there is actually no Division of Florida. It is a myth; it exists upon paper only. At every change of administration I have to write the same old story," etc., etc. I at once found by investigation that instead of seven Camps in Florida, as had been reported quarter after quarter by succeeding Adjutant Generals, there was only one Camp actually in existence, and that one at Key West. Commander Plummer, under date of July 15, 1893, informed me that there was no hope of reconstructing the Division.

Recommendation No. 2. I therefore recommend that the charter of the Division of Florida be revoked, and that John A. Logan Camp No. 3, Key West, Fla., be attached to the Division of Alabama and Tennessee, for jurisdictional purposes.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

The conflicting dates of many Division Encampments, together with the exacting duties at the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, prevented my attendance at so many Division Encampments as desired. I found time to visit the meetings of Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and the Adjutant General represented the Commandery-in-Chief at the Division meeting of Alabama and Tennessee; and experience suggests that these official visits can be made of much practical benefit to the Order.

DECISIONS.

The ambiguity of many of our constitutional requirements, and the lack of specific regulations on numerous questions which enter into the daily conduct of the affairs of our Order, compel from the Commander-in-Chief many official decisions, and while naturally fewer will be required from each succeeding administration, they at present form a constant and laborious task for the Commander-in-Chief. On nearly all questions submitted to me the special learning and opinion of the Judge Advocate General has been asked, and copies of my decisions, together with his opinions, are subjoined. By the adoption of the present Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the Blue Book itself, in several cases, became a stumbling block. Many valuable decisions have been made by my predecessors that are not in convenient form for reference, and it appears necessary that a comprehensive digest of all decisions to the present should be made.

Recommendation No. 3. I therefore recommend that the Blue Book be revised by the succeeding administration, and all rulings therein not applicable under our present laws be stricken out, and all approved decisions to the present time be incorporated, and each succeeding Commander-in-Chief be required to index his decisions in conformity with the Blue Book, so that they may be supplemental thereto.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Seventeen courts-martial proceedings were received by me, and each case was submitted to the Judge Advocate General for his opinion, copies of which, together with my decisions, are hereto annexed.

ROWLEY JUDGMENT.

This legacy, upon which my predecessors were unable to realize, will be brought to your consideration by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, who was appointed by the Tenth Annual Meeting a special committee thereon.

COMMANDERY COLORS.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief adopted the following resolution: "That the incoming Commander-in-Chief be and is hereby instructed to purchase a suitable stand of colors, and a sum not to exceed \$250, to be expended in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, is hereby appropriated for such purpose." In compliance therewith, I have prepared, at a cost of \$244, a complete stand of Commandery colors, consisting of the National colors, the Commandery colors, and two guidons, as required by the rules and regulations, and they are hereby submitted to you.

L. A. S. AND D. OF V.

In compliance with the spirit of a resolution adopted by the Eleventh Annual Encampment toward its closing hours, I endeavored to ascertain upon what terms unity between the L. A. S. auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans and the D. of V. could be brought about. I was unable to accomplish this. If they could be united under one banner, the now divided interests would contribute greatly to the prosperity of that organization, and the success of ours.

FINANCES.

The assets reported by the last administration consisted of: Cash, \$3,358.43. Due from Divisions, \$285.86. Supplies at cost price, \$2,586.67; with liabilities of \$938.40 to Major Davis, \$18.51 to Divisions, and \$43.50 to the Andersonville prison fund, and expense of the Eleventh National Meeting, estimated at \$4,000. (The actual expense was \$3,997.46). The present year the report of the Quartermaster General will tell you that we have paid off the large and long-standing indebtedness to Major Davis, and have kept him paid up as promptly as any other firm furnishing supplies to the Commandery; that we have to-day assets: Cash, \$1,881.60. Due from Divisions, \$98.77. Supplies, at cost price, \$2,610.21. Furniture, \$594.45. Our liabilities are: The Andersonville prison fund, \$43.50. Due Divisions, \$3.08, and the cost of this National Meeting, which will approximate \$1,700, including the publication of the Journal of Proceedings. This plain statement of actual conditions must convince every member of this body that we must retain the present rate of per capita tax and the ratio of profit on supplies or very materially reduce our annual expenditures. The Quartermaster General's report shows that the cash received from charter fees and per capita tax within the year was far less than that for the year previous, and that the year's expenditure bears at least a relative ratio of decrease. We have to-day a cash surplus so large that my successor will not be compelled to open his administration, as each Commander-in-Chief for years has been forced to do, with a comparatively empty treasury, and out of future receipts pay part of the expenses of the National Meeting at which he is elected, as so many of his predecessors have done before him. One source of unavoidably great expense can be cut off. In my judgement, this session should end annual meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief.

BIENNIAL MEETINGS.

Uninfluenced, if possible, on the one hand, by the practical and prudential reasons actuating other fraternal organizations in doing away with annual

sessions, nor being influenced, on the other hand, by the weak argument that the Grand Army of the Republic meets annually, hence we should not do otherwise, but looking at the subject in the clearer light of compensation for outlay, or, if you please, reciprocal benefit, I believe the time has arrived when it is best for our supreme legislative body to meet biennially. Every well-informed member of this body realizes that constant, radical constitutional changes exert a baleful influence upon the Order. Our Commandery is a magnificent legislative body, and always has found, and always will find plenty upon which to legislate; but I submit that, with the great questions of the military feature, insurance, and other important measures which must come before this meeting for action, properly settled before adjournment on the 18th inst., we will do best to settle down to zealous work for the Order, and let our expensive law-making rest for two years. It costs the Commandery approximately \$750 per day for these sessions. Add to this the large sums expended by Divisions for their delegations, and by individual members who voluntarily pay all their own expenses, and you get an aggregate expense approximating the whole amount of per capita tax paid to the Commandery for the entire year. Upon the hypothesis that the Order will not increase in membership during the ensuing two years, but remain as in the past four years, and allowing the per capita tax to remain as at present, by eliminating the next annual meeting, our Quartermaster General could report to the Thirteenth National Meeting a sum in cash more than sufficient to pay every possible liability of the Commandery, and leave a good cash surplus, and the Thirteenth National Meeting might then safely and wisely reduce the per capita tax at least 25 per cent. Divisions could soon reduce the tax correspondingly, and in less than three years from to-day our Order will have thrown off the incubus of overtaxation and financial distress, and be going steadily forward in the clear light of prosperity and certain progress. This is no theory, but a demonstrable truth. Our financial distress is an ever-present, grinding, wearing fact. How many Divisions stand to-day with treasuries emptied by payment of the expenses of delegations to the Commandery—how many Divisions are sitting like mendicants at the doors of prosperous members, beseeching them to represent the Division in the Commandery at their personal expense, that the Division may not be disgraced by lack of representation. The rank and file learn of this, they grow restless, and it breeds dissatisfaction, lack of confidence, and consequently loss of zeal, and final suspension. Biennial sessions may not be the panacea for all our ills, but they will be found a safe and sure remedy for the greatest of them.

Recommendation No. 4. I therefore recommend that Article III., Chapter IV., Commandery Constitution, be changed throughout to provide for biennial, instead of annual meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

While the consolidated quarterly reports to the Adjutant General have been made with reasonable promptness, considering the fatal sixty-day extension granted at Minneapolis, and its displacement by the original thirty-day limit at Helena, we have been able to secure them only by almost ceaseless importuning. Almost without exception Division Commanders beg for more time, alleging that Camps can not be brought to report promptly. I am convinced that while quarterly reports enable Division Commanders to get some sort of communication from Camps, usually this practically uninterrupted paying of tax and compiling of reports is, on that account, a real weakness in our system. We issue our pass word and countersign semi-annually, and suspend members on a semi-annual basis, and reports and tax should follow the same general law. The increased expense of the present system is an item for consideration. Blanks, postage and the many incidental expenses inseparable therewith, besides added labor to the Division officials, all combine to make our system of reports and taxation needlessly burdensome and expensive. With the adoption of biennial sessions for the Commandery there can be safely added the change to semi-annual instead of quarterly reports.

Recommendation No. 5. I therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to provide for semi-annual instead of quarterly reports, the last quarterly report to be made for the quarter ending June 30, 1894, and the first

semi-annual report to be made for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1894.

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Constitution adopted at Minneapolis provides for only such officers of the Commandery as are regarded essential to the practical conduct of the Order's affairs; but up to the present year, no Chaplain-in-Chief, Inspector General, or Surgeon General, has ever been able to get reports from all Divisions. I ruled in General Order No. 6 that the reports of these officers came legally under the provisions of Section 1, Article IV., Chapter V., Rules and Regulations, and Divisions delinquent in these reports would be deprived of representation in this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. Division officials are too lax in these departments. Statistics of vital importance to the Order can be gathered only through these officials' reports to the Commandery, and I ask your emphatic approval of my ruling on this topic, that my successor may be enabled to enforce this reasonable rule, and the reports of these officials be thus made an accurate transcript of conditions existing in every Division in the Order. No Commander-in-Chief was ever honored by a more earnest and intelligent staff. Each member thereof has been earnest and efficient, and the Commander is under lasting obligations to them for their unselfish devotion and the unusually comprehensive reports which each will submit for your consideration.

RITUAL.

Notwithstanding the indorsement of the three-degree Ritual plan at Helena, there is still a great division of sentiment on the subject of Ritual. Experience in numerous successful fraternal organizations convinces me that a Ritual formulated by members of wide experience, embodying in proper form the tenets of our Order, would prove of great benefit. We are gradually reaching a broader intelligence in the routine work of the Camp, and I believe the time has arrived for a more elaborate ceremonial for candidates. The prize of \$300 offered by the Commandery under the resolution of the Committee on Ritual at Helena brought out four compositions, which were placed in the hands of the Council-in-Chief, whose report thereon will be duly presented for your consideration.

INSURANCE.

The Eleventh National Meeting ordered the appointment of a Committee on Insurance, and three exceptionally competent brothers were appointed such committee October 11, 1892, and have received all the aid I could render them, and their report deserves absolutely impartial and unbiased consideration at your hands. Unquestionably a safe system of insurance would not only prove a strongly attractive feature to many now outside our ranks, but would cut off largely the present alarming overflow by suspension.

PROCEEDINGS.

Many complaints reached us because the distribution of the proceedings of the Helena Encampment was so long delayed. With a view to the utmost dispatch in the laborious work of their preparation this year, I have arranged with the official stenographer for the furnishing of copy in installments, the first to be supplied within 48 hours after the close of this meeting, and have obtained bids from seven large book and job printers, with a time limit provision, and feel confident the Journal of Proceedings this year will be in the hands of the Quartermaster General for distribution not later than November 10; and as 3,000 copies of the proceedings leaves, after proper distribution, only about 200 copies for new Camps:

Recommendation No. 6. I recommend that 3,000 copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of the retiring administration, and that they be distributed to all members of the Commandery-in-Chief and through the regular channels to Camps.

S. V. GUARDS.

There is unquestionably a strong military spirit within the ranks of our Order. There is as truly a pronounced restlessness over our present military rank of S. V. Guards. The promoters of that feature were not allowed to

take steps to carry out the complete system they had formulated; certain restrictions were forced upon them at Minneapolis, and although Commandant Hurlbut has been zealous and constant in his effort to build up a creditable rank under the system adopted, and the preceding and present administrations have contributed by all proper methods to sustain him, yet the Guards as organized at present bring small pride to the officers having command, and the system is confessedly so defective that rather than be continued under present conditions the rank had better be abolished. But the present system of Guards abolished, what? The experience thus far gained should not go for naught, the money expended not be checked off on account of loss. But how are we to retain the good and do away with the evil? There must be no injurious conflict. We must retain the Camp, with all its sacred principles unimpaired. The Camp is above all else essential to the life of the Order, and whatever detracts from it is disintegrating and harmful. Hundreds of our best armed Camps refuse resolutely to join the Guards. There is unquestionably a demand of a pronounced character for the military feature, but it seems to be in the direction of independent organization. Frankly, I am of the opinion that the restoration of the old loved titles, unquestionably demanded as it was by three out of four of the rank and file of the Order, for Camp officers last year, should be followed this year by a complete restoration of the powers of those officers, and under proper regulations, easily provided, each Camp be allowed to form a military company individually. This is a question for dispassionate deliberation. Personal ambitions must be made subservient to the best good of the Order we love above all else, and I am confident that now, leaving the subject with you, with this brief statement of well known conditions, and this suggestion of a remedy, your good judgement will find a true way to an equitable and satisfactory settlement.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

Fraternal organizations are easily checked in growth, and slow to rally afterwards, in times of political excitement, general excitement and public depression, and our Order suffers in general from these influences by two reasons. First, because it is young in years and is now held together only by the inspiration of pure patriotic sentiment; and, secondly, our members become so deeply absorbed in political matters that they do not give the customary attention to fraternal duties during exciting political periods; but to their credit it can be truly said that the Camp room has been kept absolutely pure, and no taint has ever clung to the Order because of political partisanship. When I assumed command of the Order our country was preparing for one of the most intensely absorbing political campaigns through which it has ever passed. That our Order came through it with ranks so well closed up is matter for congratulation. An accurate comparison of tables issued from the Adjutant General's department since the last year of General Abbott's administration to the present date gives for the quarters ending June 30, 1889, 1,989 Camps, 47,577 members; in 1890, 2,083 Camps, 51,923 members; in 1891, 1,993 Camps, 54,510 members; in 1892, 1,778 Camps, 49,318 members; in 1893, 1,526 Camps, 42,099 members; clearly showing that the flood-tide was reached in 1891. For the quarter ending March 31 of this year the figures are 1,795 Camps, 47,196 members; probably about the real strength of our Order to-day. The relatively poorer showing made for this last quarter arises mainly because of the strict enforcement of the thirty-day limit on reports for June quarter. This should be borne in mind in considering this important subject. I have throughout my term constantly endeavored to break up the laxity and lack of discipline which has so long prevailed in the matter of reports; and while this policy undoubtedly compels a showing to-day of reduced membership, yet I believe the effect will be salutary, and that my successor will have a comparatively easy task in securing prompt and complete reports. I believe this June quarter marks the ebb-tide, for unquestionably the great majority of our present members have remained in the Order because of their ardent love for the patriotic purposes it professes, and though limited in numbers, our Order is to-day composed of the very highest type of American citizens, and with the application of remedies suggested in this connection prosperity of a pronounced character must result. I might add the same old story as to great gains and still greater losses. The fact is, our gains for the last four years, off-set by such losses as those of other fraternal organizations, would have left us a membership of over 100,000

men. The records show that we have mustered into the Order 4,370 Camps, and have to-day in good standing less than 1,600 Camps; and this remarkable growth and depletion has taken place practically in one decade. Our gains have always been satisfactory, our losses simply appalling. My predecessors confessed inability to account for these conditions. I may be wrong, but I believe this unfortunate weakness arises from the faulty construction of our Order itself. No Order has purer principles or more exalted objects, and thousands of members have been attracted to our ranks thereby; but once inside our ranks, they find that we have a one-degree Ritual, which, though excellent and enabling in sentiment, is simple and really disappointing in most cases; it has only the one simple step to full membership; that our military feature is illy contrived and unsatisfactory; that our influential members, as a rule, wholly ignore the routine duties of the Camp, caused doubtless by lack of congenial social conditions; that we have no permanent insurance feature; in fact, that we have none of the features which enable other fraternal organizations to hold their membership; but that we really exist upon sentiment. True, that sentiment is sublime; but in these days of electrical advancement, young men early learn to look for practical benefit; and in my opinion our Order will never attain that prosperity which its principles merit until we shall have recognized the fact that we cannot exist, as the G. A. R. does, by the simple touch of elbows, for we have never been tried together in the fire which fuses that touch into an inseparable link of affection; but that we must have engrafted upon the working methods of our Order some of the many practical benefits that are expected by the intelligent American youth, and which are to be found in other fraternal organizations.

COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

During my term some questions have arisen in the decision of which I deemed the advice of the Council-in-Chief essential. I have freely consulted with them, particularly with Brothers Clarkson and Wessells, whose long experience and good judgment have been of great practical benefit to me. I have found the Council-in-Chief prompt and efficient, and take this opportunity to acknowledge with gratitude their unselfish labor and efficient aid.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB.

The saddest official act of my term was the announcement, in General Order No. 3, of the death of our beloved Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb, on February 21. No other member of our Order was more beloved. He was not only a Son, but a soldier whose patriotism was tried and true. Of a highly sympathetic nature, brilliant ability, unbounded zeal, and deep earnestness, his connection with our Order was characterized by most conspicuous fidelity to its interests, and in return for that well-known devotion, the Order had rewarded him with every distinguished mark of favor it could bestow. In his death the Order has lost a valiant champion, and each member a true and tried friend. As a token of our esteem and sincere sadness:

Recommendation No. 7. I recommend that a page in the Journal of Proceedings of this Encampment be set aside for the record of his services to the Order, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence to his afflicted family, and that during some portion of the session of this Encampment a memorial service in his honor be held.

OUR RELATIONS TO THE G. A. R.

The most cordial sympathy has been exhibited by the officers and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the year. Under date of July 24, Commander-in-Chief Weissert wrote me: "The Grand Army of the Republic appreciates the good work that is being done by your Order, and regards it as its legitimate successor." In frequent conversations with representative members of the Grand Army of the Republic, I learn that there is a much truer sympathy with us than formerly, and that they are now strongly agitating the question of some sort of practical affiliation between the two bodies. I believe we have but to so amend our methods as to secure progress of a permanent character, and the G. A. R. will propose such a community of interests as will tend to the most valuable growth possible to attain.

TRANSPORTATION.

This World's Fair year has made for the Committee on Transportation a truly herculean task. Railroad companies claim that the promises made by transportation committees in former years as to attendance have not been kept, and the reaction because of this came this year. Brothers of large experience in such duty, and of well-known tact and ability, were selected to represent the Order's interests, and the rates secured this year are the best reductions which could possibly be obtained. That we might have figures on this subject at hand which may be used by future transportation committees to verify the statements of the railroad companies, I have had prepared by the Quartermaster General a record book of attendance, which will be kept by the Quartermaster General and be placed on file for future reference.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

The Cincinnati and Ohio brothers early began vigorous preparations for the entertainment of this Encampment by the organization of a committee of exceptional ability. They have taken exclusive control of the arrangements, and their success is already in evidence. They have my sincere congratulations for their zeal and efficiency, and deserve your unstinted praise.

CONCLUSION.

And now, as I am about to return to you that trust which was so unanimously bestowed upon me at Helena, I desire to return grateful and sincere acknowledgement to the members of my staff, the Quartermaster General, and the officers commanding Divisions, for the constant and cordial support given me. I am deeply indebted to them all for whatever success marks my administration of affairs entrusted to me. With the knowledge gained by eight years of constant service in many positions of trust in the Camp, Division and Commandery, understanding clearly from that experience the real conditions of the Order, and aware of the high expectations of those who conferred upon me this great office, I have felt most keenly the responsibility resting upon me. If I have succeeded in a reasonable degree in meeting those expectations, I shall feel amply rewarded for the year of ceaseless energy and toil devoted to your interests. Throughout the year I have had but one object in view—to discharge the duties of the office with true fidelity, and with what ability I could command. It will be with a sense of great relief from wearing care and responsibility that I again step into the ranks, there to try as during the past to do my duty; but the ties of friendship formed throughout the past year will prove a source of pleasure while life shall last. The Grand Army of the Republic, to-day the most influential and highly honored organization in the United States, is avowedly and with confidence looking to our Order to take up its work when its honored members have met the last enemy. The general public will rejoice in our success. A responsibility which no man can measure or estimate rests upon you who compose this body for legislative work. The future, with all its possibilities, lies before us. Let us meet its demands with brave hearts and willing hands, in Friendship, Charity and Loyalty.

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. and L.,

MARVIN E. HALL,

Commander-in-Chief.

DECISIONS.

DECISION I. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. I.)

September 5, 1892.

D. W. Dieinell, Dover, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Replying to your favor of August 25, with the concurrence of the Judge Advocate General, I will decide that the son of the daughter of a veteran is eligible to our Order, the word "descendant," as used in our Constitution, being held to "include a son, grandson or other descendant to the remotest degree."

DECISION II.

September 12, 1892.

W. E. Smith, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, Allentown, Pa.:

DEAR BROTHER AND COMMANDER—With reference to appeal taken by members of Capt. E. M. Ruhl Camp No. 33 from Judge Advocate John A. Wood's decision as to Iron Cross, I will sustain the appeal of the Camp, as his decision is plainly in contravention of Art. XV, Sec. 1, Rules and Regulations. You will inform the Camp of my action.

DECISION III. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. II.)

September 15, 1892.

Walter E. Smith, Allentown, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND COMMANDER—The Judge Advocate General, in response to your question, "Should the name of a rejected applicant be published in Division orders?" has rendered opinion that such names should not be so published. The Commander-in-Chief concurs in this opinion and decides in accordance therewith.

DECISION IV. (J. A. Gen.'s Ops. III. and V.)

September 26, 1892.

Walter E. Smith, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, S. V., U. S. A., Allentown, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to send you herewith the record of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Brother A. F. Aumiller, of W. S. Hancock Camp No. 44 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge Advocate General's opinion as to the regularity and legality of the same.

The Commander-in-Chief concurs in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. He disapproves of the proceedings, findings, and sentence, and directs that you reconvene the Court, and have the errors pointed out by the Judge Advocate General corrected, and such other action taken as may be necessary, and the corrected proceedings returned to these headquarters for approval.

DECISION V.

September 28, 1892.

Chas. F. Koster, 706 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Answering your favor of 17th, I have carefully considered your appeal, and will say that I have no authority to sustain it, as the Constitution provides that the Division Commander may appoint such and such officers upon his staff, and this power of appointment carries with it the power of revocation of appointment at the pleasure of the Commander.

DECISION VI.

September 29, 1892.

Harry Rosenhaupt, Commanding Division of Washington, Spokane, Wash.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Answering your valued favor of the 23d, will say your ruling in regard to the two applicants on charter application at Shelton is approved. Father's honorable discharge must be proven, unless he can produce certificate of membership in the G. A. R. You will also see that they are very particular as to date of enlistment, discharge and other time items in record.

DECISION VII.

October 7, 1892.

H. Frank Williamson, Adjutant, Canton, Mass.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The question submitted by T. G. Fuller, Captain of Camp No. 116, Hanson, Mass., was as follows: "In granting leave of absence, can the Captain of a Camp use any discretion?"

My answer is No. Sec. 1, Art. IV., Chap. II., Constitution, Rules and Regulations, clearly states that *any brother* applying to his Camp, etc., for a leave of absence, *shall* be granted the same by the Captain, etc. This leave of absence

must be granted upon Form 5, which has a space for signature of the brother to whom granted; and the same, to be valid, must be in conformity with Sec. 5 of Art. IV., Chap. II.

DECISION VIII.

October 7, 1892.

W. H. Shoehan, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You ask, "Should not Reed's salute be used as called for by the Ritual?" I answer, Yes, wherever called for by the Ritual. While the U. S. Army drill regulations have been substituted for Reed's Tactics in military work, the Ritual has remained unchanged in the matter of salutes; and Reed's is therefore correct in ritualistic work.

DECISION IX.

October 27, 1892.

F. E. Fairfield, Commanding Maine Division, Augusta Maine.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—You desire my approval of your Division's vote to grant to J. Sherman Douglass a past rank as Captain. Neither his letter which you enclose, nor yours, states whether he served a full term. If he served a full term no vote was necessary, he would be entitled to past rank for service. If, on the contrary, he did not complete a full term, or serve to the end of a term to fill vacancy, the Division has no power to confer upon him a Past Captain's rank. The Commander-in-Chief has no power of approving the action of any Division on any subject, where action does not conform to the constitutional regulations of the Order. The Constitution seems to be very clear upon the matter of rank of Past Captains in Sec. 1, paragraph 3 of Art. II., Chap. III.

DECISION X.

October 28, 1892.

Clinton J. Smith, Captain Camp No. 83, Vermont Division, Huntington, Vt.:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN—You say, "A part of the members of General W. W. Henry Camp No. 83 desire the removal of the Camp to another village, while the other half desire it to remain where it is," and you ask, "Can they move the Camp by a majority vote?"

The Constitution, Rules and Regulations are silent upon this question, but the forms upon which reports and matters of record are made would indicate that a change of location by a Camp is not contemplated in our laws. My decision, therefore, is that without action by the Commandery-in-Chief granting the privilege, a Camp cannot by vote of its members change its location.

DECISION XI.

November 14, 1892.

Frank M. Thompson, 723 Eighth Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You ask, "Is the son of a contract Surgeon in the late war eligible to membership in the Order of Sons of Veterans?" Art. V., Chap. I., of the Constitution clearly defines eligibility, and the son is eligible only through a clear record under that clause. Unless the father holds, or has a record of an honorable discharge, either as soldier, sailor or marine, within the meaning of our laws, the son is not eligible to membership in our Order.

DECISION XII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. IX.)

November 14, 1892.

Filmore Musser, Commanding Division of Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Opinion IX, of the Judge Advocate General is forwarded herewith, together with the record of the court-martial of Brother John H. Sturgeon, of Camp No. 30, Division of Ohio, with instructions to reconvene the Court, and if service was made upon accused, let the record be corrected and returned to these headquarters for approval. If no service was made, a new trial is ordered, with instructions to give the accused notice as the law directs.

DECISION XIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. X.)

November 14, 1893.

Filmore Musser, Commanding Division of Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings of the court-martial in the trial of Brother James A. Quinlan, of Camp No. 75 of the Division of Ohio, together with Opinion No. X. of the Judge Advocate General thereon. You will see that the record is corrected, making the order appointing the Court a part of the record, and return the same to these headquarters for approval.

DECISION XIV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XI.)

November 14, 1892.

Filmore Musser, Commander Ohio Division, Portsmouth, Ohio:

DEAR BROTHER AND COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial trial of Brother W. M. Lowes, of Camp No. 464, Division of Ohio, together with a copy of Opinion No. XI. of the Judge Advocate General. This brother is charged with, first, violation of his obligation given at the time of his muster in unlawfully appropriating funds of the Camp, in that he retained money paid to him for tickets sold for the Camp; second, disobedience of lawful orders; and, third, commission of a scandalous crime against the law of the land, in the firing of the contents of a murderous weapon at his brother, Albert Lowes, etc., and was found guilty on each of the three charges, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order. The recommendation of the Judge Advocate General is concurred in, the sentence approved, and you are directed to see that the sentence of the Court is at once carried into effect.

DECISION XV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. VI.)

November 14, 1892.

Edward A. Wells, Commander Division of Illinois, Murphysboro, Ill.:

DEAR COMMANDER—I return herewith the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court-martial trial of Brother Edward W. Spear, of Camp No. 166 of your Division, together with Opinion No. VI. of the Judge Advocate General. After correcting the irregularities referred to in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, you will return the record to these headquarters for approval.

DECISION XVI. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. IV.)

November 15, 1892.

N. J. McGuire, Commander Division of Indiana, Rising Sun, Ind.:

Answering your question, "Must a former member of a Camp, who has been dropped from the roll of membership, pay arrears of dues in addition to the muster fee?" I enclose copy of Opinion No. IV. of Judge Advocate General Beebe, and concur in same.

I therefore rule that a dropped member can only be required to pay muster fee, as provided by Sec. 1, Art. II., Chap. II.

DECISION XVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. VII.)

November 15, 1892.

F. A. Agnew, Commander Kansas Division, Newton, Kan.:

Answering your question, "When a Charter for a Camp is applied for and regularly granted, and the Charter fee paid and the Camp not mustered, can the money thus paid be refunded?" I enclose copy of Opinion No. VII., by Judge Advocate General Beebe, and as I fully concur therein, my decision is that there is no provision for the return of money paid under such conditions.

DECISION XVIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XII.)

November 18, 1892.

P. A. Barrows, Commanding Division of Nebraska, St. Edwards, Neb.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return to you herewith the proceedings in the court-martial trial of Brother J. A. Wagner, of Camp No.

95 of your Division, together with Opinion No. XII. of the Judge Advocate General, with instructions that you have the proper corrections made, showing legal service, and return same to these headquarters for affirmation.

DECISION XIX.

November 28, 1892.

E. A. Wells, Commander Division of Illinois, Murphysboro, Ill.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Brother Edward Spear, of Camp No. 166, your Division. This brother was charged with embezzlement and conduct unbecoming a son of a veteran, and the proceedings in this case were returned to you on November 14, 1892, together with Opinion VI. of the Judge Advocate General, which pointed out certain irregularities and omissions. These having been corrected and supplied, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and you are instructed to have the sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order carried into effect.

DECISION XX.

December 2, 1892.

Filmore Musser, Commanding Division of Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother John H. Sturgeon, of Camp No. 130 of your Division. This brother was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds. The proceedings in this case were returned to you on the 14th of November, with Judge Advocate General's Opinion No. IX, requiring corrections by showing proof of service upon the accused, and having been so corrected, the proceedings, findings and sentence are now approved, and you are instructed to see that the sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order is carried into effect.

DECISION XXI.

December 14, 1892.

P. A. Barrows, Commanding Division of Nebraska, St. Edwards, Neb.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother J. A. Wagner, of Camp No. 95 of your Division. This brother was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds. The proceedings in this case were returned to you on November 18, with Judge Advocate General's Opinion No. XII, and Decision No. XVIII, requiring correction by showing proof of service upon the accused, and having been so corrected, the proceedings, findings and sentence of dishonorable discharge are now approved, and you are instructed to have the sentence of the Court carried into effect.

DECISION XXII.

December 23, 1892.

Filmore Musser, Commanding Division of Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio:

DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother James R. Quinlin, of Camp No. 75 of your Division.

This brother was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order by the theft of money entrusted to him by Brother Harry White for the payment of said White's Camp dues.

The proceedings in this case were returned to you on November 14, 1892, with Judge Advocate General's Opinion No. X, and Decision No. XIII, requiring correction by showing the order appointing the Court as a part of the record, and having been so corrected, the proceedings, findings and sentence are now approved, and you are instructed to have the sentence of the Court (dishonorable discharge from the Order) carried into effect.

DECISION XXIII.

December 28, 1892.

George A. McMurtry, Assistant Quartermaster General, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Reply to your inquiry of 14th inst. has been delayed, owing to my desire to make careful search upon the subject of rank for your office. No ruling on this subject has ever been made, or at least is on record in the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, but taking the rules governing the U. S. Army as precedent, I will rule that your rank would be Colonel. No cap ornament has been devised especially for Assistant Adjutant General or Assistant Quartermaster General.

DECISION XXIV.

December 31, 1892.

W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville, N. Y.:

Installation must occur first regular meeting in January.

DECISION XXV.

December 31, 1892.

Walter H. DeLano, Commanding Division of Massachusetts, Canton, Mass.:

DEAR COMMANDER—Answering yours of 28th inst., it would seem that Sec. 3, Art. I., Chap. V., is sufficiently clear as to just what property formerly in use by a Camp should be turned over to the Division officers upon disbandment of the Camp.

However, Commander-in-Chief Weeks passed upon this question in his Decision XIX., based upon Judge Advocate General Shaw Van's Opinion No. VII., and I concur therein.

As to admission of a deaf mute, I am of the opinion that, being unable to either receive or communicate the secret work, it would not be practicable to admit him to membership to our Order, although a strict adherence to our eligibility clause would permit his muster.

DECISION XXVI.

January 2, 1893.

W. S. Oberdorf, Commanding Division of New York, Dansville, N. Y.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother Julian C. Smith, of Camp No. 8 of your Division.

The papers in this case were first received at these headquarters November 15, 1892, and upon that date returned to you, because of irregularities.

These having been corrected, and the charges of conduct unbecoming a member in his position and relation to the Order being fully sustained by the evidence, the sentence of the Court meets my approval, and you will see that the same is carried into effect.

DECISION XXVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XV.)

January 2, 1892.

Filmore Musser, Commanding Division of Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother D. C. Crippen, of Camp No. 414 of your Division, together with Opinion No. XV, of Judge Advocate General Beebe. It is not necessary for me to reproduce Opinion No. III., noted by him in Opinion No. XV., as the irregularities in the proceedings in this case, as pointed out in Opinion No. XV., are made sufficiently plain to you.

You will see that the irregularities to which this opinion refers are corrected and the proceedings then returned to me. Final disposition will then be had.

DECISION XXVIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XVI.)

January 2, 1892.

Lewis A. Dille, Commanding Division of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother C. A. Crull, of

Camp 17 of your Division. This brother was charged, first, with conduct unbecoming a member, in the willful disturbance of the harmony of the meetings of Camp 17, and, second, disobedience to orders of the Camp Commander, and these charges being fully sustained by the evidence, and the proceedings being in regular form, the findings of the Court are approved, and you are hereby instructed to carry into effect the sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order.

DECISION XXIX. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XVII.)

January 2, 1892.

Lewis A. Dilley, Commanding Division of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

DEAR SIR AND COMMANDER—I return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother W. O. Shattuck, of Camp No. 264 of your Division, together with Opinion XVII. of Judge Advocate General Beebe.

This brother was charged with misappropriation of Camp funds. The proceedings in the case are so irregular in character, and the evidence so incompetent and insufficient, that I return the findings of the Court to you without my approval.

DECISION XXX.

January 24, 1893.

Filmore Musser, Commanding Division of Ohio, Portsmouth, Ohio:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the corrected proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother D. C. Crippen, of Camp No. 414 of your Division. This brother was charged with, first, shooting with intent to personal injury, and second, drunkenness and disorderly conduct unbecoming a member of the Order, and was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the Order.

The proceedings in the case were returned to you on January 2, 1892, without approval, on account of certain irregularities pointed out in Opinion No. XV. of the Judge Advocate General. These irregularities having been corrected, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and you are instructed to have the sentence carried into effect.

DECISION XXXI.

December 12, 1892.

W. E. Smith, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, Allentown, Pa.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Brother A. F. Aumiller, of W. S. Hancock Camp No. 44 of your Division.

The proceedings in this case were returned to you September 26, together with Opinion No. III. of the Judge Advocate General, and you were instructed to reconvene the Court for correction of certain errors pointed out in that opinion. That order having been obeyed, and the needed corrections made, the sentence of the Court meets my approval, and you will see that it is carried into full force and effect.

DECISION XXXII.

March 1, 1893.

Captain John Redmond, Burlington, Kans.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—Questions you may be unable to decide should be referred to your Division Commander. If you desire to appeal from any decision he makes, you may do so through your Division Commander to the Commander-in-Chief.

In this instance, however, I will answer your question: "When one of the Division Commander's staff is absent, and a brother who is not a delegate, alternate or Past Captain is appointed to fill vacancy during the Encampment, has such acting staff officer a vote in the Encampment?"

I answer: A brother not an elector of the Division Encampment cannot properly be appointed to a staff position *pro tem*. If a vacancy had been officially announced such brother might be regularly appointed and installed, and would then be clothed with an elector's powers and privileges, but a *pro*

tem appointment would not carry with it any of the rights of an elector, hence he would have no right to participate by vote in any of the deliberations of the Encampment.

DECISION XXXIII.

March 4, 1893.

A. L. Sparks, Commanding Division of New Jersey, Camden, N. J.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother A. C. Kennan, of Camp No. 2 of your Division.

This brother was charged with "misappropriation of Camp funds" by applying to his personal use funds of the Camp coming into his possession while acting secretary of a Committee on Entertainment.

The proceedings in this case were returned January 17, 1893, requiring correction by showing proof of service upon the accused, and having been so corrected, the sentence of "dishonorable discharge from the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A." is hereby approved, and you are instructed to have the sentence of the Court carried into full force and effect.

DECISION XXXIV.

March 17, 1893.

W. Y. Morgan, Division Commander, Emporia, Kan.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—Answering your inquiry of the 14th whether a Camp can, at a regular meeting, receive an application, and after transacting its business and closing in due form, legally call the brothers together in Camp session for action upon the application, I answer, *No*. The Constitution is not as explicit upon this point as it should be. The spirit of the law is, however, that unless a dispensation has been had from the Division Commander for the privilege of special meeting for that purpose, the action of the Camp upon the report of the Investigating Committee must be at a regular meeting. The term used is "subsequent meeting," which means a regular meeting following the one at which the application was received. If a special meeting of the Camp was contemplated by the Constitution, it would be so stated.

DECISION XXXV.

March 21, 1893.

Newton J. McGuire, Commanding Division of Indiana, Rising Sun, Ind.:

DEAR COMMANDER—You ask, "Does Sec. 4, Art. IX., Rules and Regulations, give me power to grant a dispensation that will be of any force outside of my Division?" I answer, *Yes*. That section clearly defines the power of the Commander-in-Chief or Division Commander to "grant a dispensation to *any camp*, provided that the applicant forwards to the Commander issuing the dispensation the sum of two dollars."

If all the conditions named in the section are complied with, you certainly may legally issue to any Camp in Minnesota a dispensation to muster a "dropped member of a defunct Camp" of your Division. Or in compliance with Sec. 7 of the same article, you can legally issue an honorable discharge to the dropped member himself, upon fulfillment of the proviso of said section as to the payment of two dollars.

DECISION XXXVI.

March 27, 1893.

H. H. Hooper, Adjutant Pennsylvania Division, Reading Pa.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You ask as to Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant, under Sec. 5, Art. VI., Chap. III., Division Constitution, having a voice in Division Encampment.

Please turn to Sec. 1, Art. II., Chap. III., and note that they come within the exception there named, as they are non-commissioned.

DECISION XXXVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XX.)

April 7, 1893.

Francis A. Drew, Commanding the Division of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.:

DEAR COMMANDER—I return to you herewith the proceedings, findings

and sentence in the court-martial trial of Brother Frank Roahr, of Camp No. 97 of your Division. I cannot approve the sentence for reasons stated in the Opinion (No. XX.) of the Judge Advocate General, copy of which is hereto attached.

DECISION XXXVIII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXI.)

April 17, 1893.

Walter E. Smith, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, Allentown, Pa.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Brother Louis Chiquoine, of Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1 of your Division, disapproved for reasons contained and fully set forth in Opinion No. XXI. of the Judge Advocate General (which I enclose herewith), which opinion has my endorsement. You will see that the Camp is informed fully as to the disposition in this case.

DECISION XXXIX. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXIII.)

May 23, 1893.

Lewis A. Dilley, Commanding Division of Iowa, Davenport, Ia.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Frank Alden, of Camp No. 83 of your Division, together with Opinion XXIII. of the Judge Advocate General. You will correct the record in this case as pointed out in said opinion, when the findings may be returned for my approval.

DECISION XL. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXIV.)

May 23, 1893.

Walter E. Smith, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, Allentown, Pa.:

DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Brother Howard Gilbert, of Camp No. 9 of your Division. The proceedings are regular, and the evidence supports the charge contained in the first specification. He was charged with "conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, in wilfully breaking into the Camp-room, by kicking in the panel of the door, while in a state of intoxication." Inasmuch as the Court has heard the witnesses testify and has found the accused guilty, the findings are approved. You will therefore see that the sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is carried into full force and effect.

DECISION XLI.

June 5, 1893.

Robert W. Wilson, Commanding Division of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—In reply to yours of the 3d. membership in the Order is based upon Art. V., Chap. I., Constitution. Any member who cannot or will not prove eligibility must be dropped from the roll. He should never have been mustered.

Second—An honorable discharge granted an ineligible person, who by any means obtained membership in our Order, must be void, and so declared by the Division Commander.

Third—A Camp, suspended, has no voice in any Division Encampment while so suspended, and this rule applies to every member on its rolls, whether Captain, Past Captain or delegate.

Fourth—The law presumes innocence until guilt is established. A brother resting under charges of court-martial retains all the rights and privileges he has ever enjoyed until convicted and sentenced.

DECISION XLII.

June 13, 1893.

Wm. M. P. Bowen, Commanding Division of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—Answering your two favors of the 10th:

First—The cypher and key is a part of the Ritual turned over by the Mustering Officer to the Captain, and should not pass from the Captain's posses-

sion except to be delivered officially to his successor. No other member of a Camp should be allowed to have or hold the cypher and key of our unwritten work.

Second—The Constitution does not fix the sum in which a Quartermaster Sergeant's bond shall be given. But the spirit of the law is quite evidently for protection to the Order, and a bond in a nominal sum would not be in accordance with the evident intent of the law. Sec. 3 of Art. VII., page 59, Rules and Regulations, fixes the Division Quartermaster's bond in the sum of \$1,000, showing that the intent of the law is protection. I shall rule that a Quartermaster Sergeant's bond in a less sum than \$100 was not a good and sufficient bond.

DECISION XLIII.

June 17, 1893.

W. F. Morgan, Commanding Division of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.:

DEAR COMMANDER—Answering your inquiry of the 14th: "If three black balls out of two ballots appeared, would the candidate be rejected?" I answer, Yes. If the Captain decided favorably, his decision would be simply *null* and *void*, as it would be in direct conflict with constitutional law governing the subject.

DECISION XLIV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXV.)

June 30, 1893.

W. A. Mullen, Madelia, Minn.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Oscar Streeter, of Camp No. 15 of your Division, together with Opinion No. XXV, by Judge Advocate General Beebe. This opinion points out clearly the insufficiency of service and the radical defects in the testimony. I cannot approve the sentence until all the errors pointed out are corrected.

DECISION XLV. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXVI.)

June 30, 1893.

Wm. A. Rutherford, Commanding Division of Maryland, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings and findings in the court-martial trial of Brother Shelton T. Cameron, of Camp No. 33 of your Division, together with Opinion No. XXVI, by Judge Advocate General Beebe. After due consideration of the voluminous proceedings in this case, I concur in the opinion of my Judge Advocate General, and the findings of the Court of "not guilty" are hereby approved.

DECISION LXVI.

July 10, 1893.

J. Owen Smith, Commanding Division of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR AND COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Frank Alden, of Camp No. 88, Division of Iowa. The proceedings in this case, together with Opinion No. XXIII, by Judge Advocate General Beebe, were returned to your predecessor, Commander Dille, on May 23, 1893, the Judge Advocate General's Opinion No. XXIII, pointing out the insufficiency of service as shown by the proceedings. The proceedings as amended show proper and legal service as required by Sec. 4, Art VI., Chapter V., Rules and Regulations; and the findings being in accord with the testimony, the sentence of "dishonorable discharge" from the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is hereby approved, and you will see that it is carried into full force and effect.

DECISION XLVII. (J. A. Gen.'s Op. XXVIII.)

August 7, 1893.

W. A. Mullen, Commanding Division of Minnesota, Madelia, Minn.:

DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial trial of Brother J. L. Cristy, of

Camp No. 70, your Division, together with Opinion No. XXVIII. of Judge Advocate General Beebe thereon. This brother was charged with embezzlement and misappropriation of Camp funds while Quartermaster Sergeant of Camp No. 70, and all the proceedings being regular and the testimony justifying the findings of the Court, the sentence of dishonorable discharge from the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., is approved, and you are hereby ordered to see that the sentence is carried into full force and effect.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (resuming command): Brothers, unless there is objection, the reports to be submitted by the several officers of the Commandery-in-Chief will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports by consent, without motion. This report will be so referred, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move the Encampment do now take recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

The motion was seconded.

The motion was agreed to, and the Encampment took recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON MEETING.

2 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will come to order. The Adjutant General will proceed with the call of the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 2.)

R. J. HOPKINS, of Kansas: Commander, I ask to be recorded as present.

F. G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, I ask to be recorded as present.

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I ask to be recorded as present.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother McCrillis will state his point of order.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that it is not proper for these brothers who have come in too late to answer to the roll-call, to now be recorded as present. If they want to be recorded as present they ought to be here to answer to their names.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken, and the brothers will not be recorded as present, unless they were here at the time of the calling of the roll to answer to their names.

Past Commanders-in-Chief Merrill and Abbott will please come forward and take seats on the right hand of the Commander-in-Chief. The brothers of the Order would like to have them where they can see them.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, speaking for myself, I thank you for the compliment; but we have a little bit of a delegation down here from Illinois, and I would like to sit with my delegation, if I may be permitted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Abbott may remain with his Division, if he prefers.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, I would like to ask the same favor accorded to Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott. I appreciate the compliment, but I would prefer to remain with the Maine delegation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Past Commanders-in-Chief may sit with their delegations, if they prefer.

We will continue the hearing of the reports of the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief. The Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders-in-Chief not being present, their reports will have to be omitted.

ANOTHER HALL FOR THE ENCAMPMENT.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, I would like to make some remarks, and then a motion, if it is in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are proceeding under the regular order of business, and unless there is common consent, the Chair cannot entertain any motion or remarks. Is there unanimous consent that Brother Merrill may have the floor to make a motion?

(Cries of "Consent, consent.")

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no objection, and Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill has the floor.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, I wish to say, with all due respect to the Committee on Arrangements, in Cincinnati, that personally I am not satisfied with this place of meeting. The acoustic properties of the hall are very bad—something terrible. I speak of this now, so that in case a majority of the members present are of the same mind as myself, a committee may be appointed to see whether accommodations cannot be secured where we can be more together, in a hall better adapted to our business, more like the halls we have been in the habit of meeting in. I would like to hear some other brothers express themselves on this point.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the Encampment desires, I will see that the Committee on Arrangements is notified of this desire on the part of the Encampment, and will request that they secure another hall for the use of the Encampment.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I wish to second the remarks of General Merrill. I realize your position, General Hall, because if you have to preside for the next three days over this Encampment, in this hall, the strain on your voice will be great, and it is going to wear you out. For your own sake, and for the sake of the rest of us, I think something should be done. I say this with all due respect to the Committee on Arrangements. In most respects it has arranged everything nicely. The decorations are all right, and they have gone to great expense—more than was necessary—in getting this great hall. That part of it we appreciate. But we would also appreciate it if it was a hall where we could attend to our business with a little more dispatch and ease.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have heard several brothers comment on this subject, and, if it is the general desire, I will take it upon myself to communicate with the Committee on Arrangements and see if we cannot secure accommodations a little better fitted for the transaction of our business. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and will so act.

We will proceed, now, with the hearing of officers' reports. The next report will be that of Quartermaster General Loebenstein.

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The Quartermaster General submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF,
SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
84 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1893.

To Marcia E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to submit my report of the business of the Quartermaster General's Department for the year ending August 10, 1893.

Aware of the unusual interest with which this report will be examined, on account of the establishment of permanent headquarters for this department, I have endeavored to so itemize and arrange the expenditures that comparisons may be made freely and fully.

I invite a careful inspection of the expenditures for the past year, and of the "Comparative Table of Expenditures" subjoined:

Report Supplemental to Quartermaster General Clarkson's Report.

Cash on hand, as shown by report.....	\$3,358 13
Received from FLORIDA.....	83 00
WASHINGTON.....	2 00
OREGON.....	13 45
COLORADO.....	105 01
MICHIGAN.....	4 00
KENTUCKY.....	1 08
MAINE.....	3 40
WISCONSIN.....	26 96
INDIANA.....	130 41
RHODE ISLAND.....	33
	200 70
	\$3,558 13
Paid for POSTAGE, TELEGRAMS AND STATIONERY.....	2 81
EXPENSES INSPECTOR GENERAL DURING YEAR.....	23 05
GOLD CROSS FOR GENERAL TOBIAS.....	75 00
EXPENSES ELEVENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.....	2,802 11
	2,903 27
Balance cash on hand.....	\$751 86

Receipts and Expenditures from September 1, 1892, to August 10, 1893.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash received from General Hall.....	\$250 00
" " " General Clarkson.....	501 80
" " " for Supplies.....	7,063 00
" " " Charter Fees.....	466 50
" " " Per Capita Tax.....	8,228 92
Miscellaneous cash receipts.....	10 98
	\$17,130 95
Total cash receipts.....	\$17,130 95
EXPENDITURES.	
Debts of preceding administration:	
Major A. P. Davis.....	\$938 40
C. G. Burgoyne.....	51 00
	\$989 40
Carried forward.....	\$989 40
	\$17,130 95

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Brought forward.....	\$989 40	\$17,130 55
Expenses Eleventh Annual Encampment, in addition to those paid by preceding administration:		
W. S. Garber, Stenographer.....	\$200 00	
3,000 Proceedings, including freight and drayage.....	858 95	
Engraving plate for General Weeks.....	26 00	
	<hr/>	1,064 55
Traveling Expenses:		
Commander-in-Chief, two trips to Chicago.....	\$25 60	
" " " trip to Michigan Encampment.....	11 71	
" " " Missouri and Ohio Encampments.....	66 35	
Commander-in-Chief, trip to Illinois and Indiana Encampments.....	32 10	
Adjutant General, trip to Alabama and Tennessee Encampment.....	60 00	
	<hr/>	195 76
Supplies:		
Badges and Decorations.....	\$1,923 55	
Camp and Division Supplies.....	1,745 52	
Cost of Shipping.....	560 24	
Insurance.....	27 00	
Electros.....	10 15	
Wrapping Paper, Twine, Labels, Etc.....	33 01	
	<hr/>	7,100 36
Furniture:		
Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters.....	\$61 87	
Headquarters Quartermaster General.....	151 47	
	<hr/>	213 34
General Expenses:		
Freight, Etc., Moving Headquarters.....	\$229 55	
Record Books.....	18 25	
Postage.....	15 75	
Telegrams.....	9 97	
Blanks furnished free to Divisions.....	42 85	
Commandery Ribbons.....	8 00	
Floral Tribute to General Webb, Etc.....	28 05	
Gold Star for General Hall.....	150 00	
Miscellaneous.....	26 55	
	<hr/>	519 67
Office Expenses:		
Rent, Headquarters Commander-in-Chief.....	\$300 00	
" " " Quartermaster General.....	480 00	
Light, Fuel and Toilet Supplies, Commandery Headquarters.....	16 90	
Light, Fuel and Toilet Supplies, Quartermaster General's Headquarters.....	28 27	
Shelving.....	16 35	
Telegrams and Express, Commandery Headquarters.....	23 92	
" " " Quartermaster General's Headquarters.....	2 05	
Postage, Commandery Headquarters.....	79 01	
" " " Quartermaster General's Headquarters.....	44 13	
Stationery, for all National Officers.....	81 35	
" " " Commandery Headquarters.....	55 34	
" " " Quartermaster General's Headquarters.....	37 16	
Miscellaneous, Commandery Headquarters.....	118 58	
" " " Quartermaster General's Headquarters.....	29 05	
	<hr/>	1,308 01
Carried forward.....	\$11,433 39	\$17,130 95

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

Brought forward.....	\$11,433 30	\$17,130 95
General Orders.....	185 00	
Salaries.....	3,030 03	
S. V. Guards.....	125 75	
Arnold Monument Fund.....	200 00	
Commandery-in-Chief Colors.....	214 00	
Twelfth Annual Encampment:		
Expenses Joint Agent.....	\$17 03	
Typewriting Reports.....	15 12	
Roster.....	19 00	
Expenses Transportation Committee.....	5 00	
	56 12	
Miscellaneous, including Refunds, Advances, Etc.....	4 98	
Total expenditures.....	\$15,219 30	
Balance cash on hand.....		\$1,881 65
Supplies, inventoried at cost.....		\$2,610 21

The financial condition of the Commandery-in-Chief on September 1, 1892, was as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

Dr.	ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.	Cr.
Arkansas.....	\$17 00	Alabama and Tennessee.....	00
Florida.....	0 00	California.....	2 81
Iowa.....	09	Colorado.....	28 23
Kentucky.....	10	Illinois.....	25
Michigan.....	2 10	Kansas.....	2 01
Nebraska.....	49	Minnesota.....	08
Ohio.....	08	Oregon.....	12 64
Oklahoma.....	18 13	South Dakota.....	12 20
Rhode Island.....	2 00	Wisconsin.....	37 00
Washington.....	13 41	Major Davis.....	938 40
Vermont.....	80	Andersonville Prison Fund.....	43 50
Cash in hands of Commander-in-Chief.....	250 00	Surplus.....	2,781 73
Cash in hands of General Clark-on.....	501 86		
Supplies.....	2,586 67		
Furniture.....	451 07		
	\$3,803 07		\$3,800 07

The financial condition of the Commandery-in-Chief on August 10, 1893, is as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNT, AUGUST 10, 1893.

Dr.	ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.	Cr.
Arkansas.....	\$15 70	Andersonville Prison Fund.....	\$13 50
Colorado.....	19 40	Vermont.....	3 08
Florida.....	12 00	Surplus.....	5,138 50
Iowa.....	13 10		
Kansas.....	2 84		
Montana.....	1 20		
Nebraska.....	4 20		
Oklahoma.....	18 13		
Oregon.....	11 00		
South Dakota.....	1 08		
Furniture (at 10 per cent. off).....	504 45		
Cash.....	1,881 65		
Supplies (at cost).....	2,610 21		
	\$5,185 08		\$5,185 08

* August 15, 1893—Indebtedness has been paid.

The account of Profit and Loss from September 1, 1892, to August 10, 1893, is as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892, TO AUGUST 10, 1893.

Dr.	LOSSES.	PROFITS.	Cr.
1892.		1893.	
Sept. 29.	To Supplies (extra quality forms reduced in price).....	Aug. 10.	By Supplies.....
	\$118 43		\$803 57
Oct. 31.	To Rhode Island (ordered cancelled by Eleventh Annual Encampment).....		By Per Capita Tax.....
	2 00		8,330 37
Dec. 31.	To Arnold Monument Fund.....		By Charter Fees.....
	200 00		476 50
1893.			
Mar. 15.	To Supplies (obsolete forms destroyed).....		
	70 05		
Mar. 30.	To Supplies (obsolete forms destroyed).....		
	19 43		
July 31.	To Furniture.....		
	65 91		
Aug. 10.	To General Orders.....		
	185 06		
	To Salaries.....		
	3,000 00		
	To Traveling Expenses.....		
	189 78		
	To Office Expenses.....		
	1,307 41		
	To General Expenses.....		
	768 45		
	To S. V. Guards.....		
	125 75		
	To Eleventh Annual Encampment.....		
	1,145 55		
	To Twelfth Annual Encampment.....		
	50 12		
	To Balance (net profit).....		
	2,356 77		
	\$9,610 44		\$9,610 44

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Received from Predecessor.....	\$603 66	\$1,079 37	\$751 86*
Received for Supplies.....	14,217 03	11,711 77	7,680 67
Received for Per Capita Tax.....	8,456 39	8,341 30	8,228 92
Received for Charter Fees.....	1,217 56	852 00	466 50
Totals.....	\$21,521 58	\$22,017 44	\$17,130 95

* \$698.81 being in cash, balance in vouchers.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURES.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Debts of preceding administration.....		\$1,231 07	\$989 40
Expenses of preceding annual meeting, in addition to those paid by preceding administration.....	1,148 30	1,622 15	1,091 55
Travelling expenses of Commander-in-Chief and Staff.....	879 55	112 53	189 78
SUPPLIES—			
Badges and decorations.....	9,112 22	5,963 40	4,923 55
Camp and Division supplies.....	3,515 97	3,530 48	1,715 52
Cost of shipments.....			
Wrapping paper, insurance, etc.....		69 84	71 06
Furniture.....	169 50		216 34
General Orders.....	211 25	320 82	185 06
Salaries.....	2,995 99	3,000 00	3,000 00
S. V. Guards.....		294 85	125 75
OFFICE EXPENSES—			
Rent.....		199 99	780 00
Telegrams, postage and stationery.....			
Miscellaneous.....		208 26	208 95
GENERAL EXPENSES—			
Transfer headquarters.....	216 13	196 58	220 55
Records.....		187 57	18 25
Miscellaneous**.....	1,740 48	510 37	255 15
Stationery.....	373 89	294 93	168 85
Telegraphing.....	178 14	53 16	56 81
Postage.....	306 48	242 42	138 89
Cost of shipping supplies, and other express charges.....	1,051 82	691 65	369 23
Other items.....		122 77	+4511 28
Totals.....	\$21,929 73	\$18,759 87	\$15,219 30

* Included in expressage item.

† Not given.

‡ No rent paid.

§ Included in telegraph, postage and stationery items.

** Includes expenses of Payne and Addington courts-martial.

†† Includes \$214 for colors and \$200 for Arnold Monument Fund.

It is difficult to give in exact figures the saving to the Order caused by the establishment of permanent headquarters, as many forms have been improved in quality, and at the same time being contracted for at less price.

The saving on forms, wherein exact comparison is possible, has been \$420.24; on forms improved in quality (taking into consideration such improvement), \$198.30; the saving in cost of shipping supplies to Divisions (allowing pro rata for the greater quantity shipped heretofore), \$98; and the amount annually saved by not having to move supplies is about \$160; making the average annual saving \$876.54.

It is reasonable to suppose that the maintenance of two headquarters would cost more than if they were consolidated. Though \$780 has been paid for rent the past year, as against a nominal charge of \$200 by Brother Clarkson last year, and free headquarters furnished by General Webb the year be-

fore, the total of general and office expenses (exclusive of new Commandery-in-Chief colors), is but \$75.24 more than last year, and \$713.26 less than the year preceding that.

The numerous complications predicted by those that doubted the wisdom of establishing permanent headquarters have not materialized during the year, and the system of accounts adopted at the beginning of the year have proven reliable and satisfactory, and have proven an efficient safe-guard against omissions to enter charges, which have heretofore occurred. Remittances for supplies have been made to me, and I have receipted to Division Commanders for the same. Remittances for per capita tax and charter fees have been made to the Adjutant General, and he has receipted for them. Monthly reports have been made to me by the Adjutant General, designating all amounts to be charged to Divisions, and showing all moneys received by him and from what source. A remittance, covering amounts so received, accompanied each report, and I receipted to him for such amount.

The financial condition of the Order as reported on August 1, 1892, was encouraging indeed. Cash reported on hand was, \$3,358.43, and our surplus was \$5,685. The payment of the expenses of the Helena meeting materially changed these figures, and the condition of our finances at the beginning of this administration was in striking contrast to figures above shown.

The actual amount of cash received by this, from the preceding administration, was \$639.81. We also received a legacy of an indebtedness, due Major Davis, of \$938.40, which has since been paid. The surplus was \$2,781.73. On August 10, 1893, I am able to report cash on hand, \$1,881.65, no liabilities and a surplus of \$5,138.50. The amounts to be disbursed at this meeting will approximate \$750, reducing the cash on hand and surplus just that amount.

Divisions are indebted to the Commandery-in-Chief as follows: Arkansas, \$15.70; Florida, \$12; Oklahoma, \$18.13; Oregon, \$11.06; Colorado, \$19.40; Iowa, \$13.16; South Dakota, \$1.08; Kansas, \$2.84; Montana, \$1.20; Nebraska, \$1.20. The Division of Oklahoma no longer has an existence, and the Division of Florida is virtually dead. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 1. That the charges of \$12 and \$18.13 against the Divisions of Florida and Oklahoma, respectively, be cancelled.

The account of the Oregon Division is in a somewhat "muddled" condition, owing to my predecessor having failed to charge them with per capita tax for fourth quarter of 1891, and (as they claim) to credit them with an amount, \$11.01, agreed upon as discount, in consequence of filling a requisition the second time. My books show a balance due from them of \$11.06, while, if their claim is correct, they owe but 5 cents. It is recommended:

Recommendation No. 2. That the Division of Oregon be credited with \$11.01, as per agreement claimed.

During the year obsolete forms have been destroyed as follows:

By authority of the Commander-in-Chief, dated December 16, 1892, amounting to \$70.05.

By authority of paragraph 6, General Order No. 2, amounting to \$19.13.

Form 34, having been previously consolidated with Form 22, has been abolished.

Form 3, Application for Membership, has been changed to a card form, making it more convenient to carry in one's pocket, and retaining it in presentable condition when needed for use.

Division Commanders, in issuing transfer cards heretofore, have been obliged to alter and inter-line the form issued for use by Camps, making it a very inconvenient and unsightly form to use. A new form (4½) has been issued to obviate this difficulty.

Forms B, C, D, E and H have been greatly improved in quality, being changed to neat, cloth-bound books, and when the old supply of Forms A, F and G is exhausted, and these forms made to conform to the other books, a very creditable set of Camp books will be the result.

Forms 5½, 6 and 18 have also been materially improved. Believing that elective officers of Camps and Divisions were entitled to a better commission than the cheap printed affair in use, a very neat lithographed commission has been issued in their stead, and seems to meet the approbation of the recipients.

The poor quality of electros of Coat of Arms furnished by the Commandery-in-Chief tends to detract greatly from the appearance of the stationery used by Camps and Divisions of the Order. These electros have been made from other electros, instead of being made from the original engraving, each succeeding edition losing in sharpness of outline. In the medium size a caricature of the original design has crept in, the Eagle being transformed into a Buzzard, and six of the original thirteen stars having escaped. A new set of engravings, three sizes, can be obtained for about \$15, and it is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 3. That all electros of Coat of Arms now in stock in the Quartermaster General's Department be destroyed; that new engravings, three sizes, be obtained, and that a new supply of electros be made therefrom.

Forms 7, 8 and 8½ are not suitable for use for credentials for Past Division Commanders, delegates and alternates to the Commandery-in-Chief Encampment, and as no other form has been provided, it is recommended:

Recommendation No. 4. That suitable forms for credentials for Past Division Commanders, delegates and alternates to Commandery-in-Chief Encampments be issued, and that they be furnished Divisions free of charge.

The plan now in use for forwarding our pass word and countersign to a brother away from his Camp is involved in too much red tape to be practical, and frequently results in doing injustice to brothers in good standing, by barring them from the privileges of the Camp room. I would recommend:

Recommendation No. 5. That an order for the pass word and countersign be printed on the back of each receipt for dues; that such order, to be valid, must bear an impression of the seal of the Camp issuing it, and the signatures of the Captain and First Sergeant, and shall be good for such period only as receipt shows dues to have been paid; and that upon the presentation of such an order to the commanding officer of any Camp he shall communicate the pass word and countersign to the brother presenting it, providing he be properly identified.

Division Commanders and Adjutants recognize the convenience of the books of duplicate Forms 37 and 38 furnished for recording copies of Adjutants' and Quartermasters' consolidated reports. Similar books should be furnished every Camp, that they may properly preserve copies of their First and Quartermaster Sergeants' quarterly reports. It is recommended:

Recommendation No. 6. That books of duplicate Forms 27 and 28 be prepared; that they be furnished to Divisions at cost, and that Divisions provide Camps with them free of charge.

An excessively large edition of the C. R. and R. was issued last year. By using inserts to embody in the Constitution the changes made at Helena, we have been able to utilize a quantity during the past year, but have yet in stock 46,000 copies.

I desire to call the attention of this Encampment to the methods used by many Division Commanders in ordering supplies. They take advantage of the fact that the Commandery-in-Chief prepays all express charges, and send in requisitions for small quantities of supplies, sometimes as often as six or seven a month. This involves a heavy expenditure for express charges upon the Commandery-in-Chief, which could easily be avoided by a very little effort on the part of Division Commanders. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 7. That where the express charges upon supplies ordered in any one requisition exceed 5 per cent. of the value thereof they shall not be prepaid, except that where supplies are ordered by the Divisions of California, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Washington, express charges shall be prepaid providing they do not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the supplies sent.

Our laws make no provision for filling a vacancy should one occur in the office of Quartermaster General. Should such a vacancy occur, prompt action in filling the vacancy would be necessary to save the Order many complications. I therefore recommend:

Recommendation No. 8. Should a vacancy occur in the office of Quartermaster General, the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint an Acting Quartermaster General to fill the position until the first succeeding regular meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief; and at such meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief a Quartermaster General shall be elected to serve the unexpired term.

I should indeed be ungrateful did I fail to acknowledge the many courtesies extended and valuable assistance rendered me by yourself, Adjutant General Lyon and Assistant Adjutant General Gier. It will ever be a source of pleasure to me to have been associated with you in your work for the Order, and in severing our official relations I beg to assure you of my appreciation of your many acts of kindness, and of my sincere esteem.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

R. LOEBENSTEIN.

Quartermaster General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This report will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, without motion.

The next report in order is the report of the Adjutant General.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General Lyon submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, }
 SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A., }
 HILLSDALE, MICH., Aug. 12, 1893. }

Marcia E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief:

SIR AND COMMANDER— I have the honor to present for the consideration of yourself and the Commandery-in-Chief this report from the Department of the Adjutant General.

The following books and records were turned over to me by Adjutant General Raphael Tobias:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Record of Charter Applications. | 1 Roster of Commandery-in-Chief and Division Officers and Staff. |
| 1 Record of Decisions. | 1 Encampment Roll Book. |
| 1 Record of Dispensations. | 2 Records of Camps. |
| 1 Record of Commissions. | 1 Filing Case, with 32 boxes of miscellaneous papers. |
| 1 Record of Courts-martial. | 1 General Index of documents in same. |
| 1 Record of Division Charters. | 42 Files of General and Division Orders. |
| 1 Record of Adjutants' Consolidated Reports. | |
| 1 Adjutant General's Cash Book. | |

All the regular records have been promptly, and, so far as correct data were furnished the department, I trust accurately kept. I shall speak of some of them more in detail.

RECORD OF CAMPS.

These books, devised by my predecessor, are intended to preserve the complete record of each Camp, showing its number, name, location, date application for charter was approved, number of applicants, date of muster, number mustered, date of charter, date of suspension, date of revocation of charter, date of disbandment, date of surrender of charter, date of reorganization or reinstatement, date of new charter, and remarks. The books are admirably adapted for the preservation in small compass of these voluminous data, but the large number of topics covered makes it very difficult to keep the record free from errors. In accordance with Recommendation 6 of Adjutant General Tobias, a new form known as Form No. 35 was prepared, upon which Division Adjutants are required to report quarterly all Camps suspended, reinstated, disbanded, etc., in their respective Divisions. Adjutants are not, however, sufficiently careful in making out this form, and only the most constant care and frequent correspondence have enabled me to keep the record of Camps fairly accurate. The work begun by my predecessor of filling in these records in

cases where they were incomplete has been continued, the same form of inquiry blank to Division Commanders being used; and I have the pleasure of announcing that the records of all live Camps are complete, except Nos. 25, 28, 32, 107 and 111, of Division of Iowa.

RECORD OF DECISIONS.

In this book decisions by the Commander-in-Chief of questions concerning Constitution, Rules and Regulations have been entered according to the Divisions asking the questions, not according to subject. This arrangement renders the record useless, as one cannot tell from it whether a question has been previously decided. Inasmuch, also, as the full text of all decisions is on file and published in yearly proceedings, I make

Recommendation No. 1. I recommend that the use of the record of decisions be discontinued.

ROSTER OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF AND DIVISION OFFICERS AND STAFF, CONSTITUTIONAL LIFE MEMBERS, OFFICERS OF GRAND DIVISIONS, AND SONS OF VETERANS GUARDS.

This is one of the most essential historical records of the Adjutant General's Department. I found this record very incomplete, and have used every possible means, including the consultation of back numbers of Division orders, and inquiries at Division headquarters, to complete it; but there is still a considerable number of names to be discovered and entered. Since every year makes it more difficult to learn the names of former officers, I suggest to my successor the necessity of continuing at once the lines of inquiry already begun to complete this record. As there is no regular way by which the Adjutant General may learn the names of Division staff officers, and as these names are necessary not only for the above named record but for frequent correspondence, I make:

Recommendation No. 2. I recommend that a new blank be provided on which Division Commanders shall report to the Adjutant General all appointments to and changes in their respective staffs.

COMMISSION RECORD.

This book is nearly full.

Recommendation No. 3. I recommend that the incoming administration be instructed to devise a new commission record, in which these documents may be more compactly recorded, and alphabetically indexed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CASH BOOK.

Owing to the separation of the Quartermaster General's headquarters from those of the Adjutant General, this book was changed so as to admit of the Commander-in-Chief's, instead of the Quartermaster General's receipt for funds passing from my hands.

NEW RECEIPT BOOK.

The system of monthly settlements between the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's departments made it impossible for the latter officer to render immediate receipts to Divisions for charter fees and per capita tax. A new Adjutant General's receipt book has therefore been prepared, from which the Adjutant General gives numbered receipts for all funds received by him.

FILING CASE.

In order to make room for important documents I have removed from the filing case and transferred to the Quartermaster General all papers pertaining to his department.

OLD RECORDS.

There was also delivered to me a number of obsolete books, old letter books, cash books, etc. These all require vaultage, but are of little or no immediate value to this department

Recommendation No. 4. I recommend that the obsolete books and records as per following schedule, be properly boxed, marked and delivered to the Quartermaster General for safe keeping:

- Thirteen Division rosters.
- One record of revoked charters.
- One record of Division By-Laws.
- All letter books prior to September, 1892.
- All letters prior to September, 1892.
- Grand Division rosters.
- Grand Division cash books.

Old record of charter applications, with names and records of applicants, kept by General Payne.

The uselessness of preserving lists of Camp officers at national headquarters was pointed out by Adjutant General Tobias; and since the abandonment of the rosters of Divisions, there is no need that Form 22, Report of Installing Officer, be sent to the Adjutant General. Nevertheless Division Commanders have continued to send in these reports, and they have been filed.

Recommendation No. 5. I recommend that Form 22 be condensed and improved, and that the instructions on same be so changed that no copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General.

Recommendation No. 6. I recommend that the following books and papers be destroyed:

- All Installing Officers' reports in the filing case.
- Old express receipt books.
- Old mailing lists.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The supply of blanks for Division Adjutants' and Quartermasters' reports being exhausted, new and improved blanks have been provided. On Form 37, Adjutants' Consolidated Report, the column for total number of members dropped was taken from the losses, thus eliminating a frequent source of error. Other valuable changes in accordance with suggestions of various brothers were also incorporated. Form 38, Quartermasters' Quarterly Report, was diminished in size, and the text of same changed to accord with present regulations. Consolidated Adjutants' reports for the year ending June 30, 1893, are appended as Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. The number of Camps and members in good standing at each report was as follows: September 30, 1892: Camps, 1,678; members, 45,855. December 31, 1892: Camps, 1,854; members 48,995. March 31, 1893: Camps, 1,793; members, 47,216. June 30, 1893: Camps, 1,526; members, 42,099. The Order has expended for charity during the year, \$15,104.65; 208 veterans and 675 brothers were relieved; 1,126 Camps and 36,262 members were suspended during the year; 712 Camps and 17,441 members were reinstated; leaving the absolute loss by suspension, 814 Camps and 18,821 members, while there was gained by muster, 248 Camps and 13,049 members. About half of the Adjutants' and Quartermasters' reports received contained errors that required their return to Division headquarters for correction; but an encouraging spirit of promptness has been manifested by Division officers, especially in getting in their June reports, proverbially the worst of the year. No report has been received from the Division of Florida since September 30, 1892. The Division of Arkansas failed to report March 31, 1893, but has since been reinstated.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

All correspondence has been promptly attended to; letters received have been filed; about 1,400 letters have been written, and copies preserved. Ten General Orders and one Circular Letter have been issued, and copies are appended to this report; 29 dispensations have been granted for the muster of Camps without prior approval of application by the Commander-in-Chief; 110 commissions to Commandery-in-Chief and Division officers were issued. The findings of 17 courts-martial were recorded; 14 were approved, and three disapproved. Four official questions were submitted to the Council-in-Chief, and their votes filed; 47 decisions and 28 opinions were filed. Applications for 230 Camp charters were approved. Charters have been issued to 248 new

Camps, and to 11 others whose charters had been destroyed or name changed. There were received by this department and turned over to the Commander-in-Chief, \$276.50 for charter fees and renewal of charters, and \$8,472.84 for per capita tax. Monthly transcripts of the Adjutant General's cash-book, together with a statement of expenditures, have been furnished the Quartermaster General, and copies filed. The Quartermaster General's receipts and quarterly reports to the Commander-in-Chief have been filed.

TABLES.

The following tables are appended to this report: Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, Adjutants' consolidated reports. Table 5, roster of Division elective officers, 1893-94. Table 6, roster of Division Adjutants and Quartermasters, 1893-94. Table 7, times and places of holding Division Encampments, 1893. Table 8, list of charter applications approved, and charters issued, during the past year. Table 9, list of furniture of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General's headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, let me say, Commander Hall, that my appointment to this important position has been the more appreciated, as it was unsought and unexpected. I thank you for the kindly interest and confidence that led you to select your boy assistant in the Inspector General's office as your associate and secretary in conducting the weighty affairs of the office of Commander-in-Chief. My only regret is that my active service in this capacity was limited by failure to obtain release from a previous contract; and this source of regret is lessened by the knowledge that during my absence the affairs of the office had your own personal supervision, and the constant care of an able assistant. I wish that I might find fitting language to voice my appreciation of the many courtesies, manifestations of brotherly confidence, and proffers of friendly advice, that have come to me from all sides, especially for the practical assistance of Quartermaster General Loebenstein, Past Adjutant General Tobias, and others, whose long experience in our Order has rendered their suggestions and services doubly valuable. "But I am no orator, as Brutus is; the proper words will not come. I can only treasure each kind act of friendship these brothers have shown, and trust to the mystic language of love to express my eternal gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

ELIAS P. LYON,
Adjutant General.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Accompanying Adjutant General's Report.

Table No. 5—ROSTER OF DIVISION ELECTIVE OFFICERS, 1893-91.

DIVISION.	COMMANDER.	SENIOR VICE-COM.	JUNIOR VICE-COM.
Alabama and Tennessee.	Harry L. Veazey..... Harriman, Tenn.	Chas. R. Barker..... Anniston, Ala.	J. S. Stewart. Knoxville, Tenn.
Arkansas.....	Lewis E. Finney..... Huntington.	J. A. Foster..... Paris.	W. C. Bill. Ozark.
California.....	Frank W. Bunnell... Los Angeles.	E. W. Eustice..... San Francisco.	G. P. Penfield. Berkeley.
Colorado.....	John W. Manley..... La Junta.	B. G. Robbins..... Colorado Springs..	A. H. Davis. Canon City.
Connecticut.....	Benj. R. Singleton... Middletown.	James B. Bowen..... Putnam.	G. M. Crossman. Winsted.
Illinois.....	Cedric G. Marsh..... Oak Park.	P. A. Durant..... Aurora.	A. B. Garrett. Murphysboro.
Indiana.....	Newton J. McGuire... Rising Sun.	Geo. P. C. Newman... Hammond.	Geo. W. Krietenstein. Terre Haute.
Iowa.....	J. Owen Smith..... Des Moines.	Will B. Jenkins..... Sac City.	Wm. S. Stewart. Marshalltown.
Kansas.....	W. Y. Morgan..... Emporia.	Chas. A. Cahran..... Vermillion.	J. J. Miller. Santa Fe.
Kentucky.....	J. L. Todd..... Maysville.	X. W. Evans..... Augusta.	L. C. Neff. Louisville.
Maine.....	Chas. E. Merrill..... Auburn.	J. D. Reynolds..... Waterville.	L. L. Cooper. Augusta.
Maryland.....	W. A. Rutherford..... Washington, D. C.	Jos. T. White..... Easton.	Charles Trusty. Centreville.
Massachusetts.....	Albert C. Blaisdell... Lowell.	Jas. D. Seymour..... Whately.	Chas. F. Cook. Whitman.
Michigan.....	Fred M. Twiss..... Hillsdale.	Geo. E. Cogshall..... Grand Rapids.	E. R. Henderson. Hadley.
Minnesota.....	W. A. Mullen..... Madelia.	Geo. F. Whitcomb... Alexandria.	W. G. Young. Montrose.
Missouri.....	F. E. Ernst..... St. Joseph.	W. G. Schwab..... Ironton.	J. N. Hutcheson. St. Louis.
Montana.....	W. S. Votaw..... Helena.	W. F. Panhauser..... Great Falls.	F. M. Hughes. Great Falls.
Nebraska.....	W. B. McArthur..... Lincoln.	J. F. Zellinger..... David City.	C. E. Eiseley. Norfolk.
New Hampshire.....	Cyrus H. Little..... Manchester.	Daniel H. McLinn... Plymouth.	Walter H. Willey. Somersworth.
New Jersey.....	Abraham L. Sparks... Camden.	Theodore E. Jones... Orange.	Jas. E. Pierson. Hopewell.
New York.....	W. H. Robertson..... Cortland.	Lewis J. Macy..... Pulaski.	Berkley Simpson. Newfield.
Ohio.....	Dan S. Gardner..... Massillon.	Don C. Cable..... Nelsonville.	J. J. Horen. Xenia.
Oregon.....	E. Hofer..... Salem.	D. M. Dwlre..... Silverton.	Leon W. Briggs. Heppner.
Pennsylvania.....	Horace M. Lowry..... Indiana.	S. S. Horn..... Easton.	W. E. Caboon. Scranton.
Rhode Island.....	Wm. M. P. Bowen..... Providence.	James Warren, Jr. . Providence.	Reuben H. Dexter. Pawtucket.
South Dakota.....	W. S. Carpenter..... Iroquois.	C. G. La Blond..... Chamberlain.	John Dickerson. Grotton.
Vermont.....	W. M. Sargent..... South Royalton.	C. F. Rleh..... Middlebury.	E. M. Kellogg. West Rutland.
Washington.....	W. H. Fletcher..... Tacoma.	J. J. Howser..... Toledo.	A. T. Bedell. Walla Walla.
West Virginia.....	Edward O. Bower.... Parkersburg.	J. K. Gano..... Huntington.	R. L. Fleming. Fairmont.
Wisconsin.....	Walter C. Winter.... La Crosse.	B. H. Wood..... West Superior.	Joseph L. Moore. Kewaunee.

Table No. 6—ROSTER OF DIVISION ADJUTANTS AND QUARTERMASTERS. 1893-94.

DIVISION.	ADJUTANT.	QUARTERMASTER.
Alabama and Tennessee	W. M. Hoover	Roy A. Hobbs.
Arkansas	Harriman, Tenn. A. T. Schuster	Harriman, Tenn. J. E. Finney.
California	Huntington J. A. Medlar	Huntington. C. S. Traphagen.
Colorado	Los Angeles C. F. Patterson	Los Angeles. O. W. Miller.
Connecticut	La Junta A. L. Southmayd	La Junta. Anthony Dixon.
Illinois	Middletown Harry T. Moore	Middletown. James I. Lyons.
Indiana	Chicago, 78 Fifth Ave. Samuel S. Mullen	Chicago, 78 Fifth Ave. R. S. Thompson.
Iowa	Rising Sun James D. Rowen	Rising Sun. Walter A. Hunt.
Kansas	Des Moines H. W. Huffman	Des Moines. Carl E. Knox.
Kentucky	Emporia W. R. Rudy	Emporia. W. C. Wills.
Maine	Maysville John C. Blake	Maysville. Frank L. Beals.
Maryland	Auburn Thomas H. Means	Auburn. M. V. Brown.
Massachusetts	Washington, D. C. Fred E. Bolton	Washington, D. C. S. A. Pickering.
Michigan	Boston, Faneuil Hall. W. H. Green	Lowell. S. B. Marble.
Minnesota	Hillsdale F. C. Gleason	Hillsdale. F. L. Mullen.
Missouri	Madella E. M. Hanson	Madella. W. A. Brown.
Montana	St. Joseph George O. Freeman	St. Joseph. U. S. Butler.
Nebraska	Helena H. T. Bowen	Helena. J. C. Seacrest.
New Hampshire	Lincoln John N. Kendall	Lincoln. Frank H. Challs.
New Jersey	Manchester Fred O. Thatcher	Manchester. V. D. Renwick, Sr.
New York	Camden L. M. Alexander	Camden. C. H. Fenner.
Ohio	Cortland W. B. Martin	Cortland. H. W. Elsass.
Oregon	Massillon R. H. Leabe	Massillon. S. E. Howard.
Pennsylvania	Salem H. H. Hammer	Salem. C. E. Diefenderfer.
Rhode Island	Reading James Franklin	Reading. C. H. Greene.
South Dakota	Providence M. M. Wheeler	Providence. C. T. Liddle.
Vermont	Troquois W. W. Rogers	Troquois. Joseph E. Eldredge.
Washington	South Royalton J. A. Pleasants	South Royalton. E. J. Wright.
West Virginia	Tacoma W. W. Dent	Tacoma. Edwin D. Hazen.
Wisconsin	Parkersburg W. A. Bacon	Parkersburg. W. A. Bacon.
	La Crosse La Crosse	La Crosse. La Crosse.

Table No. 7.—TIMES AND PLACES OF HOLDING DIVISION ENCAMPMENTS, 1893.

DIVISION.	PLACE.	TIME.
Alabama and Tennessee.....	Greenville, Tenn.....	May 3 and 4.
Arkansas.....	Fort Smith.....	May 29 and 30.
California.....	Pasadena.....	March 20 to 23.
Colorado.....	Colorado Springs.....	July 5 to 7.
Connecticut.....	Rockville.....	February 9.
Illinois.....	Belvidere.....	July 1 to 6.
Indiana.....	Terre Haute.....	July 5 and 6.
Iowa.....	Council Bluffs.....	July 20 to 22.
Kansas.....	Pittsburg.....	February 21.
Kentucky.....	Maysville.....	June 7 and 8.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	June 14 and 15.
Maryland.....	Wilmington, Del.....	June 14 and 15.
Massachusetts.....	New Bedford.....	June 14 and 15.
Michigan.....	Lapeer.....	June 6 and 7.
Minnesota.....	Alexandria.....	June 13 and 14.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.....	June 20 to 22.
Montana.....	Great Falls.....	May 10 and 11.
Nebraska.....	West Point.....	June 14.
New Hampshire.....	Nashua.....	June 6 and 7.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	February 16.
New York.....	Clayton.....	June 20 to 23.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	June 20 to 22.
Oregon.....	Oregon City.....	May 2 and 3.
Pennsylvania.....	Honesdale.....	June 6 to 8.
Rhode Island.....	Pawtucket.....	February 14.
South Dakota.....	Chamberlain.....	June 6 to 8.
Vermont.....	Brattleboro.....	June 8.
Washington.....	North Yakima.....	June 14 and 15.
West Virginia.....	Grafton.....	April 27.
Wisconsin.....	Ashland.....	June 21 and 22.

Table No. 8.—List of CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED, AND CHARTERS ISSUED, DURING THE PAST YEAR.

DIVISION.	Number of Camp.	LOCATION.	Date of Approval.	Number of Applicants.	Date of Muster.	Number Mustered.	Date of Charter.
Alabama and Tenn.	11	Smedville.....	July 11, 02.	18	Aug. 20, 02.	18	Oct. 22, 02.
	13	Butler.....	July 18, 02.	20	Aug. 21, 02.	18	Oct. 22, 02.
	15	Huntsville.....	July 27, 02.	15			
Arkansas.	16	Union X Roads.....	Oct. 31, 02.	21	Dec. 14, 02.	29	Mar. 6, 03.
	21	Sulphur Rock.....	Apr. 11, 02.	15	Aug. 6, 02.	16	Oct. 7, 02.
	1	Limestone Valley.....	July 6, 02.	17	Oct. 1, 02.	15	Oct. 13, 02.
California	2	Dublin, Texas.....	Apr. 14, 03.	16	May 1, 03.	15	June 16, 03.
	42	Judsonia.....	Apr. 17, 03.	28	May 6, 03.	31	May 24, 03.
	47	Los Angeles.....	Jan. 31, 03.	18	Dec. 31, 02.	17	Jan. 31, 03.
Colorado	48	Woodland.....	Jan. 31, 03.	16	Dec. 20, 02.	16	Mar. 15, 03.
	10	Canon City.....	Feb. 6, 03.	38	Mar. 21, 03.	27	Apr. 3, 03.
	17	Ft. Collins.....	Feb. 27, 03.	48	Mar. 4, 03.	48	Mar. 25, 03.
Connecticut	9	Leadville.....	Apr. 11, 03.	31	Apr. 13, 03.	24	May 5, 03.
	12	New Windsor.....	Apr. 21, 03.	24	Apr. 29, 03.	15	May 6, 03.
	1	Tucson, Arizona.....	May 9, 03.	27	May 30, 03.	15	June 6, 03.
Illinois.	18	Loveland.....	May 9, 03.	16	May 20, 03.	17	May 29, 03.
	19	Rocky Ford.....	May 29, 03.	18	June 28, 03.	17	July 4, 03.
	4	Norwich.....	Sept. 26, 02.	40	Oct. 6, 02.	30	Oct. 19, 02.
Indiana	5	N. Grosvenordale.....	Jan. 13, 03.	21	Feb. 2, 03.	20	Feb. 11, 03.
	12	Paxton.....	July 6, 02.	24	Oct. 7, 02.	24	Oct. 26, 02.
	13	New Palestine.....	July 20, 02.	18	Aug. 9, 02.	18	Aug. 29, 02.
Iowa	17	Birds.....	July 23, 02.	21	Sept. 23, 02.	15	Nov. 4, 02.
	20	Enfield.....	Sept. 3, 02.	20	Sept. 20, 02.	16	Oct. 20, 02.
	27	Hildago.....	Sept. 3, 02.	17	Oct. 18, 02.	15	Dec. 5, 02.
Iowa	28	Rockwood.....	Nov. 4, 02.	18	Dec. 7, 02.	15	Dec. 10, 02.
	29	Fernwood.....	Nov. 25, 02.	21	Jan. 7, 03.	15	Jan. 19, 03.
	127	Arthur.....	Dec. 26, 02.	20	Jan. 4, 03.	19	Jan. 17, 03.
Iowa	31	Stockton.....	Feb. 13, 03.	26	Mar. 18, 03.	18	Mar. 22, 03.
	32	Farina.....	Feb. 13, 03.	21	Mar. 6, 03.	17	Mar. 24, 03.
	187	Piper City.....	Feb. 25, 03.	16	Mar. 27, 03.	15	Apr. 25, 03.
Iowa	33	Cordova.....	Mar. 21, 03.	17	Apr. 29, 03.	15	May 2, 03.
	31	Williamsville.....	Mar. 27, 03.	23	Mar. 31, 03.	20	May 10, 03.
	35	Victoria.....	Apr. 21, 03.	28	May 24, 03.	16	June 1, 03.
Iowa	36	Gilman.....	Apr. 25, 03.	17	May 23, 03.	15	June 7, 03.
	37	Woodhull.....	May 4, 03.	17	May 12, 03.	15	May 22, 03.
	38	Atwood.....	May 22, 03.	20			
Iowa	30	Princeton.....	June 17, 03.	23	July 7, 03.	19	July 29, 03.
	32	Free-Landville.....	June 8, 02.	24	June 25, 02.	18	Nov. 17, 02.
	31	Clarksburg.....	June 8, 02.	17	Dec. 5, 02.	18	Dec. 20, 02.
Iowa	23	Linden.....	June 11, 02.	25			
	10	Silver Lake.....	Aug. 27, 02.	22	Sept. 16, 02.	10	Oct. 22, 02.
	4	Moore's Hill.....	Sept. 13, 02.	24	Oct. 12, 02.	21	Oct. 22, 02.
Iowa	13	Hymera.....	Nov. 12, 02.	15	Dec. 10, 02.	15	Jan. 6, 03.
	5	Marshall.....	Dec. 5, 02.	21	Dec. 17, 02.	23	Dec. 22, 02.
	18	Kewanna.....	Jan. 5, 03.	16	Feb. 14, 03.	17	Feb. 20, 03.
Iowa	340	Sharpsville.....	Jan. 28, 03.	20			
	96	Monroe City.....	Mar. 1, 03.	19	Mar. 14, 03.	16	Apr. 22, 03.
	98	Parkersburg.....	Mar. 1, 03.	17	Mar. 11, 03.	18	Mar. 23, 03.
Iowa	311	Sugar Branch.....	Mar. 1, 03.	18	Mar. 18, 03.	20	Mar. 22, 03.
	9	Nulls Mills.....	Mar. 20, 03.	18	Apr. 12, 03.	18	May 15, 03.
	14	Red Key.....	Mar. 20, 03.	15	Mar. 28, 03.	27	Apr. 1, 03.
Iowa	10	Mt. Vernon.....	Apr. 24, 03.	28	May 1, 03.	18	May 9, 03.
	15	Elnora.....	Apr. 26, 03.	15			
	7	Martz.....	May 3, 03.	22	May 26, 03.	22	May 31, 03.
Iowa	293	Anderson.....	May 4, 03.	28	May 24, 03.	30	May 27, 03.
	21	Galveston.....	May 6, 03.	18	May 9, 03.	17	May 15, 03.
	122	Wolcott.....	June 14, 03.	16	June 23, 03.	16	May 28, 03.
Iowa	106	Jasper.....	June 29, 03.	20	July 12, 03.	15	July 20, 03.
	280	Eddora.....	July 14, 02.	19	July 29, 02.	17	Aug. 27, 02.
	281	Rose Hill.....	July 21, 02.	20	Aug. 2, 02.	16	Aug. 27, 02.
Iowa	282	Union.....	July 25, 02.	21	Aug. 23, 02.	22	Aug. 27, 02.
	218	Reinbeck.....	July 30, 02.	18	Sept. 12, 02.	15	Dec. 30, 02.
	130	Carson.....	Oct. 11, 02.	15	Oct. 31, 02.	15	Nov. 14, 02.
Iowa	1	De Witt.....	Oct. 26, 02.	21	Nov. 11, 02.	10	Nov. 14, 02.
	88	Fort Madison.....	Nov. 17, 02.	40	Nov. 23, 02.	45	Nov. 28, 02.
	103	Oelwein.....	Dec. 19, 02.	20	Dec. 31, 02.	10	Jan. 17, 03.
Iowa	26	Hedford.....	Jan. 26, 03.	25	Feb. 9, 03.	16	Feb. 17, 03.
	283	Weldon.....	Mar. 6, 03.	24	Mar. 14, 03.	20	Mar. 27, 03.
	78	Cresco.....	Apr. 11, 03.	21	May 3, 03.	15	May 20, 03.
Iowa	114	Mason City.....	May 1, 03.	29			
	35	Keokuk.....	May 6, 03.	19	Apr. 27, 03.	19	May 6, 03.
	284	Goldfield.....	May 9, 03.	19	May 19, 03.	15	June 4, 03.
Iowa	74	De Soto.....	May 15, 03.	26	May 20, 03.	23	June 3, 03.
	3	Charlon.....	July 3, 03.	41	July 18, 03.	24	July 27, 03.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

TABLE No. 8—LIST of CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED, AND CHARTERS ISSUED, DURING THE PAST YEAR—Continued.

DIVISION.	Number of Camp.	LOCATION.	Date of Approval.	Number of Applicants.	Date of Muster.	Number Mustered.	Date of Charter.
Iowa	111	Battle Creek	July 31, 93.	15	June 19, 93.	15	July 31, 93
Kansas	38	Richland	" 16, 92	27	Oct. 11, 92.	27	Oct. 20, 92
"	47	Nickerson	" 28, 92	20	Aug. 5, 92.	19	Aug. 28, 92
"	48	Wilder	Aug. 24, 92.	19	" 17, 92.	16	" 28, 92
"	72	Lawrence	" 24, 92.	20	" 8, 92.	21	Oct. 7, 92
"	49	Wichita	" 30, 92.	33	Sept. 3, 92.	33	Sep. 16, 92
"	50	Syracuse	Oct. 8, 92.	12	Oct. 18, 92.	33	Oct. 22, 92
"	89	Arkansas City	" 29, 92.	27	Nov. 4, 92.	33	Dec. 1, 92
"	53	Paola	Dec. 16, 92.	33	Dec. 22, 92.	33	Dec. 27, 92
"	51	Grove City	Jan. 3, 93.	17	Jan. 21, 93.	18	Jan. 30, 93
"	101	El Dorado	" 4, 93.	57	Dec. 16, 92.	56	" 4, 93
"	73	Manhattan	" 11, 93.	21	Jan. 28, 93.	17	Feb. 3, 93
"	58	Russell	" 13, 93.	15	" 25, 93.	22	Jan. 30, 93
"	59	Beattie	" 14, 93.	22	" 21, 93.	22	Feb. 6, 93
"	62	Whitewater	" 27, 93.	17	" 23, 93.	19	Jan. 27, 93
"	103	Cherryvale	Feb. 7, 93.	25	Feb. 14, 93.	10	Feb. 18, 93
"	65	Douglas	" 10, 93.	20	" 4, 93.	17	" 10, 93
"	70	Plainville	" 18, 93.	28	" 14, 93.	16	" 18, 93
"	68	Cedar Vale	" 20, 93.	20	" 15, 93.	20	" 20, 93
"	71	Wamego	" 20, 93.	16	" 18, 93.	16	" 20, 93
"	79	Greeley	" 20, 93.	16	" 15, 93.	16	" 20, 93
"	81	Lamar	" 20, 93.	17	" 17, 93.	16	" 20, 93
"	98	Ellis	Mar. 15, 93.	24	Apr. 7, 93.	16	May 12, 93
"	110	Coffeyville	" 15, 93.	29	Mar. 18, 93.	30	" 5, 93
"	94	Bunker Hill	" 22, 93.	19	Apr. 8, 93.	19	" 12, 93
"	97	Calo	" 31, 93.	15	" 21, 93.	17	" 12, 93
"	100	Brownell	" 31, 93.	17	" 15, 93.	15	" 12, 93
"	102	Topeka	Apr. 13, 93.	17	" 25, 93.	15	July 31, 93
"	106	Seattsville	June 17, 93.	15			
"	105	Cedarville	" 17, 93.	15	June 29, 93.	15	July 31, 93
"	107	Benton	" 19, 93.	16			
"	121	Hamilton	" 20, 93.	16			
"	125	Queenemo	July 15, 93.	22	July 27, 93.	15	Aug. 7, 93
"	126	Lyndon	" 26, 93.	25	" 31, 93.	27	" 4, 93
"	116	Ottawa	" 29, 93.	134	June 20, 93.	130	July 29, 93
"	118	Chetopa	Aug. 11, 93.	16	Aug. 5, 93.	16	Aug. 11, 93
Kentucky	5	Munfordville	" 31, 92.	15	Sept. 17, 92.	15	Oct. 7, 92
"	1	Olive Hill	Sept. 14, 92.	20	Oct. 26, 92.	18	Nov. 23, 92
"	21	Louisville	" 24, 92.	16	" 11, 92.	15	Dec. 3, 92
"	6	Lexington	Nov. 10, 92.	10	Dec. 29, 92.	15	Jan. 4, 93
"	8	Bolts Fork	Dec. 5, 92.	17	" 18, 92.	16	Dec. 22, 92
"	3	Augusta	Apr. 4, 93.	15	Apr. 13, 93.	19	Apr. 17, 93
"	7	Louisville	" 25, 93.	18	May 12, 93.	24	June 8, 93
Maine	15	Pittsfield	Oct. 4, 92.	18	July 30, 92.	18	Oct. 4, 92
"	9	Norway	" 4, 92.	19	Sept. 22, 92.	31	" 4, 92
"	8	Farmington	May 13, 93.	18	May 25, 93.	31	July 31, 93
Maryland	11	Eastville, Va.	June 8, 92.	15	June 13, 92.	15	Nov. 19, 92
"	4	Centreville	Sept. 7, 92.	15	Dec. 12, 92.	29	Dec. 16, 92
"	7	Baltimore	Oct. 17, 92.	21	Oct. 28, 92.	18	Nov. 19, 92
"	5	Cumberland	" 17, 92.	22	Dec. 15, 92.	15	Jan. 30, 93
"	2	Henderson, N. C.	" 17, 92.	27	Nov. 25, 92.	22	Dec. 9, 92
"	1	Anacosta, D. C.	Dec. 5, 92.	15	Dec. 21, 92.	16	" 31, 92
"	12	Washington, D. C.	" 26, 92.	27	Feb. 1, 93.	19	Mar. 16, 93
"	13	North East	Mar. 11, 93.	17	Mar. 17, 93.	18	Mar. 23, 93
"	14	Roanoke, Va.	" 23, 93.	22	" 31, 93.	24	Apr. 7, 93
"	17	Maysville, Va.	May 2, 93.	15	May 20, 93.	15	May 29, 93
"	18	Tyaskin	" 29, 93.	18	June 19, 93.	16	June 30, 93
Massachusetts	55	Cumington	July 16, 92.	17	Aug. 6, 92.	15	Aug. 22, 92
"	7	Boston	Jan. 12, 93.	15	Jan. 9, 93.	15	Mar. 27, 93
"	107	Greenfield	Mar. 20, 93.	29	Mar. 30, 93.	29	Apr. 3, 93
"	85	W. Hoyston	May 20, 93.	23	May 20, 93.	29	June 3, 93
Michigan	12	Byron Center	June 23, 92.	15	July 31, 92.	15	Sep. 7, 92
"	11	Burnips Corners	July 21, 92.	15	Aug. 18, 92.	15	" 16, 92
"	1	Flint	Aug. 9, 92.	27	" 25, 92.	25	Oct. 1, 92
"	2	Cass City	Nov. 29, 92.	41	Dec. 11, 92.	32	Dec. 20, 92
"	15	Hopkins Station	Mar. 8, 93.	21	Mar. 8, 93.	21	Apr. 10, 93
"	6	Lafayetteburg	" 28, 93.	28	Apr. 7, 93.	21	" 11, 93
"	10	Lake City	May 6, 93.	15	May 13, 93.	16	June 28, 93
"	14	Grand Rapids	" 22, 93.	28	June 2, 93.	27	June 6, 93
Minnesota	22	Detroit	June 1, 93.	18	June 3, 93.	23	" 6, 93
"	23	Perham	Sept. 12, 92.	15	Aug. 16, 92.	16	Sep. 13, 92
"	25	St. Louis Park	Jan. 2, 93.	21	Dec. 19, 92.	15	Jan. 2, 93
"	27	Burtman	Feb. 9, 93.	28	Feb. 14, 93.	32	Feb. 23, 93
"	41	Winona	" 24, 93.	18	Mar. 2, 93.	15	Mar. 9, 93

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

TABLE No. 8.—LIST OF CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED, AND CHARTERS ISSUED, DURING THE PAST YEAR—Continued.

DIVISION.	Number of Camp.	LOCATION.	Date of Approval.	Number of Applicants.	Date of Muster.	Number Mustered.	Date of Charter.
Minnesota	24	Stewart	Mar. 22, 03.	20	Mar. 25, 03.	24	Mar. 20, 03
"	24	Garden City	May 5, 03.	16	May 16, 03.	10	May 20, 03
"	17	Luverne	July 20, 03.	23	"	"	"
Missouri	12	Joplin	Apr. 27, 02.	16	May 5, 03.	25	Mar. 20, 03
"	14	New Union	July 9, 02.	21	Aug. 13, 02.	15	Aug. 22, 02
"	23	Gallatin	" 25, 02.	18	" 2, 02.	16	" 22, 02
"	29	Clarksville	" 25, 02.	17	" 7, 02.	15	" 22, 02
"	30	Farmington	" 29, 02.	16	" 30, 02.	15	" 20, 02
"	1	Springfield	Sept. 29, 02.	17	"	"	"
"	2	Olean	Mar. 31, 03.	19	"	"	"
"	1	St. Louis	May 22, 03.	18	"	"	"
"	56	Lutesville	" 29, 03.	15	"	"	"
"	3	Bland	June 3, 03.	22	"	"	"
"	4	St. Louis	July 7, 03.	20	July 21, 03.	19	Aug. 5, 03
"	3	Perryville	" 29, 03.	17	"	"	"
"	4	Indian Grove	" 29, 03.	19	"	"	"
Montana	5		"	"	"	"	"
"	12	Great Falls	May 30, 02.	16	Aug. 12, 02.	18	Sept. 27, 02
"	3	Salt Lake City	July 23, 02.	27	Oct. 7, 02.	28	Nov. 12, 02
"	4	Miles City	Nov. 12, 02.	16	Nov. 25, 02.	15	Dec. 23, 02
"	1	Provo City, Utah	Mar. 24, 03.	18	Apr. 12, 03.	16	Apr. 22, 03
"	1	Boise City, Idaho	June 26, 03.	28	July 21, 03.	25	Aug. 1, 03
Nebraska	9	Kenesaw	July 11, 02.	29	Sept. 24, 02.	18	Oct. 7, 02
"	24	Haltzler	Oct. 5, 02.	20	Nov. 20, 02.	17	Dec. 2, 02
"	10	Bellwood	Nov. 25, 02.	15	Dec. 1, 02.	15	" 17, 02
"	14	Raymond	Dec. 16, 02.	21	" 31, 02.	18	Feb. 13, 03
"	15	Long Pine	Jan. 2, 03.	18	Jan. 5, 03.	18	Jan. 25, 03
"	17	Sidney	" 2, 03.	23	" 21, 03.	32	Feb. 17, 03
"	18	Huntley	" 2, 03.	20	"	"	"
"	21	Curtis	Feb. 17, 03.	23	Mar. 18, 03.	25	June 8, 03
"	23	Champion	" 17, 03.	16	"	"	"
"	127	Wilsonville	Mar. 2, 03.	15	Apr. 25, 03.	15	Apr. 2, 03
"	27	Arlington	" 8, 03.	23	Mar. 28, 03.	22	Apr. 3, 03
"	13	Gordon	" 8, 03.	21	" 30, 03.	21	" 19, 03
"	4	Bradshaw	" 23, 03.	17	Apr. 22, 03.	17	May 2, 03
"	28	Lexington	" 23, 03.	20	Mar. 27, 03.	20	Apr. 3, 03
"	29	Ravenna	Apr. 17, 03.	21	Apr. 29, 03.	19	May 12, 03
"	160	Waverly	July 12, 03.	19	June 21, 03.	10	July 20, 03
"	31	Hay Springs	Aug. 2, 03.	19	"	"	"
New Hampshire	2	Concord	Oct. 3, 02.	35	Oct. 17, 02.	37	Oct. 22, 02
"	4	Claremont	Apr. 17, 03.	21	Apr. 28, 03.	21	May 3, 03
New Jersey	32	Flemington	Dec. 12, 02.	21	Nov. 17, 02.	21	Dec. 12, 02
"	35	Bloomington	" 14, 02.	18	Dec. 17, 02.	19	Jan. 9, 03
"	34	Rahway	Jan. 6, 03.	15	" 14, 02.	15	Feb. 27, 03
"	37	Deckertown	Feb. 10, 03.	18	Feb. 15, 03.	18	" 23, 03
"	37	Riverside	Mar. 3, 03.	14	Mar. 4, 03.	15	Mar. 20, 03
"	11	Cape May	Apr. 24, 03.	16	May 6, 03.	15	May 17, 03
New York	14	Sherman	Sept. 2, 02.	20	Aug. 10, 02.	20	Sept. 2, 02
"	142	Russell	Oct. 3, 02.	20	" 29, 02.	20	Oct. 17, 02
"	155	Shortsville	" 17, 02.	21	" 25, 02.	20	" 17, 02
"	24	Union	Nov. 6, 02.	13	Nov. 18, 02.	15	Dec. 10, 02
"	27	Dover Plains	Feb. 23, 03.	16	Mar. 23, 03.	15	Apr. 27, 03
"	29	Clifton Springs	Mar. 7, 03.	18	" 10, 03.	15	Apr. 1, 03
"	30	Franklinville	" 11, 03.	21	Apr. 6, 03.	30	Apr. 11, 03
"	33	Malne	Apr. 13, 03.	10	" 15, 03.	15	May 20, 03
"	37	Middletown	" 20, 03.	25	May 8, 03.	20	June 9, 03
Ohio	26	Redwood	May 3, 03.	20	" 19, 03.	19	May 24, 03
"	12	Utica	June 20, 02.	21	Aug. 23, 02.	21	Sept. 2, 02
"	41	Powell	May 6, 02.	33	May 14, 02.	30	Oct. 31, 02
"	43	Sullivan	July 18, 02.	16	Aug. 9, 02.	18	Sept. 9, 02
"	40	Batavia	Sept. 13, 02.	32	Sept. 23, 02.	28	Oct. 11, 02
"	42	Higginsport	Nov. 1, 02.	21	Nov. 22, 02.	21	Nov. 29, 02
"	51	Sardinia	Dec. 12, 02.	26	Dec. 27, 02.	18	Jan. 2, 03
"	52	North Columbus	" 10, 02.	16	Jan. 26, 03.	20	Feb. 10, 03
"	53	Port Clinton	Feb. 3, 03.	19	Feb. 6, 03.	16	" 13, 03
"	285	Sand Fork	" 17, 03.	24	" 27, 03.	25	Mar. 6, 03
"	54	St. Bernard	Mar. 2, 03.	29	Mar. 15, 03.	25	" 25, 03
"	366	St. Marys	Apr. 28, 03.	18	May 12, 03.	19	May 23, 03
"	234	Willshire	May 2, 03.	18	" 19, 03.	18	" 25, 03
"	62	Haysville	" 4, 03.	24	" 11, 03.	19	" 23, 03
"	63	Stryker	June 8, 03.	22	"	"	"
Oregon	1	Eugene	July 22, 01.	28	"	"	"
"	1	Cottage Grove	July 27, 02.	20	July 18, 02.	18	Dec. 16, 02
"	4	La Grande	Aug. 1, 02.	27	Sept. 21, 02.	19	Oct. 17, 02
"					" 3, 03.	33	Sept. 26, 02

TABLE No. 8—LIST OF CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED, AND CHARTERS ISSUED, DURING THE PAST YEAR—Concluded.

DIVISION.	Number of Camp.	LOCATION.	Date of Approval.	Number of Applicants.	Date of Muster.	Number Mustered.	Date of Charter.
Oregon.....	9	Ashland.....	Aug. 20, 92.	17	Sept. 15, 92.	15	Dec. 16, 92
"	6	Hupper.....	Apr. 4, 93..	19	Apr. 29, 93..	18	May 9, 93
* Pennsylvania.....	66	Williamsport.....	July 11, 92..	25	Aug. 2, 92..	17	Oct. 7, 92
"	69	Rays Hill.....	" 11, 92..	36	Oct. 6, 92..	20	" 13, 92
"	21	West Philadelphia.....	" 16, 92..	32	Aug. 1, 92..	28	Aug. 29, 93
"	70	Tidontoe.....	Dec. 5, 92..	20	Dec. 13, 92..	20	Dec. 30, 92
"	106	Wilkinsburg.....	" 24, 92..	35	Jan. 11, 93..	25	Jan. 25, 93
"	23	Philadelphia.....	Feb. 6, 93..	19	Mar. 2, 93..	20	Mar. 10, 93
"	240	Luthers Mills.....	Apr. 14, 93..	17	May 8, 93..	17	May 17, 93
"	121	Milton.....	May 4, 93..	62	" 18, 93..	33	" 29, 93
"	39	Philadelphia.....	" 8, 93..	21	" 17, 93..	18	" 22, 93
"	37	Spruce Creek.....	" 12, 93..	15	" 20, 93..	15	" 24, 93
"	175	Mountindale.....	" 23, 93..	20	June 19, 93..	19	June 26, 93
"	58	Myersdale.....	July 7, 93..	27	July 18, 93..	24	July 24, 93
"	71	Delta.....	" 20, 93..	20	"	"	"
"	73	Hammelstown.....	" 31, 93..	27	"	"	"
"	74	Mount Joy.....	Aug. 5, 93..	19	"	"	"
Rhode Island.....	9	Riverside.....	June 28, 93..	22	July 7, 93..	15	July 31, 93
South Dakota.....	2	Chamberlain.....	July 16, 92..	15	Aug. 6, 92..	15	Oct. 28, 93
"	13	Armour.....	Sept. 12, 92..	15	Oct. 1, 92..	15	" 13, 93
"	6	Woonsocket.....	Jan. 27, 93..	25	Jan. 3, 93..	25	Jan. 27, 93
"	8	Huron.....	Mar. 3, 93..	23	Mar. 29, 93..	18	Apr. 7, 93
"	1	Iroquois.....	" 4, 93..	19	" 28, 93..	25	" 7, 93
"	9	Hermosa.....	" 10, 93..	18	Apr. 1, 93..	16	" 10, 93
"	1	Devils Lake.....	Apr. 5, 93..	25	May 6, 93..	18	May 26, 93
"	10	Ashton.....	" 20, 93..	19	" 20, 93..	18	" 25, 93
"	12	Wessington.....	May 8, 93..	17	" 27, 93..	16	June 30, 93
"	14	Fargo, N. D.....	May 18, 93..	21	"	"	"
"	1	Frederick.....	July 1, 93..	16	"	"	"
Vermont.....	1	Barre.....	Jan. 28, 93..	23	Apr. 6, 93..	16	Apr. 15, 93
"	15	Weston.....	Mar. 2, 93..	16	Mar. 18, 93..	17	Mar. 28, 93
"	16	Williamstown.....	" 13, 93..	15	Apr. 8, 93..	18	Apr. 13, 93
"	5	Island Pond.....	Apr. 3, 93..	21	" 19, 93..	21	Apr. 23, 93
"	3	Reedsboro.....	July 22, 93..	15	June 15, 93..	15	July 22, 93
Washington.....	14	Crescent.....	" 18, 92..	21	July 31, 92..	16	Sept. 17, 92
"	3	Shelton.....	Dec. 12, 92..	23	Oct. 17, 92..	15	Dec. 12, 92
"	8	Sherman.....	Jan. 17, 93..	10	Jan. 28, 93..	16	Mar. 13, 93
"	9	Haller City.....	Mar. 24, 93..	16	Mar. 11, 93..	16	" 24, 93
"	12	Onkesdale.....	" 24, 93..	17	" 17, 93..	17	" 24, 93
West Virginia.....	38	Jackson C. H.....	Apr. 18, 92..	21	" 21, 92..	17	Dec. 5, 92
"	1	Shinnston.....	July 23, 92..	15	Aug. 17, 92..	15	Sept. 13, 92
"	2	Wick.....	Aug. 22, 92..	15	Sept. 17, 92..	15	Dec. 5, 92
"	3	Smithville.....	Oct. 4, 92..	17	Oct. 31, 92..	15	Nov. 22, 92
"	4	Lockharts.....	July 8, 91..	17	"	"	"
"	5	Queens.....	Aug. 12, 93..	22	"	"	"
Wisconsin.....	6	Amery.....	Dec. 10, 92..	16	Apr. 8, 93..	15	June 7, 93
"	7	Mt. Horeb.....	" 10, 92..	19	Dec. 24, 93..	17	Dec. 30, 92
"	12	Friendship.....	Jan. 2, 91..	15	Jan. 27, 93..	15	Feb. 27, 93
"	11	Kilbourn.....	" 4, 93..	17	" 28, 93..	21	" 17, 93
"	8	Woodstock.....	Feb. 17, 91..	17	Mar. 10, 93..	23	Mar. 16, 93
"	13	Eureka.....	" 22, 93..	23	May 13, 93..	17	May 22, 93

Table No. 9—LIST OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND ADJUTANT GENERAL.

2 Cabinet Desks.	4 Portraits Commanders-in-Chief (Griffin, Abbott, Webb and Hall).
1 Typewriter Cabinet.	4 Emblematic Shields.
1 Letter File Cabinet and Base.	1 Stand Commandery Colors.
1 Document File Cabinet and Base.	2 Seals.
1 Large Desk.	1 Letter Press.
9 Chairs.	1 Edison Mimeograph.
1 Table.	1 Blotter Bath.
1 Book Case.	1 Letter Scale.
2 Carpets.	
1 Case Embroidered Division Cap Marks.	

GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders No. 8.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Aug. 30, 1892.

1. Having been at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., at Helena, Mont., August 8 to 12, inclusive, 1892, duly elected and installed Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, I hereby assume command and establish headquarters at No. 6 Waldron Block, Hillsdale, Mich.

2. At the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and installed, and will be honored and obeyed accordingly:

Commander-in-Chief, Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, John R. Miller, Helena, Mont.

Council-in-Chief, John V. B. Clarkson, New York City; H. W. Wessells, Litchfield, Conn; Clayton H. Kochersperger, No. 1734 Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Quartermaster General, Rudolph Loebenstein, 84 LaSalle Street, Room 7, Oxford Building, Chicago, Ill.

3. The following officers of the Commandery-in-Chief have been appointed for the ensuing year, and will be honored and obeyed accordingly:

Adjutant General, Elias P. Lyon, No. 6 Waldron Block, Hillsdale, Mich.

Inspector General, Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

Judge Advocate General, W. Scott Beebe, Portland, Oregon.

Surgeon General, Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., Manhattan Club, New York City.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Charles McColley, Winnebago City, Minn.

4. To secure promptness in the transaction of all official business the following rules will be carefully observed: All communications for the Commander-in-Chief or Adjutant General will be addressed to No. 6 Waldron Block, Hillsdale, Mich. All reports will be addressed to Elias P. Lyon, Adjutant General. All drafts or money orders remitted for charter fees or per capita tax will be made payable to Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief. All requisitions for supplies and correspondence relating thereto will be addressed to Rudolph Loebenstein, Quartermaster General, 84 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Requisitions for supplies will not be honored by the Quartermaster General unless full payment accompanies same. Make remittance for supplies only by postoffice or express money order, registered letter, or drafts on Chicago or New York, payable to Rudolph Loebenstein, Quartermaster General. Personal checks will not be accepted.

5. W. S. Votaw, Helena, Mont., having been legally elected and installed Division Commander of the Division of Montana, will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

6. The trial Ritual was disapproved, and the present (old) Ritual remains the official Ritual. A prize of \$300 (\$100 each degree) was voted for an acceptable three-degree Ritual. Brothers desiring to compete for this prize will prepare Rituals of three degrees, illustrating the three tenets of our Order—Friendship, Charity, Loyalty—and submit the same for consideration of the Council-in-Chief prior to the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

7. The organization known as the S. V. Guards was made permanent, the Commandant to be commissioned for three years, and the Advisory Board reduced to three members, whose commissions shall run for three years after the termination of the commissions of the appointments made herein, whose commissions shall run for three, two and one years, respectively. In accordance with the above, the following appointments are announced, and said officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Commandant, George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill.

Advisory Board, three years, H. S. Foster, Burlington, Vt.; two years, H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, West Va.; one year, M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.

The Commander-in-Chief urges all armed Camps to take immediate steps to organize a company of Guards, thus securing the best military advantages

possible within our Order. All communications relative to such organizations will be addressed to Colonel George H. Hurlbut, Commandant S. V. Guards, Belvidere, Ill.

8. By vote of the Eleventh Annual Meeting, Camp officers will hereafter be designated by the old titles, as Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant. All other officers will retain the titles as provided by the Constitution adopted at Minneapolis.

9. The uniform and insignia of rank remain as described in Arts. XIII. and XIV. of Rules and Regulations.

10. Cincinnati, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the date thereof to be designated by the Council-in-Chief. The place is central, let the attendance be large.

11. Resolutions relative to an insurance feature, a three-degree Ritual, and other important matters, were adopted by the Eleventh Annual Meeting, but until the published proceedings of that meeting are received no further appointments will be made. The officers of the last administration have in charge such publication, and Past Adjutant General Tobias advises these headquarters that copies will be ready for distribution about October 1.

12. It was ordered that Art. II., Sec. 2. of Rules and Regulations, should limit the time allowed Division Adjutants to submit their consolidated reports to thirty days instead of sixty days. This rule will be strictly enforced for and after the current quarter. Our constitutional regulations as to returns and reports are reasonable, and will be rigidly adhered to. Long experience by your Commander-in-Chief, not only as a Captain of a Camp, but Colonel of a Division, enables him to see the evil results of laxity, and he insists that practical business methods shall be used, and reports and tax promptly forwarded. Brothers, as promptness and accuracy are within your power, will you not make compliance with the above rule your pleasant duty? It was voted that all Divisions delinquent for quarter ending June 30 must have correct reports, with tax in full, in hands of Adjutant General Lyon on or before September 15, or suffer suspension.

13. Next General Order will give in detail all changes made in Constitution, Rules and Regulations by the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

14. The bond of the Commander-in-Chief has been executed and forwarded to the Council-in-Chief, and the Commander-in-Chief has in his possession, duly executed, the bonds of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

15. Now that our country is being deeply agitated by the ferment of politics, it is well that every brother carefully read and consider Art. 13, page 20, of Camp Constitution. We must absolutely prohibit the mentioning of political questions in the Camp room, and as an organization must not participate in any manner in any political demonstration. As individuals, let us fully exercise our rights of sovereignty; as members of the Order of Sons of Veterans, let us hold our Order as sacred as our homes, free from all political friction or bitterness.

16. The National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be held in Washington, D. C., September 20-24. As this will doubtless be the greatest reunion of the men who fought the battles which gave us a free and undivided country since 1865, it is hoped and expected that thousands of the members of our Order will attend. All armed Camps or brothers, as well as uniformed but unarmed, can render efficient assistance at that notable gathering of our sires, and will at the earliest possible moment report for assignment to quarters and duty to E. R. Campbell, chairman Sons of Veterans Committee, at the "White Lot," adjacent to the White House, or by letter to P. O. box No. 693.

17. At the request of the Commander of the Division of South Dakota, so much of paragraph 6, General Order No. 6, as declared the charters of Camps Nos. 15 and 25 of said Division forfeited, is hereby annulled, and the charters of said Camps left in full force and effect.

18. In accepting the duties of Commander-in-Chief I realize fully the heavy responsibility of the office, but the success of my administration depends largely upon the individual members of our Order. Our Order is now so established in the several states, that an extension of our lines into new territory is practically barred, but there is not a single Division or Camp now or-

ganized that may not largely increase its efficiency and membership by earnest, consistent work by each member now upon our rolls. With each of you, as with your officers, rests the responsibility, and to you as to them must be given the credit when the year's success shall be recorded. Your Commander-in-Chief will be found constantly in the field, and looks to every member of the Order for unreserved, enthusiastic support and personal effort.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 9.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Oct. 1, 1892.

1. Brothers desiring to submit three-degree Rituals for consideration by the next National Encampment will carefully comply with the following resolution, which was adopted at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief:

"That a prize of three hundred (300) dollars be offered by this Encampment to the brother of the Order who shall prepare and submit to the Council-in-Chief, at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting of the Twelfth (12th) Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, the best three-degree Ritual, founded upon the three cardinal principles of the Order—Friendship, Charity, and Loyalty—embodying the prayers and obligations *verbatim*; and the installation and memorial ceremonies without material alteration, as the same now exist in the present Ritual.

"The members of the Council-in-Chief to be the judges and determine upon the merits of the various Rituals submitted, and that the said Council-in-Chief be required to report the Ritual decided upon by them as the best presented for the consideration and action of the Commandery-in-Chief, the said prize money of \$300. to be paid if the general plan, ideas and body of such Ritual so recommended by the Council-in-Chief be adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief, but not otherwise. And that the Council-in-Chief be authorized to meet at the place to be selected for the Twelfth Annual Encampment, and not more than four days prior to the time fixed for the opening session thereof, to consider and prepare a report upon the Rituals presented and proposed, and that the members of such Council-in-Chief be authorized to separately suggest therewith any changes, amendments or modifications as may seem desirable by them, providing the same are not inconsistent with the general plan, ideas or body of such Ritual.

"Provided, however, that if, in the opinion of the Council-in-Chief, a better Ritual than any one submitted can be formulated by the selection of one degree from each of the three Rituals submitted, or two degrees from one of said Rituals, and a third degree from a second Ritual so submitted, then one hundred dollars, for each of said degrees aggregating the aforesaid sum of three hundred dollars, and no more, shall be paid as above provided."

2. It was voted by the Eleventh Annual Meeting "That a standing committee of three (on Insurance) be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to carefully investigate, formulate a plan, and report at the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief." Complying therewith the following brothers will compose such committee, and enter upon the duty assigned at once: S. Jay Crumline, Dodge City, Kans.; A. W. Batchelder, Salem, Mass.; W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.

It was voted that the committee should serve without expense to the Commandery-in-Chief.

3. The World's Congress, auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, has made a patriotic suggestion that, at the same time the Exposition grounds at Chicago are being dedicated on October 21, 1892, the anniversary of the discovery of America, all the people of the United States unite in celebrating the anniversary, of which celebration the public schools of our Republic shall be everywhere the center; and the President of the United States, having by proclamation recommended the observance of the day by public demonstration, and by suitable exercises in the schools and other places of assembly throughout the land, I recommend that our Order participate to the fullest possible extent as Camps, where practicable, in patriotic exercises upon that day.

4. At the request of the Commanders of the Divisions of Iowa and South Dakota, so much of paragraph 6, General Orders No. 4, as declared the charter of Camp No. 14 of the Division of Iowa, forfeited, and so much of paragraph 6 of General Order No. 6, as declared the charter of Camp No. 34, of the Division of South Dakota, forfeited, are hereby annulled, and the charters of said Camps, left in full force and effect.

5. The Ladies' Aid Society may be made as helpful an auxiliary to our Order as is the W. R. C. to the G. A. R. thereby aiding us materially in reverent service to the G. A. R., and I urge Division Commanders to render every possible assistance to the officers of the L. A. S. in extending the growth of that valuable organization. That no misconstruction may retard the work of organizing new societies, I quote from the eligibility clause of that Order's Constitution as follows: "Membership shall consist of, first, mothers, wives and sisters of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil War of 1861-1865; second, female lineal descendants not less than sixteen years of age, of soldiers, sailors or marines; third, wives of Sons of Veterans." Complete information relative to formation of societies may be had by addressing the efficient National President, Miss Belle Gray, Washington, Iowa.

6. Since last report through General Orders the following Camps have surrendered their charters and the same are hereby annulled and their numbers declared vacant: Division of New York, Nos. 11, 41, 125, 169, 197; Division of Ohio, No. 357; Division of Pennsylvania, No. 68; Division of Illinois, No. 238; Division of Indiana, No. 143.

7. (Charter applications approved and Charters issued. See Table 8.)

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
84 LASALLE STREET, ROOM 7, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17, 1892. }

Marvin E. Hull, Commander-in-Chief, Hillsdale, Mich.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to submit the following report, supplemental to the last report of Quartermaster General Clarkson, covering the business of this department up to the beginning of your administration:

DR.		CR.
Cash on hand as per report..	\$3,358 43	
Received from:		
Florida.....	\$3 00	
Washington.....	2 00	
Oregon.....	13 45	
Colorado.....	105 04	
Michigan.....	4 00	
Kentucky.....	1 08	
Maine.....	3 40	
Wisconsin.....	36 96	
Indiana.....	130 44	
Rhode Island....	33	
	299 70	
Total.....	\$3,658 13	
		Paid Postage, Telegrams and Stationery..... \$2 81
		Expenses Inspector General during the year.... 23 05
		Gold Cross for Gen. Tobias.. 75 00
		Expenses Eleventh Annual Encampment..... 2,802 41
		Cash on hand to balance.... 754 86
		Total..... \$3,658 13

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions for supplies.....	\$64 49	Various Divisions.....	\$96 44
Cash in hands of Commander-in-Chief.....	250 00	Major A. P. Davis.....	938 40
Cash in hands of Quartermaster General Clarkson..	504 86	Andersonville Prison Fund..	43 50
Supplies.....	2,586 67	Surplus.....	2,781 73
Furniture.....	454 07		
Total.....	\$3,860 07	Total.....	\$3,850 07

PROFIT AND LOSS, AUGUST 1 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.

LOSSES.		GAINS.	
General Expenses.....	\$98 05	By balance (net loss)....	\$2,903 27
Office Expenses.....	2 81		
Eleventh Annual Encampment.....	2,802 41		
Total.....	\$2,903 27	Total.....	\$2,903 27

8. It is hoped that Division Commanders will be so prompt in making reports for quarter ending September 30 that General Orders No. 11 may contain the consolidated reports for that quarter. Energetic work by Division officers will bring about this very desirable result.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 10.

HILLSDALE, MICH. Nov. 29, 1892.

1. Division officers will see that Art. VII., Chap. II., Camp Constitution, is complied with.

2. General Orders No. 8 announced the change made at Helena Encampment of Secs. 2 and 6, Art. II., page 49, Rules and Regulations, requiring Division Adjutants and Quartermasters to make quarterly reports within thirty instead of sixty days. Written official notice of this change from these headquarters was also sent Division Commanders, yet these orders have been delayed for more than two weeks to enable Division Commanders to make the best showing possible, and leniency has been exercised, because of the change in the law so recently, and because of the unsettled conditions caused by the excitement of the political campaign just closed. The Commander-in-Chief now confidently expects that the reports for quarter ending December 31 will be sent within the month of January.

3. All Division Adjutants will at once provide themselves with new Form No. 37 for quarterly report, as the old form has one column which produces much confusion and misunderstanding.

4. Division Commanders will see that their Quartermasters carefully comply with the rule embodied in Form No. 38, and not close their books for the quarter without entering the amount of tax paid for the quarter.

5. Balances in opening new quarterly reports must in each case agree with the balances (in each column) reported for the preceding quarter.

6. The following changes in prices on requisition blank are officially announced by the Quartermaster General: Drill Regulations, 30 cents; Military Science and Tactics, \$1.50, and Form No. 6 is increased in price to 40 cents.

7. The Quartermaster General will not issue a new edition of Constitution, Rules and Regulations, owing to the fact that 51,000 copies of last issue were left on hand, and the only material changes made at the recent National

Encampment were the ones changing the titles of Camp officers back to those used prior to the Minneapolis Encampment, viz: Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, and the change relative to quarterly reports noted in Sec. 2 of these orders; but inserts will be printed showing these changes, which will be placed in the Constitutions issued by the Quartermaster General hereafter, and may be placed in those now in hands of the brothers throughout the Order.

8. Information is at hand from the officers of the last administration that the proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Encampment will be ready for issue early in December.

9. Since last report through General Orders the following Camps have surrendered their charters, and the same are hereby annulled: Division of Pennsylvania, Nos. 44, 56, 85, 279, 292; Division of New Jersey, Nos. 14, 28, 33, 39; Division of Iowa, No. 212; Division of Kansas, No. 25.

10. (Charter applications approved and charters issued. See Table 8.)

11. Division officers will carefully note and strictly comply with *Sec. 4 of General Orders No. 8*, current series. This is important!

12. The Commander-in-Chief desires to especially commend the Divisions of Montana, Arkansas, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New York, Oregon and Pennsylvania on the excellent showing made for the quarter ending September 30, Montana showing a gain of over 100 per cent. In this connection he desires to urge the officers of such Divisions as show losses to take fresh courage, incite their commands to increased energy, and prove by results shown for the quarter ending December 31 that those losses were only apparent, not real.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
84 LA SALLE STREET, ROOM 7, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 12, 1892. }

Morrin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Hillsdale, Mich.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to submit my report for the fractional quarter ending September 30, 1892:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Dr.		Cr.	
*Cash received from General Hall.....	\$250 00		
Cash received for Charter Fees.....	40 00		
Cash received for Per Capita Tax.....	227 82		
Cash received for Supplies..	500 00		
		Paid for:	
		Furniture	\$175 61
		Supplies, including cost of shipment.....	137 25
		Office Expenses.....	179 95
		General Expenses, including transfer of headquarters from New York....	174 87
		General Orders.....	12 00
		Traveling Expenses.....	11 95
		Salaries.....	100 00
		Miscellaneous.....	2 81
		Cash on hand.....	223 44
Total.....	\$1,017 88	Total.....	\$1,017 88
Sept. 30, Supplies on hand as per inventory....			\$2, 513 37

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions.....	\$206 68	Various Divisions.....	\$16 16
Furniture.....	629 06	Major A. P. Davis.....	1,343 10
Supplies.....	2,513 37	Andersonville Prison Fund..	43 50
Cash in hands of General Clarkson.....	504 86	Surplus.....	2,675 25
Cash on hand.....	223 44		
Total.....	\$4,078 01	Total.....	\$4,078 01

PROFIT AND LOSS, SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

LOSSES.		GAINS.	
To supplies (extra quality books reduced in price)...	\$118 43	By Charter Fees.....	\$52 00
General Orders.....	12 00	By Per Capita Tax.....	403 40
Salaries.....	100 00	By Supplies, profit.....	35 32
Traveling Expenses.....	11 95	By balance, net loss.....	106 48
Office Exnenses.....	179 95		
General Expenses.....	174 87		
Total.....	\$597 20	Total.....	\$597 20

*The item "Cash on hand to balance, \$754.86," in General Order No. 9, should have read "Cash in hands of General Hall and General Clarkson \$754.86," as the funds were in their hands.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 1.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Jan. 7, 1893.

1. The Journal of Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief is ready for distribution. Any member of the Order can obtain a copy of same by sending to the Quartermaster General nine cents for postage.

Division Commanders can obtain same from Quartermaster General by stating number desired, and paying freight or express charges on them.

2. Inserts for present Constitution, Rules and Regulations have been prepared, giving constitutional changes made at Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, and may be obtained free of cost by Division Commanders from the Quartermaster General, and by members through requisition on Division Quartermasters. All of Forms 24 and 25 now on hand are obsolete. New forms are now ready for issuance by the Quartermaster General. Circulars of instruction to Assistant Inspectors will be furnished free and without requisition therefor. A copy of this circular of instruction should accompany each set of blanks sent to Assistant Inspectors.

A new form (44), Division Transfer Cards, has been issued, and can be obtained of the Quartermaster General. Price, 40 cents per hundred.

Forms 30 and 33 have been changed from printed to lithographed forms and price advanced to \$1 per hundred.

Form 5½ has been improved in quality, as ordered by the Eleventh National Encampment, and price advanced to 40 cents per hundred.

Form 34 has been abolished, being consolidated with Form 22.

Communications for the Quartermaster General should not be written on requisition blanks, but enclosed therewith.

3. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of W. M. Lowes, of Camp No. 464, Division of Ohio, who was charged, first, with violation of his obligation given at the time of his muster, in unlawfully appro-

prying funds of the Camp; second, disobedience of lawful orders; third, commission of a scandalous crime against the law of the land. He was found guilty on each of the three charges.

Also of Edward Spears, of Camp No. 163, Division of Illinois, who was charged with embezzlement and conduct unbecoming a son of a veteran, and found guilty.

Also of John H. Sturgeon, of Camp No. 133, Division of Ohio, who was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds, and found guilty.

Also of J. A. Wagner, of Camp No. 95, Division of Nebraska, who was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds, and found guilty.

Also of James R. Quinlan, of Camp No. 75, Division of Ohio, who was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order by the theft of money entrusted to him by another brother for the payment of dues, and upon this charge found guilty.

Also of Julian C. Smith, of Camp No. 8, Division of New York, who was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and found guilty.

Also of C. A. Crull, of Camp No. 17, Division of Iowa, who was charged, first, with conduct unbecoming a member in the willful disturbance of the harmony of the meeting of said Camp No. 17, and, second, with disobedience of orders of the Camp Commander, and found guilty of both charges.

In each of the above cases the sentence was "dishonorable discharge," and the proceedings, findings and sentences were in each case approved, and the respective Division Commanders instructed to have the sentences carried into effect.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Brother W. O. Shattuck, of Camp No. 264, Division of Iowa, who was charged with being of bad character, and who was found guilty, have been received, and are so irregular in character and the evidence so insufficient that the sentence of dishonorable discharge has been disapproved. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that much needless delay and additional labor in cases of court-martial may be avoided if officers having same in charge will comply strictly with the rules laid down for the government of courts-martial. The following opinion of Judge Advocate General Beche is given for the benefit and guidance of brothers in these cases.

OPINION III.

I herewith return the record of court-martial in the case of A. F. Aumiller, of W. S. Hancock Camp No. 44, Division of Pennsylvania, with an opinion as to the regularity of the proceedings and sentence of the Court, in accordance with your order of September 13, 1892.

Sec. 4, Art. VI., Rules and Regulations, expressly provides that "a copy of the charges and a notice of the time and place of holding the Court must be served by the Judge Advocate upon the accused, either personally five (5) days before the date fixed for the Court, or by mail, addressed to his (the accused) last known place of residence at least ten (10) days before that time, and the Judge Advocate shall incorporate, in the record proof of service upon the accused."

The records disclose affirmatively that the accused did not voluntarily appear in or submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, consequently the power and jurisdiction of the Court to investigate and determine the question of his guilt depends upon the sufficiency of the proof of service.

This return the Judge Advocate has made a part of the record and is as follows:

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Aug. 22, 1892.

This is to certify that I did duly notify the accused brother, A. F. Aumiller, by mail at least twelve (12) days before the Court convened, on my honor as a member of the Order of S. V.

J. C. ULRICH, Judge Advocate.

This proof of service is radically defective. It is silent as to every essential fact. The Court could not determine from this return that a copy of the charges and "a notice of the time and place of holding Court" has been "served" upon the accused five or any number of days before the date fixed for the Court, by mail "addressed to his last known place of residence."

The Judge Advocate says that he "did duly notify the accused," but that is merely his conclusion of what he did, and upon which it is not competent for him to express an opinion.

It is his duty and province to recite in his return or proof of service exactly what he did. He must state the facts, and then it is the duty of the Court to decide whether the facts stated show a valid service upon the accused.

No Court can render a valid judgment or decree against a defendant who does not appear, when the jurisdiction depends upon proof of service like this.

The proceeding and sentence of the Court are therefore merely void, and of no effect whatever.

4. Complying with instructions by last National Encampment, a new form, No. 35, has been issued, calling for information relative to disbanded Camps, and Division Commanders will see that the blanks are filled out on all Camps in their commands and forwarded with their quarterly reports for quarter ending December 31. See pages 45 and 195, recommendation No. 6 of Adjutant General, and action thereon, proceedings Eleventh Annual Encampment.

5. Geo. A. McMurry, Chicago, Ill., has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, with rank from December 10, 1892, and he will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

6. That the labors of the Committee on Insurance may have facts rather than estimates from which to draw conclusions, the following information should be cheerfully furnished by each Division Commander as early as February 1 to S. J. Crumbine, chairman Insurance Committee, Dodge City, Kans.:

First—Number of deaths in the Division in 1892.

Second—*a.* Age of each at death. *b.* Occupation.

Third—Cause of death.

Fourth—Married or single.

Fifth—If single was anyone dependent upon him for support?

Sixth—*a.* Was he insured? *b.* How much?

7. Attention is called to the fact that installing officers must make their reports in duplicate, one copy of which must be sent to the Adjutant General.

8. "Union Defenders Day," February 12, the natal day of the martyred Lincoln, is one of the guiding stars to patriotism in our Order. That date marks the birth of an American whose life and character was to touch as with a hand of magic the civilization of the world. Through him came liberty to bonded millions; through him our nation took a mighty step in civilizing progress; then let our Order, pledged to patriotic effort, celebrate his natal day with ceremonies appropriate to his great life and character. As February 12 falls this year upon Sunday, I suggest that where possible Camps interest churches in a program for that day illustrating Lincoln's life, and where such arrangements is not practical, that a special meeting of the Camp be held on the Saturday evening preceding, or Monday evening following the 12th, open to the general public. Let hearty, earnest interest be shown, and great benefit to the Order must result.

9. Division Commanders will promptly advise the Adjutant General of the time and place of holding their respective Division Encampment as soon as the same is determined upon, and at those Encampments outgoing officers are charged with the duty of reporting to the Adjutant General immediately after the close of the Encampment, the full name and address of each elector entitled to a seat in the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. Said report must be signed by the Division Commander, attested by the Adjutant, with the Division seal. This duty is imperative and must not be neglected.

10. The Commander-in-Chief extends most hearty greetings to the newly elected officers of Camps throughout the Order, and pledges each to such earnest effort, that our Order may attain a prosperity and vigor hitherto unknown, so that we may prove truly a progressive, powerful, patriotic Order, largely moulding public sentiment wherever our Order exists. Division Commanders are pledged to zealous, effective labor, that the new Camp officers have efficient aid and wise counsel.

From all Divisions comes excellent promise of splendid vigor. Let 1893 be with us a Columbian year of advancement.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: CHARLES E. GIER, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 2.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Feb. 11, 1893.

1. Frank L. Greene having left for Europe for an indefinite period, has resigned as Commander of Vermont Division. His resignation has been accepted and an election to fill vacancy ordered.

2. By order of the Council-in-Chief, the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14-18, inclusive. A location so central, in a city whose hospitality is proverbial, and whose entertainment is to be directed by a committee of exceptional ability and zeal, should bring together a large proportion of the members of our Order at that time.

3. The Commander of Ohio Division has officially notified the Commander-in-Chief of the appointment of the following Committee on Entertainment of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief:

Chairman, Colonel Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major Wm. Luther Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Major John T. Booth, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ulysses L. Truitt, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. E. B. Stephens, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sam M. Wardle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank O. Wilkinson, Linwood, Ohio.

David Joseph, Cincinnati, Ohio.

James A. Averdiek, Covington, Ky.

This committee is authorized and empowered to appoint all local committees, and assume general supervision of all matters pertaining to entertainment.

4. The Committee on Transportation will consist of the following brothers:

John V. B. Clarkson, 40 Broadway, New York City.

A. W. Batchelder, Salem, Mass.

B. W. Frauenthal, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

W. Scott Beebe, Portland, Oregon.

Announcements of appointments for the Central and Southern Traffic Associations will appear later.

5. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Rhode Island, February 14, at Pawtucket; New Jersey, February 16, at Trenton; Kansas, February 21, at Pittsburgh; Arkansas, February 24, at Huntington; Kentucky, June 7, at Maysville; Pennsylvania, June 7, at Honesdale; New Hampshire, June 6, at Nashua; New York, June 20, at Clayton. Division Commanders of other Divisions will at once notify these headquarters of the dates for holding their respective Encampments.

6. A new edition (edition of 1893) of Forms 1 and 1½ has been issued, embodying all changes in price of supplies. Upon receipt of this General Order the use of the old editions should be discontinued, and all old Forms 1 and 1½ should be destroyed.

7. Past Commander-in-Chief Webb informs the Commander-in-Chief that he is again in usual health, and the Order will rejoice that he again reports for duty.

8. The attention of Division Commanders is called to Art. III., page 51, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, as amended at Helena. Many Divisions are still delinquent for reports for quarter ending December 31, although a marked improvement in the matter of reports is announced. The report for Division of Connecticut reached these headquarters January 19, and was perfect.

9. (Charter applications approved and charters issued. See Table 8.)

10. On recommendation of Commanders of the respective Divisions, the charters of the following Camps are hereby annulled; Kansas, Nos. 175, 239; Oklahoma, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Pennsylvania, Nos. 23, 118, 297; Massachusetts,

Nos. 114, 119; California, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44; New Hampshire, No. 43.

11. Through error, General Orders No. 10, series of 1892, announced revocation of charter of Camp No. 41, Division of Pennsylvania. This Camp is still on the rolls, active and vigorous.

12. There are many periodicals devoted to the interests of our Order, (among them the National Reveille, of Chicago, being the oldest and best known), which are of much benefit to the Order, and should be read by every member.

13. There has been recently dedicated to Camp No. 166, of Chicago, a Sons of Veterans' Waltz of great merit. It is now on sale at music houses.

14. The time for annual inspection rapidly approaches. Every Captain should not only be so conversant with our Ritual as not to need it for reference during all Camp ceremonies, but should compel a like efficiency from each officer and member of staff, before March 1. He should see that all details which can give his Camp high rank are given careful attention. Brothers, prepare for the most rigid, systematic inspection ever held. Be ready!

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: CHARLES E. GIER, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 3.

HILLSDALE, MICH., March 4, 1893.

1. George O. Webster, St. Albans, Vt., has been duly elected and commissioned Division Commander to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Frank L. Greene. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: W. Y. Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Benjamin R. Singleton, Middletown, Conn.; A. L. Sparks, Camden, N. J.; Wm. M. P. Bowen, Providence, R. I.

2. Division Encampments will be held as follows: South Dakota, June 13-15, at Chamberlain; Washington, June 14-16, at North Yakima; Oregon, May 2, at Oregon City; Ohio, June 20-23, at Columbus; Indiana, July 5, at Terre Haute.

3. The following appointments on Committee on Transportation are announced: H. E. Gerry, Chicago, for Central Traffic Association; David Joseph, Cincinnati, for Southern Traffic Association. These brothers will at once report to Chairman J. V. B. Clarkson, 40 Broadway, New York City.

4. Upon recommendation of the Division Commanders the following charters of Camps have been revoked: Indiana, Nos. 102, 111, 118, 126, 151, 266 and 278; Missouri, Nos. 8, 50, 145, 181, 193, 202, 203, 220 and 230.

5. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General the following Assistant Inspector Generals are appointed to inspect headquarters of the several Divisions:

Alabama and Tennessee, R. W. Blease, Chattanooga.
 Arkansas, A. T. Schuster, Huntington.
 California, E. W. Conant, San Jose.
 Colorado, Frank C. McArthur, Denver.
 Connecticut, H. W. Wessels, Litchfield.
 Illinois, C. T. Orner, Bloomington.
 Indiana, W. E. Bundy, Cincinnati.
 Iowa, Geo. VanHouten, Lenox.
 Kansas, John Redmond, Burlington.
 Kentucky, G. H. Capito, Louisville.
 Maine, Edward K. Gould, Rockland.
 Maryland, C. H. Kochersperger, Philadelphia.
 Massachusetts, C. D. Rooney, Winchester.
 Michigan, Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Minnesota, E. H. Mileham, St. Paul.
 Missouri, B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis.

Montana, John R. Miller, Helena.
 Nebraska, J. S. Catterson, Harvard.
 New Hampshire, F. B. Perkins, Manchester.
 New Jersey, Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson.
 New York, John V. B. Clarkson.
 Ohio, E. H. Gilkey, Columbus.
 Oregon, W. Scott, Beebe, Portland.
 Pennsylvania, C. H. Kochersperger, Philadelphia.
 Rhode Island, Theo. A. Barton, Providence.
 South Dakota, C. C. Bras, Mitchell.
 Vermont, H. S. Foster, Burlington.
 Washington, E. P. Gilbert, Spokane.
 West Virginia, H. B. Baguley, Wheeling.
 Wisconsin, Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee.

They will report for duty at once to Inspector General Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

6. The Inspector General urges careful compliance with the following instructions:

That before any Assistant Inspector makes the inspection of a single Camp he read over carefully the printed instructions published for their use, and in case he should fail to receive a copy of them, to at once write his Division Commander requesting him to furnish it.

Especial attention is called to the instructions for markings upon question No. 7, as this question has always been in dispute as to how it should be marked, have established the rule as laid down, and it must be strictly adhered to in all cases. Assistant Inspectors should satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the roll book as to just what a Camp is entitled to in accordance with said ruling.

It is our desire that this be the most complete inspection of the Order ever held, and to that end we most respectfully ask the hearty co-operation of not only the Assistant Inspectors, Inspectors and Division Commanders, but that of each individual member.

Division Commanders will at once forward to Inspector General Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio, the full name and address of their respective Division Inspectors, so that should the necessity arise he can confer with them upon the work of their respective Divisions.

Division Inspectors must make all the footings, averages and percentages provided for upon the back of their consolidated reports before forwarding them to Inspector General, or they will be returned to them for that purpose. They should see that their Assistant Inspectors' reports come in promptly in order to forward their consolidated reports to Inspector General at the prescribed time.

Division Commanders should see that the Assistant Inspectors receive their blanks and instructions not later than March 31, so they will have plenty of time to complete their work as laid down by the Constitution for that purpose, and if they have not as yet ordered Forms 24 and 25, current issue, should do so at once.

7. That the best possible results may be obtained in the Surgeon General's Department, Division Commanders will issue to all Camps with the blanks for next quarterly reports two blanks of Form 47, with instructions to Captains to properly fill out, retaining one copy on file, and mailing the other to the Division Surgeon. That each company, troop and battery in the S. V. Guards, be provided with blanks and report in same manner as Captains of Camps.

8. Particular attention of Division officers is called to the following points in connection with quarterly reports:

First—A correct duplicate of each quarterly report sent Commandery headquarters, must be kept on file at Division headquarters.

Second—Adjutants and Quartermasters must open reports with the balances given in their last report, and the Adjutant must see that he starts his report with the same number of Camps and members reported in good standing in his last report. This rule must not again be broken. Such errors as appear in these items in present report are inexcusable.

Third—Quartermasters must pay tax on all members in good standing whether mustered during the quarter or previously, deducting only new Camps and members mustered in new Camps.

The showing in consolidated report for quarter ending December 31, 1892, is gratifying, but we should not rest content with even such gains as are noted. Let every officer and member resolutely undertake to double our present membership, and vigorous growth will certainly result. This is the time for recruiting. Be active and earnest and splendid progress will be the reward.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
84 LA SALLE STREET, ROOM 7, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 10, 1893. }

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Hillsdale, Mich.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to submit my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1892:

TWELFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

DR.		Cr.	
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1892....	\$223 44	Paid for:	
Cash received from General Clarkson.....	504 86	Furniture.....	\$19 90
Cash received for Supplies....	1,919 12	Supplies, including cost of shipment.....	1,792 93
Cash received for Per Cap- ita Tax.....	2,070 85	Office Expenses.....	364 23
Cash received for Charter Fees.....	85 00	General Expenses, includ- ing packing of supplies for shipment from New York.....	102 65
		Salaries.....	875 00
		Traveling Expenses.....	13 65
		S. V. Guards.....	27 50
		General Orders.....	46 56
		Arnold Monument Fund..	200 00
		Eleventh Annual Encamp- ment, balance due steno- grapher, part payment proceedings, etc.....	560 60
		Miscellaneous.....	57
		Cash on hand.....	799 68
	\$4,803 27		\$4,803 27
Dec. 31, Supplies on hand as per inventory.....			\$2,595 52

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions.....	\$165 66	Various Divisions.....	\$13 39
Furniture.....	649 56	Major A. P. Davis.....	1,139 50
Supplies.....	2,595 52	James L. Lyons.....	12 00
Cash on hand.....	799 68	John Morris Co.....	5 20
		Andersonville Fund.....	43 50
		Surplus.....	2,696 83
	\$4,201 42		\$4,210 42

PROFIT AND LOSS.

LOSSES.		GAINS.	
To General Orders.....	\$16 56	By Charter Fees.....	\$81 00
To Arnold Monument Fund.	200 00	By Per Capita Tax.....	1,950 09
To Salaries.....	875 00	By Supplies, profit.....	182 48
To S. V. Guards.....	27 50		
To Traveling Expenses.....	13 65		
To Office Expenses.....	364 23		
To General Expenses.....	102 65		
To Eleventh Annual En- campment.....	560 60		
To Rhode Island Division (charge ordered cancelled by Eleventh Annual En- campment).....	2 00		
Balance (net gain).....	21 58		
	\$2,213 77		\$2,213 77

9. Again the ranks of the Commandery have been broken. Past Commander-in-Chief LELAND J. WEBB has entered that darkness we call death. Stricken untimely, in the flush of manhood; his splendid powers extinguished; his ringing voice hushed forever; all that was mortal was consigned to our mother earth Thursday afternoon, February 23. Whatever may have been his faults, he was our brother; living, we loved him; dead, let us cherish in memory his virtues in loyalty to his great services. He has been honored by our Order most graciously. In token of our sincere grief, and as a mark of our reverent regard, it is ordered that all Camp charters and colors, and the side arms of all officers, be draped in emblematic mourning until June 1, 1893.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.
 Official: CHARLES E. GIER, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 4.

HILLSDALE, MICH., April 15, 1893.

1. Walter H. Tufford, having accepted the Captaincy of Camp No. 1, Denver, Col., has resigned the office of Junior Vice Division Commander. The resignation has been accepted and election to fill vacancy ordered.

2. Quartermaster General Loebenstein desires all Division Commanders to report to him the number of "proceedings" of the Fourth (Grand Rapids) and Sixth (Des Moines) National Encampments they have on hand. It has become a custom of many Division officials to make such small requisitions on the Quartermaster General, that the cost of expressage frequently amounts to nearly or quite as much as the cost of the supplies ordered, virtually following a "hand to mouth" policy in Division Quartermaster's department. Unless this custom is at once remedied, and supplies ordered in reasonable quantities, the rule of prepaying express charges by the Quartermaster General must necessarily be discontinued. The Quartermaster General's Department cannot be used as a retail distributing depot.

3. So much of General Orders No. 3, Sec. 4, as applies to the revocation of charters of Camps Nos. 8, 50 and 145, Division of Missouri, is hereby rescinded, and the charters of said Camps declared in full force and effect.

4. Attention of Division Commanders is again called to Sec. 6, General Orders No. 3, relative to inspection. Let great care be used in complying with directions therein. Assistant Inspector Generals will be prompt in all reports to Inspector General Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio, that the condition of each Division may be reported to the Commandery-in-Chief through him.

5. Division Commanders will at once instruct Division Surgeons to send reports on Form 48, and to report at once for duty to Surgeon General Reynold W. Wilcox, M. D., care Manhattan Club, New York City.

6. Division Commanders will see that proper blanks (Form 44) are in hands of Captains, and Form 43 in possession of Division Chaplains, for reports through Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Charles McColley, Winnebago City, Minn., as to the extent our Order participates in Memorial Day services. This information is not only of great importance to our Order, but to the G. A. R., and it is hoped excellent results will be shown, and great care and promptness be used in making reports. Let Camp and Division Chaplains give strict attention to duty in their reports.

7. May 30, Memorial Day, approaches. Early and careful preparation should be made by every Camp to participate most effectively in the sacred duties of that day, dedicated to our soldier dead. Captains will report their Camps for duty to the local G. A. R. Posts, and reverently execute any duty assigned. Let the day be not one of festivity and indecorous mirth, but each brother remembering the untimely end of our sleeping heroes, and the cause for which their lives were freely given, so demean himself as to prove his right by birth to the patriot blood that courses in his veins. The patriotism which brought them death makes that death illustrious. Let no act of ours cast shadows thereon. Our heritage is rich indeed. Let us so perform our duty as to show our full appreciation thereof and prove our worthiness to

discharge the sacred trust which, all too soon, the Grand Army of the Republic must leave to our care.

8. Division Encampments will be held as follows: West Virginia, April 26-27, at Grafton; Alabama and Tennessee, May 3-4, at Greeneville, Tenn.; South Dakota, June 6-8 (date changed), at Chamberlain; Maryland, June 13-14, at Wilmington; Iowa, June 20-22, at Council Bluffs; Missouri, June 20-22, at Kansas City.

9. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of A. F. Aumiller, of Camp No. 44, Division of Pennsylvania, which were returned to the Division Commander for correction of certain irregularities on September 26, 1892, and were finally corrected, have been approved. Also of D. C. Crippin, of Camp No. 414, Division of Ohio, who was charged, first, with "shooting with intent to do personal injury," and, second, "drunkenness and disorderly conduct unbecoming a member of the Order," and found guilty on both charges. Also of A. C. Kennan, of Camp No. 2, Division of New Jersey, who was charged with "misappropriation of Camp funds," and found guilty. In each of these cases the sentence was "dishonorable discharge," and the proceedings, findings and sentence were in each case approved, and the respective Division Commanders instructed to have the sentence carried into effect. The proceedings, findings and sentence of Brother Frank Roahr, of Camp No. 97, Division of Minnesota, were so incomplete and irregular as to meet my disapproval.

10. Reliable information reaches these headquarters that one Joseph H. Bullock, Jr., a dropped member of Camp No. 4, Division of New York, "has left for parts unknown, leaving behind him a wife and babe." That he had traveled through Massachusetts and Rhode Island asking and receiving aid from members of the Order. He is unworthy.

11. The quarter closing March 31 last has been a prosperous one for the Order. New Camp officers have become interested in the work and efficient work is being done. The Commander-in-Chief expects even better results for the quarter ending June 30. Let *especial* effort be made to secure re-instatements and a general effort be made at reorganization and reconstruction of weak Camps, and we will be able to report our Order upon a sounder basis than ever at the coming Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. It is hoped that consolidated reports of every Division will be in hands of the Adjutant General not later than May 10 at latest.

12. (Charter applications approved and charters issued. (See Table 8.)

By Command of, MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 5.

HILLSDALE, MICH., June 6, 1893.

1. The issuance of these orders has been delayed because of laxity of several Division Commanders in forwarding quarterly reports. The present quarter, ending June 30, is the closing quarter for this administration. The returns for this quarter *must be made within the time fixed by the rules, and must be in the hands of the Adjutant General July 30th.* This will allow him less than two weeks for their consolidation prior to the Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. Division Commanders should *insist* that Camps make returns immediately after the last Camp meeting of the term. By this means Division Adjutants will have most of the reports in hand by June 30th, and their returns can be made promptly to National headquarters.

2. On August 14, the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief will convene at Cincinnati. The preparations already made by the committee of arrangements are so ample and complete that the Commander-in-Chief feels warranted in urging every brother to attend, as all who can be present will be cordially received and royally entertained. Important legislation will mark the sessions of the Encampment, and every brother who can be present should be there to aid in shaping our course wisely for the future. Reduced rates will be secured by the committee on transportation. Announcement of same will be made in General Orders No. 6.

3. The executive committee offers awards to the amount of \$1,000 in prizes for competitive drills. This sum will be materially increased if proper

interest is shown. Armed Camps or companies of S. V. Guards should avail themselves of this generous offer. Address all communications relative to drills to Capt. W. M. Eams, Room 96, Lincoln Inn Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.

4. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: California, Frank W. Bunnell, Los Angeles; Alabama and Tennessee, Harry L. Veazey, Harriman, Tenn.; West Virginia, Edward O. Bower, Parkersburg; Oregon, E. Hofer, Salem; Montana, W. S. Votaw, Helena, (re-elected); Arkansas, Lewis E. Finney, (re-elected.)

5. Division Encampments will be held as follows; Michigan, June 6-8, at Lapeer; Vermont, June 7-8, at Battleboro; Minnesota, June 13-14, at Alexandria; Massachusetts, June 14-15, at New Bedford; Nebraska, June 14-16, at West Point; Wisconsin, June 21, at Ashland; Colorado, July 3, at Colorado Springs; Illinois, July 3-8, at Rockford; Maine, June 14-15, at Augusta.

6. The semi-annual password and countersign will be in the hands of all Division Commanders by June 15, and be distributed to all Camps entitled to receive the same.

7. Upon the recommendation of the Commanders of their respective Divisions, the charters of the following Camps are hereby annulled and declared forfeited: Michigan—3, 6, 20, 23, 28, 40, 79, 84, 98, 105, 111, 113, 116, 120, 153, 157, 160, 162, 179, 191, 199, 203, 207, 209, 215, 217, 222, 226, 228, 229, 230, 233, 234. Illinois—312, 351, 369. Pennsylvania—3. Colorado—2, 9, 19, 21. New York—76, 112, 113, 187, 214. Indiana—49, 92, 121, 163, 193, 204, 205, 220, 229, 247, 251, 275, 289, 299, 308.

8. Very meager returns have been made to the Committee on Insurance. Attention is called to Sec. 6, General Orders No. 1, current series. Send the information called for therein to S. J. Crumbine, Dodge City, Kans.

9. Thousands of Sons of Veterans will visit the World's Fair. The Army Corps Reunion Association, headquarters at Niagara Hotel, Jackson Street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues, has received careful investigation by the Commander-in-Chief, and its plans and purposes meet his approval. Documents explanatory thereof will be mailed to any brother addressing the secretary of the Association.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
84 LASALLE STREET, ROOM 7, }
CHICAGO, ILL., April 5, 1893. }

Martin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Hillsdale, Mich.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to submit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1893.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

DR.		CR.	
Cash on hand Jan. 2, 1893....	\$799 68		
Received for Supplies.....	2,572 89		
Received for Per Capita Tax. .	2,267 73		
Received for Charter Fees... .	174 00		
		Paid for:	
		Supplies, including cost of shipping.....	\$3,306 50
		Office Expenses.....	299 39
		General Expenses.....	62 90
		General Expenses (Commandery colors).....	214 00
		Salaries.....	725 00
		S. V. Guards.....	13 25
		Furniture.....	6 00
		General Orders.....	29 00
		Eleventh Annual Encampment (balance due on Proceedings, etc.....)	584 95
		Cash on hand.....	543 31
	\$5,814 30		\$5,814 30
March 31, Supplies on hand as per inventory.....			\$2,810 25

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions.....	\$78 41	Various Divisions.....	\$ 60
Furniture.....	655 56	Major A. P. Davis.....	619 05
Supplies.....	2,810 25	Andersonville Fund.....	43 50
Cash on hand.....	543 31	John Morris Co.....	6 50
		Surplus.....	3,417 88
	\$1,087 53		\$1,087 53

PROFIT AND LOSS.

LOSSES.		GAINS.	
To General Orders.....	\$29 00	By Charter Fees.....	\$174 00
To Salaries.....	725 00	By Per Capita Tax.....	2,279 74
To S. V. Guards.....	13 25	By Supplies (profit).....	317 24
To Office Expenses.....	299 39		
To General Expenses.....	309 16		
To Eleventh Annual Encampment.....	584 95		
To Supplies (forms obsolete destroyed, etc.).....	89 18		
Balance (net gain).....	721 05		
	\$2,770 98		\$2,770 98

R. LOEBENSTEIN, Quartermaster General.

10. (Charter applications approved and charters issued. See Table 8.)

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 6.

HILLSDALE, MICH., July 11, 1893.

1. The Transportation Committee has secured a rate of one and a third fare in the Central Traffic Association, on the well known certificate plan. This association embraces the territory between Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg on the east, and Chicago and St. Louis on the west. Brothers living west of the Central Traffic Association limits will buy World's Fair tickets to Chicago, and at Chicago purchase the one and a third fare tickets to Cincinnati. Rates for all associations east of the Central Traffic Association limits will be announced in a circular letter to be issued about August 1. This Circular Letter will announce the route of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The Commandery-in-Chief will meet in Twelfth Annual Encampment in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14-18 inclusive. Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be established at the Grand Hotel.

3. All electors in the Encampment will wear the *regulation uniform* of our Order, as prescribed by Art. XIII., Rules and Regulations, and will carefully observe the law relative to the *regulation badge* of the Order, as provided in Sec. 1 of Art. XV., Rules and Regulations. The rule relating to insignia of rank, as provided by Sec. 1 of Art. XIV., Rules and Regulations, will also be observed. Due and timely notice is given, that brothers may govern themselves accordingly.

4. The Commander-in-Chief will enforce Sec. 1, Art. IV., Rules and Regulations, and no Division will be allowed representation in the Twelfth Annual Encampment which has failed to forward all legal reports. These reports not only embrace those due the Adjutant General, but those to the Inspector General, Surgeon General and Chaplain-in-Chief. The following Divisions are still in arrears for reports to the Inspector General: ARKANSAS, INDIANA, KANSAS, MAINE, MARYLAND, MICHIGAN, MONTANA, NEBRASKA,

OREGON, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA WISCONSIN. Their reports must be in the hands of the Inspector General Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio, not later than August 1. The Surgeon General, R. W. Wilcox, M. D., care Manhattan Club, New York City, reports following Divisions still delinquent: CONNECTICUT, KANSAS, MAINE, MISSOURI, NEW YORK, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH DAKOTA, VERMONT and WASHINGTON. Neglect to forward proper reports to him will debar such Divisions from representation in the National Encampment. The information conveyed in reports to the Surgeon General will be indispensable in arriving at reliable data upon which to base an insurance feature for our Order.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. Charles Mc Colley, Winnebago City, Minn., reports as still delinquent in Chaplains' reports the Divisions of ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, INDIANA, KANSAS, MAINE, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA and WISCONSIN. Division Commanders are warned that failure on their part to see that these reports are in the hands of the above named officers of the Commandery-in-Chief will incur the penalty provided in Sec. 1, Art. IV., Rules and Regulations.

5. *Art. II., Sec. 2 of Chap. V., was amended at Helena, to read THIRTY instead of SIXTY days. This law requires that the quarterly reports and per capita tax due from Divisions to the Commandery-in-Chief for the quarter ending June 30 shall be in the hands of the Adjutant General not later than July 31. This law must be obeyed. Locally this year will incur suspension of the Division. The Adjutant General's report at Cincinnati will include the report for quarter ending June 30, and the Commandery-in-Chief will report to the Commandery as suspended any delinquent Division.*

6. The Commander-in-Chief is pained to announce the severe illness of our beloved Quartermaster General, Rudolph Loebenstein. The Order unites in earnest hope that his recovery may be rapid, and his genial influence be again soon felt at the various Division headquarters.

7. Upon recommendation of the Division Commanders the charters of the following Camps are hereby annulled and declared forfeited: Missouri, 30, 31, 44, 49, 61, 71, 90, 91, 93, 91, 96, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 130, 132, 141, 143, 158, 163, 165, 168, 169, 171, 176, 178, 181, 187, 190, 193, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 208, 214, 220; Alabama and Tennessee, Camp No. 29.

Through error in General Order No. 5, charter of Camp No. 153, Division of Michigan, was revoked. The Camp is and has been in good working order, and the revocation of its charter is hereby rescinded.

8. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: Indiana, Newton J. McGuire (re-elected), Rising Sun; Illinois, Cerdric G. Marsh, Oak Park; Iowa, J. Owen Smith, Des Moines; Kentucky, J. L. Todd, Maysville; Maine, Chas. E. Merrill, Auburn; Maryland, Wm. A. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.; Massachusetts, A. C. Blaisdell, Lowell; Michigan, Fred M. Twiss, Hillsdale; Minnesota, Wm. A. Mullen, Madelia; Missouri, Fred E. Ernst, St. Joseph; Nebraska, W. B. McArthur, Lincoln; New Hampshire, Cyrus H. Little, Manchester; New York, Wm. H. Robertson, Cortland; Ohio, Dan S. Gardner, Massillon; Pennsylvania, Horace M. Lowry, Indiana; South Dakota, W. S. Carpenter, Iroquois; Vermont, W. M. Sargent, South Royalton; Wisconsin, Walter C. Winter, La Crosse; Washington, W. H. Fletcher, Tacoma.

9. (Charter applications approved and charters issued. See Table 8.)

10. All Divisions have now held their Encampments for this year. The Commander-in-Chief most heartily thanks retiring officials for the many courtesies extended, and for the great services they have rendered, and he exhorts them to still remain a source of strength and progress for the Order. In laying aside the mantle of leadership, prove that you can be as loyal a member as you have been Commander. To the newly elected officials he extends hearty greeting and sincere congratulation. May your administration prove one of unparalleled prosperity, and of progress so pronounced that our Order shall be lifted into the broad light of ever increasing public confidence and encouragement.

By command of, MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 7.

HILLSDALE, MICH., Aug. 2, 1893.

1. The Twelfth National Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 14-18 inclusive. The Commander-in-Chief and members of staff will leave Hillsdale via Lake Shore Railroad, at 8:30 p. m., Sunday, August 13; leave Toledo, Ohio, August 13, via Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at 11:45 p. m.; arrive at Cincinnati at 7:05 a. m., August 14.

2. The Committee of Arrangements have prepared the following

PROGRAMME:

MONDAY, August 14.—9:15 a. m., Council-in-Chief session. 8:00 p. m., Reception by Ladies Aid.

TUESDAY, August 15.—9:00 a. m., Opening session of Commandery-in-Chief, at Pike Opera House. 8:00 p. m., Camp-fire at Pike Opera House.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.—Sessions of the Encampment. 8:00 p. m., Military Ball.

THURSDAY, August 17.—Sessions of the Encampment. 4:00 p. m., Parade.

FRIDAY, August 18.—8:00 a. m., take C. H. & D. train for Dayton National Soldiers Home, 69 miles from Cincinnati. Transportation to delegates free.

3. Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be established during the Encampment at Grand Hotel.

4. The Committee of Arrangements announce the following hotels and rates:

Grand Hotel—American plan, \$3 to \$5; European plan \$1.50 to \$3 per day; Gibson House—American plan, \$3 to \$5 per day; Palace Hotel—American plan, \$2 to 2.50 per day; Dennison Hotel—American plan, \$2 to \$2.50 per day; Hotel Emery—European plan, \$1 to \$3 per day. Numerous other hotels with lower rates.

They further announce that "through lack of proper interest on the part of Camps and S. V. Guards, (only one organization to date having announced intention of being present), the committee has decided to abandon the prize drill, and will devote the money intended therefor to other forms of entertainment for the Commandery.

5. A rate of one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan, is announced by the trunk lines.

6. The arrangements being made for the entertainment of brothers and their friends attending the Commandery at Cincinnati, by the committee, are judicious and excellent; the rates all that can be expected; the meeting one of unprecedented importance, and a large assemblage should be present to enjoy the famous hospitality of our Buckeye brothers.

7. For practical purposes for future committees on transportation a register of ALL who attend will be kept by Quartermaster General Loebenstein; and it is desired that EVERY PERSON going to Cincinnati on account of the Encampment shall sign this register.

8. The Quartermaster General announces that his office will be closed August 12 to 20. Division Quartermasters will govern themselves accordingly.

9. All Division Commanders must see that a copy of each order issued by them is sent to the Adjutant General for permanent files.

10. Since last General Order certificate of election of J. W. Manley, of LaJunta, as Commander of the Division of Colorado, has been received and commission has been issued.

11.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
81 LA SALLE STREET, ROOM 7, }
CHICAGO, ILL., July 15, 1893. }

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Hillsdale, Mich.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have the honor to submit my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Dr.		Cr.	
Cash on hand April 1, 1893..	\$543 31	Paid for:	
Received for Supplies.....	2,098 78	Supplies, including cost of shipping.....	\$2,619 64
Received for Per Capita Tax.	1,972 10	Office Expenses.....	266 14
Received for Charter Fees...	132 50	General Expenses.....	27 30
Returned by Adjutant General.....	5 98	Salaries.....	575 00
		S. V. Guards.....	15 00
		Furniture.....	3 83
		General Orders.....	65 50
		Traveling Expenses.....	138 06
		Cash on hand.....	1,042 20
	\$4,752 67		\$4,752 57

June 30. Supplies on hand as per inventory.....\$3,055 07

GENERAL ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1893.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Various Divisions.....	\$71 41	Various Divisions.....	\$3 90
Furniture.....	659 39	Andersonville Fund.....	43 50
Supplies.....	3,055 07	Surplus.....	4,780 67
Cash on hand.....	1,042 20		
	\$4,828 07		\$4,828 07

PROFIT AND LOSS.

LOSSES.		GAINS.	
To General Orders.....	\$65 50	By Charter Fees.....	\$132 50
To Salaries.....	575 00	By Per Capita Tax.....	1,970 62
To S. V. Guards.....	15 00	By Supplies (profit).....	340 19
To Traveling Expenses.....	132 08		
To Office Expenses.....	265 64		
To General Expenses.....	27 30		
Balance (net gain).....	1,362 79		
	\$2,443 31		\$2,443 31

R. LOEBENSTEIN, Quartermaster General.

12. (Charter applications approved and charters issued. See Table 8.)

To Adjutant H. W. Huffman, of the Division of Kansas, belongs the honor of having mustered the largest Camp (so far as known) ever organized in the Sons of Veterans. Camp No. 116 at Ottawa was mustered by him June 20 with 126 charter members.

14. This is the last General Order of this Administration. To the several officers of the Order we render grateful thanks for the innumerable courtesies shown, and the almost universally prompt compliance with orders. To the rank and file we are under lasting obligations for their steadfast adherence to duty throughout the past year, filled, as it has been, with exciting political ferment and unusual business troubles. The watchful eyes of the G. A. R., are upon us; an interested public is observant of our action; let the future, as the past, find us already for personal sacrifice if need be. Give to the succeeding Administration as loyal support, and we shall go forward in steady growth and success.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

Circular Letter No. 1.

HILLSDALE, MICH, April 14, 1893.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to call especial attention to the subject of "Revenues and Finances" of Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks' report, as found in full on pages 26 and 27 Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Encampment, held at Helena and to the soundness of his recommendation No. 11 under that head. The evidence at these headquarters proves that the much discussed project of decreased dues from Divisions to the Commandery, can be surely secured by the adoption of the plan of biennial sessions of the Commandery. A reduction of 25 per cent is assured. Further, there can be no question as to the increase stability this system will give our Order. It is apparent also that the system of quarterly reports can be amended to the great benefit of the Order, by substituting semi-annual for quarterly reports. It is not practicable within the limits of this circular to rehearse all the reasons proving the advisability of these changes, but all brothers who have conducted or are now transacting the business of the Order for Divisions, will see the reasonableness and advisability therefor. This circular is issued to call attention to these important matters, that they with the three-degree Ritual, insurance feature, and S. V. Guard's system, may have full, free and fair discussion, not only at the Division Encampments yet to be held prior to the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief at Cincinnati, but by the rank and file of the Order. Let intelligent desire to arrive at such conclusions as shall best promote the interests of our Order, govern all discussion, and the result of the deliberations at Cincinnati, will certainly bring about a firmer establishment of our Order, and better methods in conducting its official affairs.

By command of MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: ELIAS P. LYON, Adjutant General.

THE COMMANDER-CHIEF: If there is no objection, this report will go to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so referred.

The next report in order is that of the Inspector General.

Inspector General Frazee submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

General Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief and Brothers:

DIVISION INSPECTORS.

The brothers whom I detailed to inspect Division headquarters all performed the work assigned them, except the one for South Dakota, and again the benefit of these inspections has been demonstrated.

1. All Divisions now have charters.
2. There is quite a gain on this question as against last year, Iowa being the only one not having adopted By-Laws, and this is the third year it has been so reported.
3. With the exception of Indiana, all Divisions have charters, commissions and official documents properly recorded.
4. Upon this question, Indiana is the only one not having Division Camp roster and register of Camp charters properly up; and in defence of Commander McGuire I would say that the fault is not his, but that of his predecessor, as is shown by the report of the Inspector detailed to that headquarters.
5. Reports sent me show all Divisions as having made full and complete returns at time of inspection to the Commandery-in-Chief, which shows that Commanders are seeking to comply with our Constitution to the very best of their ability.

6. Division accounts are properly kept with one single exception; that of California.

7. The following Divisions at time of inspection had debts amounting to \$2,893.39: Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont. This is an increase of over \$2,100 since my last report, and makes a very poor showing financially for some of the Divisions named.

8. Divisions are financially not in as good condition as last year, there being only \$4,126.65 in their treasuries, as against \$4,295.23 last year, but by comparison we find Divisions which last year had good balances to their credit, now deep in debt. We must come to one of two conclusions; either they were not reported correctly last year, or have been mismanaged during the past one. New York leads with \$483, Wisconsin next with \$385.18; while California is reported as not only being in debt, but without a cent in its treasury.

9. In the matter of supplies upon hand, there is also a slight loss, there being only \$1,664.80 worth, against \$1,798.04 last year, Massachusetts leading with \$165 worth, and Pennsylvania closely following with \$164.10; New Jersey having only \$5 invested in supplies. There is one very great improvement noticeable: Divisions are not generally carrying such large amounts of supplies on hand, which I deem is the best way, for fear of changes in forms.

10. All the Divisions are using only supplies of the current issue, an improvement over last year.

11. The Commander of the Division of California was the only one who failed to give a bond as prescribed by the Constitution, but in many other cases the amount did not comply with the requirements of Sec. 7, Art. VII., and care should be used in the future by Division Councils to see that this section is fully carried out by their respective Commanders.

12. The following Division Commanders failed totally to require bonds from their Quartermasters as provided by Sec. 3, Art. VII., California and West Virginia; and the same regarding amount of bonds holds good in this case as the one before, not enough attention being paid to the requirements of the Constitution.

13. In the following Divisions no salary is paid to either the Quartermaster or Adjutant: Arkansas, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

14. As shown by this inspection there are only 48,186 members in good standing, or a loss of 155 members in a year.

15. There are 1,839 Camps reported as being in good standing at time of last report, or a net gain of 81 Camps for the year.

16. There have been organized 4,374 Camps since the foundation of our Order.

17. There has been a total of 1,930 Camps disbanded.

18. There has been 877 Camps suspended and not reinstated.

19. There has been 635 Camps suspended during the past year, and I again desire to call the attention of this Encampment to this enormous loss every year of Camps, which we see by comparison is, 79 more than shown in my last report.

20. There are 334 electors entitled to a vote at this Encampment but, the reports show that there will not be over 200 in attendance. The only Division, Washington, was reported as being in debt to Commander-in-Chief; correspondance is promptly attended to in all Divisions as is also sending out of orders and filling out requisitions. My reports show that every Division has its official Cap-mark on file at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters.

The officers of the following Divisions were reported as not being familiar with the secret work of the Order. Alabama, Arkansas and California.

The eligibility clause is strictly enforced in all Divisions. Maine and Massachusetts are the only ones who did not issue circulars to G. A. R. Maine and Pennsylvania report that the G. A. R. are not in full sympathy with our Order; all the rest report favorably upon this question.

The Ladies Aid Society have organizations in all but four Divisions; California, Arkansas, Kentucky and Rhode Island. And while a large majority report it as being an advantage to our Order, others claim that there is not any benefit derived from said organization. There seems to be such a large

difference of opinions upon this subject that it is impossible for me to make any extended remarks either for or against the Aid.

Reports show that in fifteen Divisions the social feature predominates, five the military, and in seven it is about equally divided. From this showing it would seem to indicate that the military feature is not on the increase, as many had hoped to see this year. Of course I cannot assign any cause for this, but in the report of your Commandant upon this subject we may secure some light.

In nearly all Divisions the uniform price of \$15, is charged for a charter, which includes full set of Camp supplies. There is one exception, Arkansas only charging \$11, while Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska and New York charge \$20, and Pennsylvania, by charging \$50, furnishes not only Camp packet, but complete Camp outfit, so that every Camp mustered then starts out with all the necessary goods at once to commence their work and do not have to depend upon the G. A. R. or their friends to supply them.

The cost of this inspection was \$137.07, or \$2.06 more than last year, but the result obtained more than equals the difference.

In concluding this portion of my report, I desire to thank the brothers detailed by me to inspect headquarters for the very thorough and complete manner in which they discharged the duties assigned them, and believe their work was such as to give this year a much more comprehensive report than ever before obtained. While some may take exceptions to the showing made, they must bear in mind one thing, and that is, we have reported matters just as they were found, and trust the defects will be remedied during the coming year.

TABLE No. 1. SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF CAMPS ANSWERING "Yes" AND "No" TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 20.

DIVISIONS.	1. Has the Captain committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		2. Has the First Lieutenant committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		3. Has the Second Lieutenant committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		4. Has the Chaplain committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		5. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		6. Are the officers regular in their attendance?.....		7. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number.....		8. Are the records complete and well kept?.....		9. Are the dues promptly collected?.....		10. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed?.....		
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
Alabama and Tennessee, per cent.	18.0	50.0	27.3	4.9	36.1	50.1	45.5	18.2	50.1	27.3	4.8	13.7	51.6	9.1	31.9	36.4	63.7	4.6			
Arkansas.....	17.3	40.2	21.7	31.2	48.2	9.3	37.4	17.1	38.3	21.1	39.2	12.1	57.1	10.4	38.3	12.7	38.3	17.4			
California.....	27.2	33.5	41.3	15.2	39.7	40.1	13.2	50.1	38.3	67.2	13.1	22.1	67.4	13.1	72.3	15.4	75.3	13.6			
Colorado.....	28.4	35.5	50.1	28.4	57.3	21.3	42.1	21.3	75.5	21.3	7.4	14.5	61.1	13.1	58.1	37.6	78.7	21.3			
Connecticut.....	42.4	15.5	51.5	15.4	15.4	51.5	18.2	45.5	12.0	57.3	31.2	61.5	21.2	13.1	75.7	6.2	89.3	15.2			
Illinois.....	30.3	21.4	46.4	21.4	50.0	22.6	16.3	32.1	53.5	10.7	71.3	29.7	3.0	13.1	27.6	10.7	89.3	10.7			
Indiana.....	35.7	11.2	51.1	12.3	13.2	47.9	16.3	45.1	10.7	71.3	7.1	44.9	5.1	2.5	78.5	4.3	89.3	10.1			
Iowa.....	41.2	15.3	43.3	15.4	16.1	10.7	31.2	17.9	39.6	15.2	2.3	30.7	3.2	2.5	90.2	3.1	78.4	8.3			
Kansas.....	30.2	18.6	43.3	18.3	50.1	31.2	61.7	24.2	63.1	51.9	32.2	46.7	41.2	13.8	73.2	13.1	58.4	21.1			
Kentucky.....	27.2	58.4	10.4	73.3	50.1	14.8	68.2	18.3	57.6	61.5	5.4	52.1	2.1	14.5	70.4	14.3	89.1	11.5			
Maine.....	59.2	18.5	55.1	16.7	37.8	16.1	37.1	14.5	37.6	6.6	51.9	13.2	3.7	78.2	1.4	82.2	96.2	3.8			
Maryland.....	25.7	14.2	38.1	80.0	4.4	76.2	11.8	70.3	6.6	51.9	10.3	2.0	14.0	1.7	89.2	1.4	96.2	3.8			
Massachusetts.....	33.0	21.0	58.0	10.0	47.0	23.0	16.0	41.0	25.0	66.0	4.0	14.0	14.0	4.0	79.0	2.0	91.0	8.0			
Michigan.....	32.4	25.7	51.2	25.4	61.1	20.5	48.3	21.2	48.3	21.2	11.4	10.3	10.2	4.3	61.2	12.4	81.1	10.3			
Minnesota.....	11.1	10.5	11.3	10.5	10.3	11.3	10.4	11.1	10.5	11.4	10.3	10.7	10.2	11.9	10.2	12.1	10.3	12.1			
Missouri.....	28.3	13.6	29.3	14.2	36.1	12.7	27.2	13.4	27.8	46.2	7.5	19.2	3.1	5.4	73.2	4.1	74.1	5.8			
Montana.....	36.0	24.0	56.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	41.0	40.0	32.0	36.0	16.0	16.0	3.1	64.0	10.0	80.0	40.0	18.0			
New Hampshire.....	40.3	9.3	49.6	3.1	52.7	30.3	40.5	12.4	52.7	9.3	31.1	18.1	3.1	89.0	2.7	77.3	77.3	18.0			
New Jersey.....	36.2	4.1	43.7	13.2	44.1	15.6	30.2	23.4	40.1	12.3	63.7	10.1	5.4	76.2	4.3	72.1	3.8	75.4	11.3		
New York.....	22.8	10.5	39.1	5.4	31.8	10.1	31.6	20.2	33.1	6.7	43.3	1.1	2.6	51.7	2.0	51.9	5.9	3.5			
Ohio.....	20.2	11.8	44.4	9.9	38.5	13.6	30.9	20.4	37.8	68.9	24.4	42.3	37.1	12.4	78.2	6.2	78.2	10.5			
Oregon.....	50.1	11.3	72.3	5.5	72.1	11.4	78.1	5.5	55.5	5.5	91.4	2.3	16.6	13.5	78.8	7.3	91.4	5.0			
Pennsylvania.....	18.4	6.3	31.7	6.1	9.7	25.2	18.7	25.7	9.2	53.1	3.7	25.2	0.7	72.1	59.7	13.2	40.7	10.2			
Rhode Island.....	34.8	23.1	38.6	19.3	40.5	30.4	36.6	36.4	23.1	38.6	40.5	3.4	6.1	15.8	57.9	9.1	57.9	30.5			
South Dakota.....	25.3	8.2	37.2	12.4	46.2	8.3	30.7	12.4	58.1	4.3	12.1	8.7	70.1	4.0	70.2	4.3	30.2	25.7			
Vermont.....	23.1	30.7	38.6	23.7	46.2	23.7	30.7	38.2	23.7	38.2	17.1	45.1	23.1	92.4	3.1	69.3	17.2	33.1			
Washington.....	23.1	30.3	36.1	35.4	37.6	50.4	34.1	39.2	34.4	39.2	17.1	48.0	13.2	78.4	7.8	89.1	61.7	21.1			
West Virginia.....	32.4	19.4	30.7	17.7	40.8	22.3	39.5	23.4	37.9	50.6	9.1	30.4	21.0	66.3	6.6	65.6	69.2	12.6			
Wisconsin.....																					
The Order at Large.....	32.4	19.4	30.7	17.7	40.8	22.3	39.5	23.4	37.9	50.6	9.1	30.4	21.0	66.3	6.6	65.6	69.2	12.6			

TABLE No. 1—CONCLUDED.

Divisions.	20. Is the Camp free from indebtedness?...		19. Have all reports and dues been forwarded to Division headquarters?.....		18. Is the Camp room properly equipped?...		17. Are the General Orders read in Camp regularly and filed?.....		16. Is a badge presented to each recruit when mustered?.....		15. Number of members uniformed as provided by Art. 13 of R. and R.		14. Are the members of the staff provided with proper chevrons?.....		13. Do the officers wear side arms? State number and rank.....		12. Do the officers wear rank straps in accordance with R. and R.?		11. Are the officers uniformed? Give number and rank.....			
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.		
Alabama and Tennessee... per cent.	13.7	86.3	68.2	31.8	48.2	51.8	68.2	31.8	63.7	36.3	68.2	31.8	13.7	86.3	51.0	49.0	50.1	54.6	45.4	13.7	86.3	
Arkansas.....	12.1	87.9	58.1	41.9	42.1	57.9	41.9	58.1	42.1	57.9	41.9	58.1	13.7	86.3	48.2	51.8	57.2	42.8	57.2	42.8	57.2	
California.....	33.4	66.6	62.3	37.7	77.2	22.8	62.3	37.7	77.2	22.8	62.3	37.7	35.1	64.9	37.2	62.8	37.2	62.8	37.2	62.8	37.2	
Colorado.....	42.1	57.9	13.2	86.8	50.7	49.3	30.9	69.1	30.9	69.1	30.9	69.1	28.3	71.7	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	
Connecticut.....	81.8	18.2	28.6	71.4	87.7	12.3	100.0	0.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3	
Illinois.....	42.8	57.2	48.1	51.9	40.9	59.1	59.0	41.0	48.1	51.9	40.9	59.1	28.3	71.7	42.8	57.2	42.8	57.2	42.8	57.2	42.8	
Indiana.....	25.5	74.5	87.4	12.6	61.9	38.1	61.9	38.1	87.4	12.6	61.9	38.1	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Iowa.....	30.8	69.2	87.7	12.3	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6	87.7	12.3	72.4	27.6	28.3	71.7	50.1	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.1	50.0	50.1	
Kansas.....	19.8	80.2	95.4	4.6	61.9	38.1	95.4	4.6	61.9	38.1	95.4	4.6	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Kentucky.....	53.2	46.8	93.4	6.6	72.4	27.6	93.4	6.6	72.4	27.6	93.4	6.6	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Maine.....	15.2	84.8	100.0	0.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	0.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	0.0	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Maryland.....	37.2	62.8	85.4	14.6	87.7	12.3	85.4	14.6	87.7	12.3	85.4	14.6	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Massachusetts.....	98.5	1.5	100.0	0.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	0.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	0.0	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Michigan.....	43.0	57.0	90.2	9.8	80.1	19.9	90.2	9.8	80.1	19.9	90.2	9.8	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Minnesota.....	65.1	34.9	10.2	89.8	12.1	87.9	12.1	87.9	12.1	87.9	12.1	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6
Missouri.....	11.8	88.2	72.1	27.9	70.2	29.8	72.1	27.9	70.2	29.8	72.1	27.9	10.4	89.6	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9
Montana.....	32.1	67.9	95.1	5.0	62.1	37.9	95.1	5.0	62.1	37.9	95.1	5.0	10.4	89.6	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9
Nebraska.....	19.3	80.7	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	10.4	89.6	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9
New Hampshire.....	76.0	24.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	10.4	89.6	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9
New Jersey.....	65.1	34.9	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	10.4	89.6	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9	62.1	37.9
New York.....	49.8	50.2	58.3	41.7	51.2	48.8	58.3	41.7	51.2	48.8	58.3	41.7	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Ohio.....	49.8	50.2	58.3	41.7	51.2	48.8	58.3	41.7	51.2	48.8	58.3	41.7	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Oregon.....	66.4	33.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	0.0	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	91.4	8.6	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Rhode Island.....	12.5	87.5	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9	27.1	72.9
South Dakota.....	63.6	36.4	38.3	61.7	38.3	61.7	38.3	61.7	38.3	61.7	38.3	61.7	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Vermont.....	25.2	74.8	37.4	62.6	37.4	62.6	37.4	62.6	37.4	62.6	37.4	62.6	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Washington.....	16.1	83.9	38.5	61.5	38.5	61.5	38.5	61.5	38.5	61.5	38.5	61.5	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
West Virginia.....	19.2	80.8	43.7	56.3	43.7	56.3	43.7	56.3	43.7	56.3	43.7	56.3	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
Wisconsin.....	19.2	80.8	81.2	18.8	81.2	18.8	81.2	18.8	81.2	18.8	81.2	18.8	28.3	71.7	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	
The Order at Large.....	41.5	58.5	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	67.1	32.9	38.9	61.1	38.1	61.9	38.1	61.9	38.1	61.9	38.1	61.9

The Order at Large.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

TABLE No. 2. SHOWING NUMBER OF CAMPS ANSWERING "YES" AND "NO" TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 20.

DIVISIONS.	1. Has the Captain committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		2. Has the First Lieutenant committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		3. Has the Second Lieutenant committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		4. Has the Chaplain committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		5. Has the Sergeant of the Guard committed his ritualistic work to memory?.....		6. Are the officers regular in their attendance?.....		7. Are the members regular in their attendance? Give average number.....		8. Are the records complete and well kept?.....		9. Are the dues promptly collected?.....		10. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Sergeant duly filed?.....	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama and Tennessee.....	4	11	6	6	2	13	5	10	1	11	6	9	3	12	13	4	8	14	1	8
Arkansas.....	3	3	1	3	8	3	0	1	7	2	12	1	3	4	4	3	5	3	4	4
California.....	5	5	6	3	3	3	7	5	11	3	12	1	4	15	15	1	11	11	4	4
Colorado.....	4	5	7	3	4	8	3	5	3	5	3	1	2	27	27	1	25	25	5	5
Connecticut.....	11	5	18	3	4	8	26	5	13	11	19	6	9	73	73	1	61	61	3	3
Illinois.....	32	18	29	18	12	13	47	17	45	10	57	6	14	40	40	1	47	47	10	10
Indiana.....	33	11	30	12	13	17	16	36	9	29	12	9	11	50	50	1	47	47	10	10
Iowa.....	23	19	26	9	25	10	21	16	9	29	17	29	18	33	33	9	47	47	10	10
Kansas.....	39	21	57	1	65	11	24	32	16	32	4	38	36	102	102	3	93	93	20	20
Kentucky.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	6	3	3	3	3
Maine.....	26	8	21	10	25	6	30	5	8	5	7	7	21	22	22	0	31	31	5	5
Maryland.....	9	5	11	6	13	6	13	5	3	4	1	1	5	12	12	1	23	23	4	4
Massachusetts.....	96	10	108	7	119	6	103	16	96	9	70	3	7	125	125	2	100	100	5	5
Michigan.....	16	10	28	8	23	11	25	8	20	12	32	3	7	7	7	1	38	38	4	4
Minnesota.....	18	10	28	7	20	5	21	12	7	12	3	7	7	24	24	0	30	30	6	6
Missouri.....	11	5	13	5	11	3	13	4	11	5	11	1	7	9	9	2	21	21	5	5
Montana.....	22	16	27	11	35	16	23	20	23	11	35	1	10	12	12	0	50	50	8	8
Nebraska.....	9	6	11	4	11	5	13	11	8	9	1	1	4	11	11	0	16	16	6	6
New Hampshire.....	13	3	16	3	17	3	15	4	17	2	25	2	20	20	0	29	29	5	5	
New Jersey.....	57	17	68	22	78	21	62	27	61	20	108	3	38	62	62	3	111	111	17	17
New York.....	51	9	81	11	78	21	71	23	15	48	2	48	5	120	120	0	110	110	8	8
Ohio.....	47	19	71	16	62	22	64	31	11	25	11	2	198	126	126	3	129	129	17	17
Oregon.....	19	13	13	1	13	2	11	10	11	2	17	2	8	13	13	1	14	14	6	6
Pennsylvania.....	6	3	10	3	7	4	8	4	8	4	17	1	3	20	20	1	15	15	6	6
Rhode Island.....	18	12	20	10	21	16	20	19	20	21	21	1	3	30	30	5	35	35	16	16
South Dakota.....	6	3	9	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	17	10	10	1	17	17	6	6
Vermont.....	6	3	9	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	12	12	1	9	9	6	6	
West Virginia.....	3	4	5	5	4	6	3	4	5	5	3	3	5	3	3	0	4	4	3	3
Wisconsin.....	7	6	13	6	18	7	11	15	13	9	25	1	20	12	12	2	29	29	4	4
The Order at Large.....	585	246	771	215	708	297	731	341	696	297	946	73	469	112	1,220	35	1,160	1,160	102	102

TABLE No. 3. COMPILED FROM ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 2) TO 30. INCLUSIVE, SHOWING TOTALS, AVERAGES, ETC.

DIVISIONS.	21. Number of members in good standing.....		22. Give the total number of members dropped during the last year.....		23. Give the total increase by muster and transfer cards since last inspection.....		24. Give total value of all property owned by the Camp.....		25. How much money is in the general fund over total indebtedness.....		26. What amount is charged for annual dues?.....		27. What amount is charged for muster fees?.....	
	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.
Alabama and Tennessee.....	350	23	131	9	50	3	3,700 00	\$19 00	\$217 11	\$16 37	\$2 32	\$1 91		
Arkansas.....	162	11	9	1	60	8	181 00	25 00	181 80	25 92	1 90	2 01		
California.....	307	21	31	2	173	7	1,867 00	126 00	392 01	37 00	3 78	2 50		
Colorado.....	450	25	77	3	101	11	3,239 75	231 00	383 91	27 00	4 00	2 00		
Connecticut.....	456	27	60	3	253	8	7,591 98	230 00	2,610 91	80 00	3 00	2 00		
Illinois.....	2,282	37	410	3	419	5	12,115 60	115 00	1,651 13	20 00	2 22	2 06		
Iowa.....	2,321	36	362	6	500	6	11,729 35	119 58	2,290 92	23 36	1 91	1 91		
Indiana.....	1,084	25	221	4	292	4	5,189 35	86 50	1,001 11	16 08	1 81	1 80		
Kansas.....	3,071	27	517	4	852	7	10,925 21	50 05	1,010 85	14 47	2 13	1 69		
Kentucky.....	81	21	21	1	27	3	135 00	31 00	61 22	16 05	1 70	1 50		
Madison.....	1,121	25	125	3	251	6	7,371 19	167 50	735 49	16 71	1 60	1 91		
Maryland.....	891	33	97	4	215	8	8,033 00	311 25	663 20	25 50	2 50	1 85		
Massachusetts.....	4,869	36	552	4	2,960 00	5	29,960 00	214 15	13,857 77	102 65	3 10	2 12		
Michigan.....	1,086	22	217	4	265	5	7,656 45	117 00	535 20	11 15	1 71	1 70		
Minnesota.....	1,222	27	275	6	310	6	8,816 25	176 25	956 28	20 31	2 16	1 07		
Missouri.....	665	26	150	6	138	5	2,317 00	95 00	650 60	26 42	1 90	1 78		
Montana.....	1,575	20	261	4	489	7	6,670 70	101 11	1,297 81	21 63	1 80	1 63		
New Hampshire.....	862	35	63	3	118	6	5,147 50	205 90	1,270 00	50 80	1 08	1 02		
New Jersey.....	1,021	32	88	3	248	7	18,033 00	597 70	2,821 57	91 01	3 90	1 81		
New York.....	3,823	25	532	3	818	5	25,033 00	158 03	5,751 21	30 40	1 45	1 52		
Ohio.....	3,803	17	1,409	6	715	3	21,333 08	95 21	5,458 71	21 36	1 27	1 21		
Oregon.....	4,080	31	998	6	1,365	7	40,222 11	210 82	20,301 02	126 08	3 68	2 15		
Pennsylvania.....	638	35	61	3	62	3	5,627 72	217 08	472 75	20 22	2 91	1 07		
Rhode Island.....	369	23	61	3	87	5	1,037 50	60 73	293 21	13 00	1 14	1 65		
South Dakota.....	1,320	27	159	3	215	4	6,618 98	127 86	1,225 87	23 57	1 46	1 46		
Vermont.....	929	20	101	6	107	9	2,010 00	115 00	400 45	22 21	3 50	2 75		
Washington.....	207	21	31	3	45	4	31 62	11 62	91 44	7 03	1 68	1 00		
West Virginia.....	913	25	12	3	188	5	6,525 25	176 38	72 10	1 91	1 75	1 00		
The Order at Large.....	41,851	20.3	7,370	5.4	9,558	7.8	\$29,310 60	\$159 10	\$97,403 53	\$32 46	\$2 32	\$1 87		

TABLE No. 3—CONCLUDED.

DIVISIONS.	28. How many special meetings have been held since last inspection?		29. How many members have been relieved since last inspection?		30. How much money has been expended for charity during past year?		31. Is there a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the Camp?		32. Does the local Post, G. A. R., attend the meetings and assist and encourage the Camp?		33. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly?		34. In what branch is the Camp equipped (Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry)?		35. Number of members equipped with arms and accoutrements		36. What is the expense of this inspection to this Camp?	
	Total.	Total.	Total.	Yes.	Total.	Yes.	Total.	Yes.	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	Total.	Av.	
Alabama and Tennessee.....	31	3	\$67.00	1	8	1	4	1	1	1	18	1	4	61	4	20.30	7	
Arkansas.....	3	8	31.75	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.10	10
California.....	1	7	117.50	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	10	53.50	4
Colorado.....	9	32	158.50	6	13	6	10	19	1	5	.....	.....	.....	189	4	53.17	10
Connecticut.....	66	21	282.03	12	45	11	20	50	33	11	.....	.....	.....	535	10	118.80	8
Illinois.....	160	50	645.01	10	70	33	37	70	33	1	.....	.....	.....	879	8	175.60	10
Indiana.....	210	112	473.30	17	25	20	20	28	42	1	.....	.....	.....	705	4	122.62	5
Iowa.....	104	16	235.83	16	72	42	42	12	3	1	.....	.....	.....	228	5	103.37	8
Kansas.....	212	45	403.10	35	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	638	7	81.50	10
Kentucky.....	5	10	5.00	.....	27	10	12	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	7	57.20	10
Maine.....	62	15	111.75	5	27	22	22	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	8	107.71	7
Maryland.....	42	15	242.75	14	25	27	27	70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	8	222.50	10
Massachusetts.....	122	221	4123.67	14	35	26	32	35	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1180	10	65.35	10
Michigan.....	107	12	197.60	5	33	18	18	18	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	10	92.31	10
Minnesota.....	87	12	92.23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	10	12.31	10
Missouri.....	30	38	425.88	8	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	5	61.65	5
Montana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	116	20	233.65	2	32	18	31	18	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	7	136.06	7
New Hampshire.....	83	20	174.50	2	21	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	7	87.51	10
New Jersey.....	23	21	343.00	4	20	20	20	22	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	15	21.74	7
New York.....	211	91	1021.65	13	55	50	42	42	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	813	6	217.56	10
Ohio.....	204	111	1505.03	31	55	59	82	82	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1328	6	186.50	10
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	111	11	487.51	27	60	74	96	96	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1540	10	201.77	10
Rhode Island.....	7	6	55.00	1	17	8	8	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	7	25.15	7
South Dakota.....	53	3	205.25	1	11	9	9	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	13	46.35	10
Vermont.....	121	13	142.00	52	8	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	9	117	7
Washington.....	20	9	118.50	5	7	5	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	7	16.10	10
West Virginia.....	27	3	22.00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	20	20	130.25	4	17	15	13	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	9	130.98	10
The Order at Large.....	2101	1081	16133.91	284	505	552	92	92	40	18	12806	11	87.21	.....	.....	.....	.....

CAMP INSPECTORS.

Again it becomes my unpleasant duty to call attention to the fact that the inspection in most Divisions has not been as complete as we had hoped for. Just what the reasons for this are I am unable to say, but firmly believe it is largely due to the appointment of incompetent Assistant Inspectors.

Once more I have to report that all Divisions have not made reports at all, although strenuous efforts have been made to obtain them. The delinquents are Montana and Oregon.

By looking over the reports it will be found that only 1,596 Camps were inspected out of 2,264 reported in good standing. The only Divisions in which every Camp was inspected were New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island, while Maine and Massachusetts had 98 per cent., Kentucky and Missouri only 25 per cent., Iowa and Ohio only 50 per cent. These facts alone show that either Division Inspectors are not careful enough in selecting their assistants, or the assistants are very lax in performing the duties assigned them.

1. Only 585 Commanders, or 32.4 per cent., have perfectly committed their ritualistic work. Massachusetts first, with 71.1; Maine second, 59.2, and Rhode Island third, 50.1, while the Commanders of 246 Camps have not committed their work at all.

2. There are 771 Senior Vice-Commanders who have committed their work, and 215 who have to depend upon Rituals entirely.

3. There are 768 Junior Vice-Commanders who are perfect in their work, and 267 who do not depend upon their memory at any time.

4. Chaplains to the number of 731 have complied with the Constitution by completely memorizing their work, while 344 do not do so.

5. Sergeants of the Guard to the number of 696 do their work without the assistance of the Ritual, or only 37.9 per cent. Washington leading with 58.1 per cent. Missouri being lowest with only 11.1 per cent., while there are 267 who do not pretend to do their work without assistance. It seems to me that quite a considerable improvement can be made in this respect, as nothing in the floor work so impresses a candidate as the perfect work of the Sergeant of the Guard, and, on the other hand, if the candidate is a member of any other Order; and this work is performed in any imperfect way, it does not leave any impression except that there is not much interest taken by the chief floor officer, to get through his work as quickly as possible, and not have to trust any to his memory. It certainly shows considerable lack of interest upon the part of any officer when he will not take the trouble to commit his respective part, which at the most is not arduous duty.

6. There are 946 officers who attend meetings regularly, in which Rhode Island leads with 94.4 per cent., while Missouri ranks as the lowest with only 11.4 per cent., and from reports received it appears that 73 do not attend the meetings at all. The bad example set by officers in the matter of attendance often tends to hasten the disbandment of their Camps, hence officers should always be on hand promptly if they expect the members to keep up their interest.

7. In 469 Camps the members are regular in their attendance, while in 142 Camps the attendance is very poor. The rating this year is more equal than the past, from the fact that a rating was made which Camps has to show from their books to get first-class ratings.

Minnesota ranks first with 72.1 per cent.; Washington second, 71.1 per cent.; Vermont lowest with only 6.1 per cent to their credit.

8. From reports received it is found that the records are complete and well kept in 1,220 Camps, Kansas leading with 97.8 per cent., Massachusetts second with 92.6 per cent., while Missouri lowest with only 11.9 per cent., while in 35 Camps the records are very incomplete and poorly kept.

9. Dues are promptly collected in 1,160 Camps, while in 102 Camps they do so very irregularly; as shown by the reports. In this New Hampshire leads with 100 per cent., Iowa second with 90.2 per cent., while once more Missouri brings up in the rear with only 12.1 per cent.

10. Bonds of the Quartermaster Sergeants are filled as prescribed by the Constitution in 1,243 Camps, Massachusetts leading with 96.2 per cent. not a single Division having met the requirements in this respect. The Camp Coun-

cils not insisting upon the filing of said bonds are very negligent is more than plain from the figures presented.

11. Camp officers are properly uniformed in only 667 Camps, while in 659 Camps they are only partially so, and in many not at all.

12. In 747 Camps the officers wear their proper rank straps, while in 590 Camps they are only partially equipped with same, Massachusetts leading with 97.2, Rhode Island second with 91.4 per cent.

13. Officers wear side arms in 691 Camps, while in 672 Camps they do not do so: Massachusetts first with 95.5 per cent., Rhode Island second, 91.4 per cent.

14. Non-Commissioned officers are equipped with proper chevrons in 676 Camps, while in 664 Camps they are only partially.

15. This question is one that gives has less satisfaction than any upon the blank, from the fact that it is so hard to get a correct answer to same. In 667 Camps members are thoroughly uniformed, and in 424 they are not uniformed. This can be accounted for largely from the fact that in many Camps a great many members claim that they cannot afford to buy a uniform. According to reports, New Hampshire must have every member uniformed, as her rating is 100 per cent., with Colorado second, 92.6 per cent.

16. A badge is presented to recruits upon night of muster in 1,414 Camps and in 45 it is not. New Hampshire and Massachusetts each rate 100 per cent., Maine, Michigan and Vermont each rating 98 per cent., with several other Divisions close behind them.

17. Regarding the reading of orders, etc., in the Camp room, and filing same away in proper files, find it is attended to properly in 1,423 Camps, or in 86.2 per cent., of the entire Order, and in 15 Camps they are not read at all. Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Rhode Island each have a rating of 100 per cent., Indiana having 99 per cent., and Vermont having 96.4 per cent.

18. There are 1,216 Camp rooms properly equipped, and 93 not equipped in any way, Massachusetts and Michigan each having 98 per cent., Rhode Island, with 94 per cent., second.

19. 1,501 Camps are reported as having forwarded all reports and dues to their respective headquarters, and only 37 that have not done so. The tendency of Camp officers seems to be to get their reports in promptly, but of course this does not hold good in all cases, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Rhode Island each having a rating of 100.

20. It is with a great deal of pleasure that once more I can report a decrease in the number of Camps who are in debt, there being only 99, as against 117 last year, Massachusetts leading with 97.8 per cent., New Hampshire second with 96 per cent.

21. In the Divisions which have reported there are 41,851 members in good standing, with an average of 23.6 members to a Camp, Massachusetts, having an average of 36 members to a Camp, while in Arkansas the average is only 14.

22. There were 7,376 members dropped during the year, or an average of 5.4 to each Camp inspected, Alabama having the highest average, 9, while the following each averaged 6: Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

23. The total increase in Camps from all sources was 9,558, or an average of 7.8 members to each Camp. This is a great improvement over last year, when there was a loss; whereas, this shows that there were more members dropped than were mustered. Of course this report does not include Camps which have disbanded or died from other causes.

24. The total value of all properties owned by Camps throughout the Order is \$219,349.60, or an average of \$159.19 to each Camp, New Jersey having the highest average, \$597.70; Maryland second, \$311.76; Arkansas having the lowest, \$25.

25. We find the cash in excess of all indebtedness to be \$67,403.53, or an average of \$32.46 to every Camp inspected, Pennsylvania leading with \$126.04, Wisconsin the lowest, \$1.74.

26. The average amount charged by Camps for dues is \$2.32, Colorado charging the most, their average being \$4, while in South Dakota the average is only \$1.14.

27. The average amount charged for muster fee is \$1.87, or 7 cents less

than last year, the average in Ohio is still below that prescribed by the Constitution, being only \$1.21. It would do well for Division Commanders to take the last inspection and notify all that are now charging less than \$1.50 for muster of the provisions of the Constitution, and insist that such Camps at once comply with said article; and, believe me, there are many who need such a notice, hardly a Division being without such Camps.

28. There were 2,461 special meetings held last year. Quite a decrease from the year before.

29. It has been found necessary to relieve 1,031 members, Massachusetts leading with 223, while Kentucky only relieved 1.

30. There has been expended for charity during the year \$16,433.94. Pennsylvania leading with \$4,487.54, while Kentucky only expended \$5 in this way.

31. We find that in the Divisions of Arkansas, California and Kentucky our auxiliary, the Ladies' Aid has not as yet taken root, but in all other Divisions there are from 1 to 50 Aids that are in existence, the total being 284.

32. There seems to be a dropping off in interest among the G. A. R. Only 905 Camps reporting that they are interested locally as against 1,156 last year.

33. Only 552 Camps are reported as engaging in military drill. This is a very serious falling off if the reports are correct, there being over 1,000 so engaged last year according to that report.

34. There are 879 fully armed and equipped Camps in the Order, divided in the different branches as follows: 40 Cavalry, 18 artillery and 821 as infantry.

35. There are 12,806 members armed and equipped ready at a moments notice to protect our country.

36. The average cost of inspecting Camps throughout the Order was \$1.63 or 2 cents more than last year.

It once more becomes my duty to call attention to the fact that while the advancement has not been made in many respects, that we all had hoped for. We find that slowly but surely the Order is seeking a more solid foundation and we are only getting rid of the dead wood which is bound to creep into any Order in the first few years of its organization and firmly believe by next year considerable improvement will be shown in all departments.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that at this time I can publicly thank the many Division Inspectors for the excellent manner in which they performed the duties pertaining to their office but in other cases I regret to call Division Commanders' attention to the fact once more that they have no more important position to fill than that of their inspector and should seek to appoint only brothers who are competent to fill the same as some of the consolidated reports were not even footed correctly let alone the figuring of averages etc.

It certainly can not be expected that the Inspector General should figure all these forms in as much as he has enough work to do verifying the work sent him. Then again he has more figuring to do in the performance of his duties than the Inspector of any single Division.

In closing this, my second annual report I cannot do so without thanking the numerous members of the Order who have so promptly responded to my every demand made upon them and the careful manner in which they perform those duties.

To you General Hall, I desire to extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred upon me in appointing me to fill this position and the uniform courtesy shown me at all times by both yourself and your immediate staff.

Wishing my successor a continuance of the same favors by those with whom he may have any dealings with; thanking you one and all for the close attention given me, I am, with best wishes,

Yours in F., C. & L. HENRY FRAZEE, Inspector General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection the Report of the Inspector General will go to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so referred.

The next in order is the Report of the Judge Advocate General.

W. H. Russell, Acting Judge Advocate General, submitted and read the

following report from the Judge Advocate General, W. Scott Beebe:

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

PORTLAND, OREGON, Aug. 4, 1892.

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.:

SIR—Since my appointment you have requested and pursuant thereto I have forwarded to your office opinions in twenty-eight cases, copies of which are hereto attached.

From these opinions as well as those of my predecessors it appears that the law of the Order is not generally understood, that offenses not cognizable by the Sons of Veterans are often charged against members of the Order and a farcial trial had thereon.

The records in court-martial submitted for examination generally are invalid, either because the Court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter charged, or because the record failed to show service upon the accused in cases where there was no appearance by or for him. It cannot be expected that all members of the Order are trained lawyers, yet a substantial compliance with the law is not too much to expect of those in whose hands is reposed the duty of enforcing it.

Nearly all of the important questions that can arise have I think been settled by a series of opinions and decisions, of this and prior administrations, and should be adhered to, and this authority should be in the hands of those having authority, and whose duty it is to enforce the law.

I recommended therefor a compilation of all decisions to date in one volume, and of all opinions to date in a separate volume.

I desire to express to you my thanks for your courtesy and kind mention so frequently expressed, and to those in authority whom I have always found prompt and courteous,

I remain yours in F. C. & L.,

W. SCOTT BEEBE,

Judge Advocate General.

OPINIONS.

OPINION I.

Portland, Ore., September 1, 1892.

You ask "Can the son of a daughter of a Veteran become a member of our Order?"

Clearly such a person is eligible under Art. V., of the Constitution, which provides that "All male descendants not less than Eighteen (18) years of age of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or mariners, who served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil war of 1861-1865, shall be eligible to membership, provided that no person shall be eligible who has ever been convicted of any infamous crime, or who has, or whose father has ever borne arms against the Government of the United States."

The son of a daughter of a Veteran is a "male descendent" of a Veteran.

The word "descendent" has often been the subject of Judicial Construction, and is held to include a son, grandson, or other descendent to the remotest degree.

OPINION II.

September 9, 1892.

Division Commander Smith of Pennsylvania submits, and you refer for an opinion this question, viz:

"Should the name of a rejected applicant be published in Division orders?"

Sec. 6., Art. II., of the Constitution as revised at St. Joseph, Mo., provided that "The name of a rejected applicant shall be forwarded to Division headquarters immediately by the Captain and entered on the black book of the Camp with the date of rejection."

The evident purpose of this Section was to require the Captain to furnish official information to Division headquarters of the fact of the applicants rejection, and to make a record thereof, for future reference in case the ap-

plicant again applied for admission, but at Minneapolis this Section was stricken out and the present Section substituted.

This significant action of the Encampment at Minneapolis in thus sweeping away all authority for such record and official notification, is practically equivalent to an express declaration that no such record shall be kept, and that no official information of the fact of rejection shall be furnished to Division headquarters, or officially recognized.

Any information of the means and cause of rejection is expressly prohibited by Art. XV., of the Camp Constitution, and the theory of the whole Constitution seems to be that the name and fact of rejection shall not be divulged or made the subject of official reference.

The organization would not be benefited, and the good name of a deserving (although unsuccessful) applicant might be seriously injured by the circulation of an order containing a covert insinuation of his unfitness.

For the reasons above given I am of the opinion that the name of a person coupled with a statement of his rejection should not appear in Division orders.

OPINION III.

September 20, 1892.

I herewith return the record of court-martial in the case of A. F. Anniller of W. S. Hancock Camp No. 41 Division of Pennsylvania, with an opinion as to the "regularity and legality of the proceedings and sentence of the Court," in accordance with your order of September 13, 1892.

Sec. 4., Art. VI., Rules and Regulations expressly provides that, "A copy of the charges and a notice of the time and place of holding the Court must be served by the Judge Advocate upon the accused either personally, five (5) days before the date fixed for the Court, or by mail, addressed to his (the accused) last known place of residence, at least ten (10) days before that time, and the Judge Advocate shall incorporate in the Record, proof of service upon the accused."

The record discloses affirmatively that the accused did not voluntarily appear in, or submit to jurisdiction of the Court, consequently the power and jurisdiction of the Court to investigate and determine the question of his guilt depends upon the sufficiency of the proof of service.

This return the Judge Advocate has made a part of the Record and is as follows, viz:

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Aug. 22, 1892.

This is to certify that I did duly notify the accused brother, A. F. Anniller by mail at least twelve (12) days before the Court convened, on my honor as a member of the Order of S. of V.,

J. C. ULRICH, Judge Advocate.

This proof of service is radically defective: it is silent as to every essential fact, the Court could not determine from this return that "a copy of the charges" and "a notice of the time and place of holding Court," had been "served" upon the accused five, or any number of days before the date fixed for the Court by mail "addressed to his last known place of residence."

The Judge Advocate says that he "did duly notify the accused," but that is merely his conclusion of what he did, and upon which it is not competent for him to express an opinion.

It is his duty and province to recite in his return or proof of service exactly what he did, he must state the facts, and then it is the duty of the Court to decide whether the facts stated show a valid service upon the accused.

No Court can render a valid judgement or decree against a defendant who does not appear, when the jurisdiction depends upon proof of service like this.

The proceedings and sentence of the Court are therefore merely void, and of no effect whatever.

OPINION IV.

November 7, 1892.

Yours containing an inquiry by Division Commander McGuire of Indiana presents this question for my opinion, viz:

"Must a former member of a Camp who has been dropped from the roll of membership pay arrears of dues in addition to the muster fee?"

Sec. 4., Art. IV., Rules and Regulations provides that he can be reinstated only by the Camp which dropped him, which must be done in the manner provided by Sec. 1 and 7, of Art. II., Chap. II., of Camp Constitutions.

Under those sections he comes in as a new member, and the Camp has no power to impose terms on him that do not apply to all applicants. When he is dropped from the rolls he ceases to be a member; he is without the Order and owes it no allegiance, and the Order has no jurisdiction over him—it can require nothing of him, and he is not subject to any order emanating from any authority within the Order.

In my opinion he comes into the Camp as a new member, and upon the same terms.

OPINION V.

November 5, 1892.

I herewith return papers in re A. F. Aumiller.

There is only one way to proceed in cases like this and the record must show a compliance with Constitutional provisions.

The proof of service should not appear in the evidence—it should be done in the ordinary and established way.

The party who serves the accused should write out his return of service—should state what he did, and the Court can then determine its sufficiency.

The Judge Advocate testifies that he sent the notice (I suppose of the time and place of trial) and a copy of the charges and specifications to the accused by mail to his *last known address*.

The Constitution says it shall be addressed to the accused *last known place of residence*.

The accused may have a residence at one place and his postoffice address may be at another—therefore, the loose statement contained in this record does not satisfy the Constitution.

With a written return conforming to the Constitution as I have explained, the record then probably would show a regular judgment against the accused.

OPINION VI.

November 7, 1892.

In the matter of Edward W. Stear of Camp No. 166, Division of Illinois.

The record in this case is defective in as much as it does not appear that the Court was ordered by the proper officer, the order which appears in the record is not signed by the Commander. If the record in this particular is corrected I think the judgment of the Court should be sustained.

OPINION VII.

November 7, 1892.

The inquiry of Division Commander Angew of Kansas presents this question, viz:

When a charter for a Camp is applied for and regularly granted and the charter fee paid, and the Camp is not mustered, can the money thus paid be refunded?

The Charter fee when paid becomes the property of the Order, and its application is provided for by the Constitution; there is no provision for its return in case the Camp is not mustered: The charter was approved and granted at the instance of the applicants who voluntarily paid the usual fee required in such cases. The consideration on the part of the Order is performed.

OPINION VIII.

November 7, 1892.

Commander Drew, Division of Minnesota asks—"When Junior Vice-

Commander has taken a transfer card from his Camp does he still retain his rank as a Division officer?"

This question is substantially answered in decision XVII., of Commander-in-Chief weeks. Asking for and receiving a transfer card from a Camp in no way affects his rank as a Division officer. This is practically the holding in that decision with which I concur.

OPINION IX.

November 8, 1892.

The court-martial in the case against J. H. Sturgeon of Col. W. C. Lewis Camp Division of Ohio, is herewith returned for correction.

The accused did not appear, and the record is silent upon the subject of service on him of a copy of the charges, and a notice of the time and place of holding the Court.

Unless such service was made the proceedings of the Court is a nullity.

If the service was made in accordance with Sec. 4, Art. VI., Chap. V., Rules and Regulations, and the proof of such service is made a part of the Record, then the sentence of the Court should be approved.

OPINION X.

November 8, 1892.

The record in the court-martial against James R. Quinlin of Camp No 75, Division of Ohio, should be corrected by making the order appointing the Court a part of the record.

When this correction is made the sentence of the Court should be approved.

OPINION XI.

November 8, 1892.

I hereby recommend that the findings and sentence of the court in the court-martial of W. M. Lowes of Albert E. Martin Camp No. 464 Division of Ohio, be approved.

OPINION XII.

November 12, 1892.

The record in the case against J. A. Wagner, of General Custer Camp, No. 95, Division of Nebraska, fails to show any service upon the accused of a copy of the charges and a notice of the time and place of holding the Court.

This is an imperative requirement in every case where the record does not show an appearance by or for the accused.

If this record is corrected so as to conform to Sec. 4., Art. VI., Chap. V., it is a proper case for affirmance.

OPINION XIII.

November 26, 1892.

Commander Oberdorf of the Division of New York asks, and you request a construction of Sec. 3 and 4, of Art IV., of General Rules and Regulations.

First—A member reported "suspended" pursuant to Sec. 3, does not thereby cease to be a member of the Order, he is merely precluded from participating in the affairs of the Order. While so "suspended" he is ineligible to any office in the Order, and will not be permitted to enter any Camp room while the Camp is in session, but he is not without the Order, the Camp has not lost its jurisdiction over him, and may by its action remove his disability during the time when by this Section he is merely "suspended."

Second—A member "dropped" under the conditions recited in Sec. 4 of Art. IV., ceases to be a "member," the Camp loses all authority over him and he owes it no allegiance, he is not a "member" and can only become one by a compliance with Secs. one (1) and seven (7) of Art. two (2), Chap. two (2) of the Camp Constitution.

OPINION XIV.

This question is submitted for my opinion, viz: "If a camp does not sus-

pend a member in accordance with Sec. 3, Art. IV., of General Rules and Regulations, and at the end of the year the same member is in arrears twelve months in the payment of his dues, can the Camp legally drop said member from the roll of membership." Sec. 4 of the same Art. provides that "any member of a Camp who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues shall be dropped from the roll of membership."

The positive and mandatory provision of this Section is that *any* member of a Camp who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues *shall be dropped*, and this section contains no exception, but as it says *any member* who is delinquent one year shall be dropped.

Secs. 3 and 4 do not conflict, and Sec. 4 must have full effect and operation notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 3 have not been complied with.

It follows therefore that any member who is one year in arrears in the payment of his dues, can lawfully, and should be "dropped."

OPINION XV.

December 20, 1892.

In the matter of the court-martial of D. C. Griffen of T. C. Ryan Camp No. 414, Division of Ohio:

In this case it appears from the record that the accused had violated the Criminal Laws of the State.

But the record fails to show a valid sentence. It appears therefrom that "notice" was sent to the accused by letter, addressed to him, but it does not appear what the notice contained, and in much as there was no appearance by the accused there is no presumption that it was a proper notice.

The accused should have been served with a "copy of the charges" and "a notice of the time and place of holding the Court." *OPINION III* contains a conclusive argument against records of this character and the doctrine there enunciated should be followed in all cases where there is no appearance for the accused.

If this record is amended and made to conform with this opinion in my judgment the sentence of the Court is right.

OPINION XVI.

December 20, 1892.

The sentence of the Court in the court-martial proceedings against C. A. Crull of Joe Hooker Camp, No. 17, Division of Iowa, is a proper one for approval.

OPINION XVII.

December 21, 1892.

The case of W. O. Shattuck of Holbrook, Camp No. 261, Division of Iowa does not warrant the sentence imposed.

Sec. 4 of Art., VI., of General Rules and Regulations, specifies that except as otherwise therein provided, courts-martial "shall be governed in their mode of proceeding and rules of evidence, by the procedure and practice of the Federal Courts of the United States."

In this case the charges and specifications are vague and uncertain and do not state the facts with that definiteness and certainty that is necessary when an accused person is called upon to answer for an offense committed, and fails to satisfy the requirements of an indictment or information.

Shattuck was not proceeded against because he was of bad character yet an attempt was made to show that fact. He was not a witness and was not represented, and there is no principle or precedent that warrants such evidence in support of a charge like this.

An attempt was also made to show by hearsay testimony that Shattuck admitted taking the money, the person to whom the admission was made was not called as a witness, but a person to whom he repeated the admission testified to the fact as it was related to him—such testimony is not competent, and establishes no fact.

The record also fails to disclose that the accused was legally notified. This must appear in the record and should show a timely service of "a copy of the charges" and "a notice of the time and place of holding the Court."

OPINION XVIII.

March 31, 1893.

This question is presented for my opinion, viz: "Can a Camp that has disbanded or surrendered its Charter, ever under any circumstances become a Camp again?"

Substantially this question was the subject of opinion XXII. by Judge Advocate General Griffin, in which he says—"When a Camp surrenders its Charter it ceases to exist; it is extinct, and the same Charter cannot be again conferred on any Camp."

This construction is correct, and if those who were members of the defunct Camp desire and are eligible they may form a new Camp pursuant to Sec 1, Art., I., of Chapter II., but the surrendered Charter can have no operation in the formation of another Camp, for "no Camp shall be recognized by the Sons of Veterans unless acting under a legal and unforfeited Charter."

OPINION XIX.

March 31, 1893.

My opinion is asked concerning this question, viz: "When a Camp is allowed to become delinquent for two or three years and no express revocation of its Charter has been made, may that Camp pay the back tax and continue as a Camp?"

Clearly it cannot: The case is governed by Sec. 5, Art. IV., of Chap. V., which provides that "All Camps that have failed for one year or more to make their quarterly reports and pay their per capita tax shall be considered disbanded and their Charter shall be revoked by the Division Commander."

The employment in this section of the words "shall be considered disbanded," is equivalent to a provision that such Camps shall cease to exist; shall become extinct, and shall not thereafter have recognition as a Camp for any purpose whatever; the existence of the Camp is terminated by this section and not by the formal revocation of its Charter by the Division Commander, whose action is intended to furnish evidence that such Camp had ceased to exist. The non-action of the Division Commander therefore does not affect the question, and cannot prolong or continue the authority of the Camp beyond the time limited by said action, by force of which the Camp is disbanded and the Charter ceases to be operative; and it cannot be revived. This opinion accords with many prior ones involving similar questions.

OPINION XX.

March 31, 1893.

The court-martial proceedings against Frank Roahr, of Camp No. 97, Division of Minnesota, furnished me does not contain the full record, but sufficient appears to show that the sentence of the Court is not warranted.

After sentencing the accused to pay a fine of \$7 and costs, the court further adjudges that in case the same is not paid within twenty days from March 1, 1893, "then brother Roahr shall be dishonorably discharged from the Order."

The payment of a fine cannot be forced or coerced by a sentence that the accused shall be dishonorably discharged in the event the fine is not paid.

He may be fined in a proper case or he may be dishonorably discharged but he cannot be both fined and dishonorably discharged by the same sentence, and whatever sentence is imposed it must be positive, direct and certain, and not in the alternative.

In my opinion the offense as charged is not one cognizable by the Order. In my judgment the sentence should not be approved.

OPINION XXI.

April 12, 1893.

On October 8, 1892, Louis Chiquoine of Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1, Division of Pennsylvania, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. This sentence should not be approved because,

1. The Order appointing the court-martial does not appoint a day of trial or a time when the Court is required to convene.

2. It does not appear from the record that the accused was served with the notice required by Sec. 4, Art. VI., Chap. V. The record discloses that the accused did not appear in person or by attorney. Under these circumstances the sentence is void.

Unless there was an appearance by or on behalf of the accused no valid sentence can be imposed, unless the record affirmatively shows that the notice above referred to was served in the manner and within the time provided in Sec. 4.

3. Sec. 4 also provides that courts-martial unless otherwise therein provided "shall be governed in their mode of proceeding and rules of evidence, by the procedure and practice of the Federal Courts of the United States."

The offense is not charged with that certainty which is required in an indictment in the Federal Courts but if it is assumed that the offense is properly charged then the judgment of the Court is not sustained by the evidence.

The evidence instead of supporting the charge that the accused "feigned sickness for the purpose of obtaining benefits" under the provision of the By-Laws of the Camp, legitimately tends to establish the fact that he was sick although not incapacitated for work. The Camp also regularly paid the accused eleven payments of four dollars (\$4) each, upon the theory that he was sick and was entitled to it because of that fact.

Presumably the report of investigating committee was to the effect that he was sick and entitled to the benefits received.

It does not appear that the accused imposed upon the Camp or any Committee, or that he fraudulently pretended to be sick when he was not so in fact, fraud or bad faith cannot be presumed.

Much of the testimony is hearsay and obviously should not be considered.

The legitimate testimony found in the record does not establish the charge against the accused and the sentence should not be approved.

OPINION XXII.

May 4, 1893.

E. F. Heller was granted a transfer-card from Lincoln Camp No. 7, Division of Minnesota.

The Camp reported that fact to Division headquarters September 30th, 1892.

Heller afterwards applied for admission to a camp and was rejected.

Heller now demands that the Commander of that Division communicate the new password and countersign to him.

The Commander refuses to comply with Heller's request, and he is right. Heller has no right to demand the countersign and password from the Division Commander; and it was rightly refused.

OPINION XXIII.

May 16, 1893.

The sentence of Frank Alden of Camp 83, Division of Iowa, is not supported by the record in his case.

It does not appear therefrom that a copy of the charges, and notice of the time and place of holding the Court were served upon him pursuant to Section 4, Article VI, Chapter 5—Rules and Regulations. The record does disclose the fact that the accused did not appear either in person or by any representative.

In such a case the record must affirmatively show a compliance with the section above referred to. Service will not be presumed to have been made. If the record is corrected in accordance with this opinion the sentence can properly be approved.

OPINION XXIV.

May 18, 1893.

The record of the trial of Edward Gilbert of Ellis Camp No. 9, Division of Pennsylvania, presents a proper case for approval.

The evidence generally tends to support the charge contained in first specification. And in as much as the Court heard the witnesses testify and

have found the accused guilty, its sentence should not be reversed unless the finding is clearly against the weight of the evidence.

OPINION XXV.

June 6, 1893.

The record in the case of Oscar Streeter of Camp 15, Division of Minnesota, discloses the fact that he did not appear, nor was he represented by any person at any time during the pendency of the proceedings against him.

The proof of service upon the accused is as follows, viz: "Served by mail May 1, 1893, W. H. Bohannon, Judge Advocate."

This proof of service is radically defective in not stating the facts constituting the same. This has long been the opinion of this department and is correct in principle and should be adhered to.

There is also in the record a letter which purports to have been written by the accused, and in it he states that he had received notice of his trial, but this is not a sufficient admission of service. In order to operate as such it should state the kind of notice, and also the time, place and manner of its reception.

Upon the showing made therefore, the Court was not authorized to proceed with the trial, and the findings and sentence of the Court cannot be held sufficient unless the Judge Advocate "incorporates in the record proof of service upon the accused." The record can be corrected in this respect, but still it would avail nothing because no offense cognizable by the Sons of Veterans has been charged against the accused.

The first charge is that the accused did "on or about the 5th day of April, A. D. 1893, take another man's wife and leave the country with her without the consent or knowledge of her husband," and this it is claimed constitutes a "scandalous crime against the laws of the land." I do not think so: And while the allegation is suspiciously colored, the accused may have done everything that is therein alleged against him and yet be innocent of any crime or of an intent to commit a crime; the acts charged are not inconsistent with innocence and morality, and may occur and amount to nothing more than the courteous attention of an escort.

The evidence strongly tends to establish the facts and is probably sufficient to show, that the accused was guilty of an offense for which he should have been dishonorably discharged, provided he had been charged with the offense that was established by said evidence, but he was not so charged.

In order to sustain a finding of guilty the accused must be aptly charged with an offense cognizable by the Sons of Veterans, and the evidence must legitimately tend to establish the offense thus charged.

The accused cannot be charged with one offense and be convicted by proof that he committed another and entirely different crime--nor can he be legally found guilty by proof of some crime when none is charged against him.

In this case the facts alleged not constituting a crime "against the laws of the land" nor an offense "cognizable by the Sons of Veterans" he should have been found "not guilty".

In the second charge the specification of facts is subject to the same objection, it contains substantially all that is alleged in the first charge and then adds that the accused "did leave without leave of absence being on staff of Tracy Camp No. 15 as Color Sargeant and taking Sargeant Chevrons with him not having resigned or reported."

The Order appointing the Court was made April 29, 1893, and the accused is charged with leaving April 5, 1893, but it does not appear from this averment that the accused appropriated property not his own or to which he was not entitled.

The accused was not required to obtain leave of absence or resign merely because he passed without the limits of the country and no presumption will operate against him because he did not report or resign within the short period of twenty-four days.

The evidence shows that the accused has committed a crime for which he should be tried and if found guilty he should be dishonorably discharged.

OPINION XXVI.

June 8, 1893.

In the record of the proceedings against Shelton T. Cameron Past-Captain of John C. Fremont Camp No. 33, Division of Maryland, it appears that a trial was had and after careful consideration by the Court the accused was found "not guilty."

The findings of the Court were approved by the Division Commander April, 26, 1893.

I have carefully considered the evidence and am of the opinion that the findings should be approved. Very little of the testimony is competent or material and consists largely of hearsay statements, and the weight of the testimony that is material fully warranted the Court concluding as it did.

OPINION XXVII.

July 31, 1893.

The opinion of Judge Advocate Carpenter of the Division of R. I., dated July 13, 1893, is submitted for my examination and opinion.

Concerning the first question presented in the opinion, I do not think a resort to equity is necessary in order to recover the sum mentioned in the bond from the obligator. A resort to equity will not be permitted if the remedy at law is adequate.

The bond attached to the opinion authorized the person to whom the bond runs to recover the amount in an action at law, and when collected he holds it in trust for the Camp. This is the plain intent and legal effect of the obligation.

Concerning the second question—I think the words "to hold in trust" in the bond in no legal sense affects the obligations of the person executing it or the rights of the person to whom the bond is made payable.

I agree with the Judge Advocate respecting the third proposition that it is not necessary to pay a money consideration to the obligator in order to insure the validity of the bond, nor is the recitation of a money consideration in the bond necessary.

OPINION XXVIII.

August 2, 1893.

From the record in the case against James L. Christy, Camp 70, Division of Minnesota, it appears that he appeared in person at the trial—made a defense—was found guilty—and dishonorably discharged by sentence of the Court.

The charges against Christy and the sentence of the Court are probably sufficient, and having been found guilty upon testimony which tend to support the charges and to warrant the findings I think the case a proper one for approval.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there objection to the reference of the Report of the Judge Advocate General to the Committee on Officers' Reports? The Chair hears none, and it is so referred.

The next report is that of the Surgeon General.

Surgeon General Wilcox submitted and read the following Report:

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF,
SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.
SURGEON GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

BROTHERS—For the first time in the history of this Department the announcement can be made that a report has been secured from every Division. In placing before you my report, which is based upon the facts submitted to me by the Division Surgeons, I have kept in mind the words of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, that this Department was organized "not so much for the purpose of obtaining data of the health of the Order as it was to ascertain the strength of the Order for military purposes in case the Sons of Veterans should be asked to respond to a call to arms in defense of our country as our fathers were in '61, and also to procure statistics that might be useful to the Encampment should it see fit to formulate a scheme for life insurance under the auspices of the Order".

A report, dealing with statistics, to be of the highest value should be complete, that is, each Division Surgeon should have before him for tabulation the required data from every Camp in good standing in his Division. The causes which have operated to prevent this result will be considered at another place. That a perfect report from a Division Surgeon is not impossible is proven, for five Divisions have presented such reports. I wish, at this time to commend the energy and ability of those Division Surgeons who have filed complete reports, they are Majors William E. Schreiter of New Hampshire, James T. Wellington of Massachusetts, Robert R. Walker of Maryland, I. W. Starr of Alabama and Tennessee and S. Howard Donohue of Rhode Island.

The statistical report is as follows:

Number members mustered.....	59,010	Number of teachers.....	7 96
Number in good standing.....	37,331	Number of literary men.....	1 80
Number in state militia.....	1,369	Number of artists.....	203
Number in U. S. army.....	88	Number of merchants.....	1,578
Number in U. S. navy.....	19	Number of farmers.....	8,292
Number of deaths within one year.....	210	Number of clerks and book-keepers.....	4,173
Number of cases of sickness.....	1,736	Number of mechanics.....	5,772
Number of injuries.....	402	Number of printers.....	887
Total number of weeks (from sickness and sickness of all members) from injury.....	6,785	Number of students.....	1,078
Number of members able to bear arms.....	1,260	Number of salesmen.....	811
Number of members over 45 years of age.....	36,223	Number of telegraph operators.....	308
Age of oldest member (Wis. and Ill.).....	620	Number of miners.....	300
Average age of all members.....	71	Number of skilled laborers.....	2,675
Number of unmarried members.....	24 4-5	Number of laborers.....	5,908
Number of widowers.....	23,387	Number of railroad conductors.....	138
Number of married members.....	503	Number of engineers.....	433
Number of foreign born.....	13,411	Number of musicians.....	411
Number of G. A. R. members.....	200	Miscellaneous.....	2,388
Number of clergymen.....	929	Number of camps in divisions.....	2,085
Number of physicians.....	132	Number of camps reporting.....	1,335
Number of lawyers.....	310	Number of divisions.....	30
	387	Number of divisions reporting.....	30

In examining this report we find that the oldest Division in point of average age is New York (30.8 years) while the youngest is Minnesota (22 years.) The average age is 24 4-5, having been for the last five years as follows: 1889, 24; 1890, 24; 1891, 24½; 1892, 24 1-5; 1893, 24 4-5. Our oldest member, having been 68 until 1891, is now 71 years old and he is claimed by both Wisconsin and Illinois.

Our death and sickness rate is as follows:.....1889 1890 1891 1892 1893
 Death rate per thousand 5.71 6.01 5.30 8.75 6.50
 Weeks sickness per thousand..... 216 206 201 207 215

Not only has our death rate but also our disability from sickness for the year has exceeded the mean for the past five years.

These rates are compared with those of the Regular Army are shown in the following table:

	Sons of Vol- unteers, 1893.	U. S. Army, 1892.....
Strength as shown by returns of Adjutant General.	42,000	26,400
Strength as shown by returns of Surgeon General.....	37,331	23,209
Deaths from all causes.....	216	213
Death rate per thousand.....	6.59	8.05
Number of days lost on account of sickness.....	56,315	356,702
Average for each man.....	1.5	15.3

It is now five years since this department was organized and I believe that it is time that we institute a comparison of the results of these reports. These following charts will show at a glance the variations of the statistics for the first five years.

CHART I
MILITARY EFFICIENCY



CHART II
VITAL STATISTICS



- Chart I. Line 1-1, number of members mustered. Q. 1. } Scale, 1 inch.
 .. 2-2, number of members in good standing. Q. 2. } 10,000 members.
 .. 3-3, number of members able to bear arms. Q. 10. }
 .. 4-4, number with military training. Q. 3, 4, 5, 18. } Scale, 1 inch.
 .. 5-5, number over 45 years of age. Q. 11. } 1,000 members.
- Chart II. Line 1-1, number days sickness of members. Q. 9. } Scale, 1 inch—10,000.
 .. 2-2, number members in good standing. Q. 2. }
 .. 3-3, number cases of sickness. Q. 7. }
 .. 4-4, number cases of injury. Q. 8. } Scale, 1 inch—1,000.
 .. 5-5, number deaths in one year. Q. 6. }



Chart III. Line 1-1, Number of unmarried members. Q. 14. } Scale, 1 inch—10,000 members.
 " 2-2, " " married members. Q. 16. }
 " 3-3, " " widowers. Q. 15. } Scale, 1 inch—1,000.

Chart IV. Line 1-1, Laborers. Q. 33, 31, 35.
 " 2-2, Agricultural. Q. 26.
 " 3-3, Mercantile. Q. 25, 27, 31.
 " 4-4, Trades. Q. 23, 29.
 " 5-5, Educational. Q. 22, 21, 24, 30, 33.
 " 6-6, Miscellaneous. Q. 30.
 " 7-7, Transportation. Q. 32, 34, 37.
 " 8-8, Professional. Q. 13, 23, 21. } Scale, 1 inch—2,000.

Chart I. Shows that the number of members in good standing is becoming larger in proportion to the total number of members mustered, and inferentially that the "staying" qualities of our members are improving. The relation of the number of members in good standing towards that of members able to bear arms is a pretty constant one. The number of those who have had military training, in the militia, Army, Navy and members of the G. A. R. is steadily increasing, although at the same time the number of members who have passed the military age, 45 years, having steadily increased until this year, has now fallen off. Our average of 24 4-5 years is good evidence that we have plenty of fighting material for many years yet to come.

Chart II. As was mentioned before, our total number of disability from sickness and injury is increasing, although the actual number of cases of sickness and of injury has absolutely diminished. The death rate is less than last year.

Chart III. Shows that the number of widowers and married members are increasing. The increase of married members has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease of the unmarried, a fact which argues well for the perpetuity of the Order. In two Divisions only, New York and Connecticut, are the married members more numerous than the unmarried.

Chart IV. Giving the vocations as classified, presents several features of interest. The number of those engaged in the professions, transportation, agricultural and mercantile pursuits and in the trades is increasing, the greatest gain being in the mercantile. The laborers and those engaged in educational matters have diminished in number. This year there are a greater number classified as miscellaneous.

As the comparison for the past five years has been carried out I believe we can find it in much cause for congratulation, as regards our military efficiency, vital statistics, social conditions and vocations.

The question which has been uppermost in my mind for the past five months, for it was only by unremitting hard work and vigorous correspondence during this time that reports were secured from every Division, has been how to secure completeness and accuracy. That every Camp is not represented in my report is not entirely due to the incompetence or negligence of Division Surgeons for the Division Commanders certainly ought to take a portion of the blame. It is quite evident that Camps have been represented in Division Encampments which have not filed reports with the Division Surgeon. The Division Commander certainly ought not to allow this violation of Art. IV., Sec. 2, page 52, Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Again the Commander is alone to blame for incompetent Division Surgeons for they are his own appointments. Of course, a Division Commander may be deceived in an appointee as was the case in the New York Division this year. Fortunately, the incoming Division Surgeon, Edward L. Ayne M. D. by diligent work has been able to render a satisfactory report within two weeks.

Further, some Commanders have been dilatory in forwarding the proper blanks to Camps, in fact the best reports were received from those Divisions where the Surgeon attended to that matter himself. That matters in the Divisions need looking after is shown by the fact that only seven Divisions, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin have reported every year since the establishment of this Department. If Commanders would publish in their Orders that Captains who do not forward the Surgeon's report are guilty of disobedience to Orders and are liable to a court-martial, as one Division Commander did this year, there would be a marked improvement in the standing of Divisions.

I do not consider it necessary that the Division Surgeon should be a physician, although there are physicians in every Division. Nor do I consider it advisable to add a Camp Surgeon to the list of officers of the already too much office-red (for their average size) Camp. The present *personal* is satisfactory,

could incompetent Division Commanders, Surgeons and Captains be eliminated.

Although it is possible to punish delinquents under the existing Constitution, Rules and Regulations, it seems proper that they should define, explicitly, the duties of certain officers.

I therefore recommend certain

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Page 14, Art. VIII., Sec. 1. To be so amended that it shall be explicitly stated to be the duty of the Camp Commander to make out and forward to the Division Surgeon the Surgeon's report, when ordered by the Division Commander.

Page 30, Art. V., Sec. 5. To be so amended that it shall be explicitly stated to be the duty of the Division Surgeon to tabulate the Surgeons' reports to Camp Commanders in a report to the Division Encampment and also to tabulate said reports and forward said Division Surgeon's report to the Surgeon General when ordered.

Page 42, Art. V., Sec. 7. To be so amended that it shall be explicitly stated to be the duty of the Surgeon General to tabulate all reports of Division Surgeons in a report to the Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Page 52, Art. IV., Sec. 1. To be so amended that failure of the Division Surgeon to report from all Camps in good standing shall exclude that Division from the Commandery-in-Chief.

Page 52, Art. IV., Sec. 2. To be so amended that failure of Camp Commander to report to Division Surgeon shall exclude that Camp from the Division Encampment.

It is an anomaly that the Ritual does not provide, specifically for the obligations of the officers of the Medical Department. Although there is an obligation in general to perform their duties, I think that an especial obligation should be administered.

I would therefore recommend certain

CHANGES IN RITUAL

Page 32, First Section should include among the reports, the report to the Division Surgeon.

Page 36, after Sec. 5. Should be inserted a charge which could be used for Division Surgeons and Surgeon General, such section should specify his duties and particularly in regard to his reports.

In appendix II., and III., I have added explanatory matter to forms 47 and 48 which will add to the accuracy of the data furnished. In appendix I., will be found a Roster of the Medical Department.

It is with deep regret I announce that one of my predecessors, Surgeon General Emil A. Brackelow, M. D. of New York City, died in Colorado on May 23, 1893. We all knew his faithful work in Camp, Division and Commandery-in-Chief. He served diligently and with success as Division Surgeon of New York, and as Surgeon General upon the staff of General Griffin. Although knowing that he was stricken with a painful and incurable disease, he conscientiously performed his duty. He died as he had lived, a loyal Son of a Veteran.

In closing this report I desire to express my appreciation of the pleasant relations which have existed with the other members of the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and I would especially record my gratitude for the firm determination of General Marvin E. Hall in enforcing the proper discipline in the Order and for his valuable counsel in conducting the affairs of this Department.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.

REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M. D.
Surgeon General.

APPENDIX I.

ROSTER OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, S. V., U. S. A.
SURGEON GENERAL.

BRIGADIER GENERAL REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M. D., L. L. D., NEW YORK CITY.
DIVISION SURGEONS.

Alabama and Tennessee, Major I. W. Starr, Birmingham, Ala.
Arkansas, Major Sterling P. Gammill, M. D., Subrosa, Ark.
California, Major W. H. Cook, M. D., Bakersfield, Cal.
Colorado, Major C. E. Tennant, M. D., Denver, Colo.
Connecticut, Major N. M. Pease, Thompsonville, Ct.
Illinois, Major R. M. Curtiss, M. D., Union, Ill.
Indiana, Major F. G. Jackson, M. D., Muncie, Ind.
Iowa, Major S. A. Spilman, M. D., Ottumwa, Iowa.
Kansas, Major J. M. Poff, M. D., Goodland, Kas.
Kentucky, Major H. M. Weaver, Louisville, Ky.
Maine, Major R. J. Martrn, M. D., Augusta, Me.
Maryland, Major Robert R. Walker, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts, Major James T. Wellington, Canton, Mass.
Michigan, Major F. W. Maln, M. D., Jackson, Mich.
Minnesota, Major J. N. Mallory, Marshall, Minn.
Missouri, Major R. M. Bradford, M. D., Carthage, Mo.
Montana, Major George W. Gregg, Butte City, Mont.
Nebraska, Major F. W. Lester, M. D., David City, Neb.
New Hampshire, Major W. E. Schreiter, Portsmouth, N. H.
New Jersey, Major H. B. Gleeson, Sweedesboro, N. J.
New York, Major Edward M. Ayme, M. D., New York City.
Ohio, Major J. T. Booth, A. M., M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oregon, Major C. B. Frissell, Newberg, Oregon.
Pennsylvania, Major H. K. Bricker, M. D., Manoney City, Pa.
Rhode Island, Major S. Howard, Donohue, Wakefield, R. I.
South Dakota, Major Justin Sprague, Pierre, So. Dak.
Vermont, Major G. S. Cahill, M. D., Burlington, Vt.
Washington, Major H. H. Phillips, Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia, Major Z. W. Wyatt, Shinnston, W. Va.
Wisconsin, Major C. A. Armstrong, M. D., Roscobel, Wis.

APPENDIX II.

Form 47. (This blank is to be sent out with the last Sergeant's and Q. M. Sergeant's report for quarter ending March 31st. This report is to be filled out in duplicate immediately upon receipt of same from Division Headquarters. One copy must be forwarded at once to the Division Surgeon, whose name and address is given in the Division Order and one copy filed with the Camp. Failure to file this report will exclude this Camp from the Division Encampment.)

REPORT OF.....CAMP No....., DIVISION OF
..... S. V., U. S. A., LOCATED AT.....
..... 189

To Division Surgeon..... Division of S. V., U. S. A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Number of members mustered since organization, including charter members? | 19. Number of clergymen? |
| 2. Number in good standing? | 20. Number of physicians? |
| 3. Number in state militia? | 21. Number of lawyers? |
| 4. Number in U. S. army? | 22. Number of teachers? |
| 5. Number in U. S. Navy? | 23. Number of literary men? |
| 6. Number of deaths within year ending March 31, 18...? | 24. Number of artists? |
| 7. Number of cases of sickness? | 25. Number of merchants? |
| 8. Number of injuries. | 26. Number of farmers? |
| 9. Total number weeks disabled from sickness? | 27. Number of clerks and book-keepers? |
| 10. Number of members able to bear arms. | 28. Number of mechanics? |
| 11. Number of members over 45 years of age? | 29. Number of printers? |
| 12. Age of oldest member? | 30. Number of students? |
| 13. Average age of all members? | 31. Number of salesmen? |
| 14. Number of unmarried members? | 32. Number of telegraph operators? |
| 15. Number of widowers? | 33. Number of miners. |
| 16. Number of married members? | 34. Number of skilled laborers? |
| 17. Number of foreign born? | 35. Number of laborers? |
| 18. Number of G. A. R. members? | 36. Number of railroad conductors? |
| | 37. Number of engineers? |
| | 38. Number of musicians? |
| | 39. Miscellaneous? |

a All information required in succeeding questions only required as to members in good standing.
b To determine the answer to question No. 9 add together the number of weeks that each member has been disabled by sickness or injury.

c To determine the answer of question No. 13, add together the ages and divide the number resulting by the number of members.

d Widowers should not be included among married members. The sum of answers to questions Nos. 14, 15 and 16 should be the same as the number of members in good standing. The sum of answers to questions Nos. 19 to 39 inclusive, should also be the same as the number of members in good standing.

e Refers to electricians, stenographers, etc., who cannot well be classified as mechanics. Capitalists, agents, politicians, etc., come under the general head of Miscellaneous.

f Refers to such only as follow music as their main occupation.

[SEAL]

.....
Camp Commander.

.....
First Sergeant.

APPENDIX III.

Form 48. NOTE.—Consolidate in duplicate on this form the reports from each camp and forward one copy on June 30th, to the Surgeon General, whose name and address will be given in General Orders, and also send one copy to the Division Commander. Failure to file this report will exclude this Division from the encampment of the Commanperery-in-Chief.

Report of the surgeon of the division of.....

....., Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.,..... 189
TO..... Surgeon General, S. V., U. S. A.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Number of members mustered since organization, including charter members. | 20. Number of physicians? |
| a 2. Number in good standing March 31, 18.. | 21. Number of lawyers? |
| 3. Number in state militia? | 22. Number of teachers? |
| 4. Number in U. S. army? | 23. Number of literary men? |
| 5. Number in U. S. navy? | 24. Number of artists? |
| 6. Number of deaths since year ending March 31, 18..? | 25. Number of merchants? |
| 7. Number of cases of sickness? | 26. Number of farmers? |
| 8. Number of injuries? | 27. Number of clerks and book-keepers? |
| 9. Total number of weeks from sickness? | 28. Number of mechanics? |
| 10. Number of all members from injury? | 29. Number of printers? |
| 11. Number over 45 years of age? | 30. Number of students? |
| 12. Age of oldest member? | 31. Number of salesmen? |
| b 13. Average age of all members? | 32. Number of telegraph operators? |
| 14. Number of unmarried members? | 33. Number of millers? |
| c 15. Number of widowers? | 34. Number of skilled laborers? |
| 16. Number of married members? | 35. Number of laborers? |
| 17. Number of foreign born? | 36. Number of railroad conductors? |
| 18. Number of G. A. R. members? | 37. Number of engineers? |
| d 19. Number of clergymen? | 38. Number of musicians? |
| | 39. Miscellaneous? |
| | 40. Number of camps in division? |
| | 41. Number of camps reporting? |

a The succeeding questions refer only to those in good standing.

b The average age is found by multiplying the average age of each camp by the number of members in it, dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the number reported in good standing.

c The sum of questions 14, 15, and 16 should be equal to question 2.

d The sum of questions 19 to 39 inclusive should be equal to question 2.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. I.

DIVISION SURGEON

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there be objection, this report will go to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so referred.

The next report in order is that of the Chaplain-in-Chief:

Chaplain-in-Chief McColley submitted and read the following Report:

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF MCCOLLEY'S REPORT.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN., Aug. 5, 1893.

Marvin E. Hull, Commander-in-Chief, S. of V. U. S. A.

GENERAL—Having been honored by you with the appointment of Chaplain-in-Chief on your staff, I beg to submit to you a report of the works accomplished by this department.

Upon entering the duties of my office the blanks were sent me for inspection and revision if such were deemed necessary.

No change, however was made in the questions asked, but in Form 43, the name and address of the Chaplain-in-Chief was left out, thus obviating the necessity of printing new forms for every new Chaplain-in-Chief.

Believing that the proper observance of "Memorial and Union Defenders" Day are the means of materially strengthening our Order, an extra effort was made in that direction and not without gratifying results.

This year, marked by a severe political struggle, has been a very hard one on the Order. And yet despite this and other hindering causes, we are able to report a marked increase not only in the number of Divisions reporting, but in actual service as well.

The observance of these two days really shows how much patriotism and reverence we as Camps and individuals really possess. If our object be to inculcate patriotism and love of country, and to perpetuate the memory and history of our heroic dead, can it best be done, by a Camp drill, as a parade on "gala day" occasions?

For better would it be if we would act as the poet sings.

Then come with your roses and lilies;
 With daisies, and violets sweet!
 Come with the blooms from your window,
 And garland the head and the feet
 Of the graves that lie 'mid the grasses
 That years have grown over the sod,
 And bring all your prayers for the living,
 To bring them one day nearer God.

BROTHERS—If you want to show forth your love to your fallen fathers, if you desire *all* the world to know of that love, if you want to command the respect of others, if you want to induce them to join our Order, if you wish to perpetuate the memory of that brave man, who guided the ship of state through seas of brothers' blood, how, how can you do it better, than by observing and reporting "Memorial" and "Union Defenders Day"?

Much help, and many suggestions has been received from my division Chaplain, and the fullness of this report is due to their efforts. I have also received material help from our Commander, Gen. Hall and from Miss Belle Gray, National president of the L. A. S.

I am able to report every Division in line save Oregon, she has been written and wired by commander Hall, but for some reason no answer has reached your Chaplain-in-Chief.

The consolidated report shows not so many men in line, but there is an increase of *actual work* done in the various Divisions.

Number of Camps reporting.....	1,041
Number of brothers in Camps reporting.....	32,012
Number of brothers in line.....	18,019
Number of brothers in uniform.....	13,014
Number of Camps furnishing firing squads.....	277
Number of Camps addressed by Sons of Veterans.....	221
Number of brothers at Sunday services.....	11,166
Number of deaths in past year.....	185
Number of Camps observing Union Defenders' Day.....	321

Pennsylvania reports largest number of brothers in Camps, furnished the most firing squads, and is second in the observance of "Union Defenders Day."

New York furnishes the largest number of Camps reporting, has the most orators and stands equal with Massachusetts in the number of deaths, viz: 29.

Massachusetts leads with the most men in line, the largest number of brothers in uniform. Are the best church goers, the better observers of "Union Defenders Day", and stands equal with New York in number of deaths.

Camps having every member in line: Illinois, Nos. 7, 333; Minnesota, Nos. 53, 86; West Virginia, Nos. 3, 27, 15; Kansas, Nos. 169, 73, 216; 96, 156, 220; Pennsylvania, Nos. 87, 96, 195, 205; New Jersey, No. 13; Arkansas, No. 16; Indiana, No. 5, 30, 231; Michigan, Nos. 4, 133, 167; Kentucky, No. 12; New Hampshire, Nos. 49, 55; Massachusetts, Nos. 45, 87, 92; Missouri, No. 96; New York, Nos. 5, 3, 53, 4.

In this list Kansas stands first, with six Camps, every man in line.

TABLE No. 1, DIVISION CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

Divisions.	Number of Camps reported.	Number of brothers belonging to Camps.	Number in line.	Number in Uniform.	Filing squads furnished.	Addresses delivered by sons of Veterans.	Number brothers at Sunday services.	Number of deaths in camps last year.	Camps observing Union Day.
New York	115	3,458	2,118	1,618	12	30	1,689	25	37
Missouri	18	613	337	222	2	4	249	5	10
Iowa	28	754	486	161	0	6	350	2	25
Massachusetts	110	4,269	2,750	2,703	10	1	2,041	25	25
New Hampshire	23	849	483	383	1	4	325	2	2
Montana	5	159	41	20	1	1	30	1	1
California	8	233	132	78	1	4	101	1	1
Pennsylvania	113	4,477	2,296	2,282	45	28	1,978	27	50
West Virginia	10	206	154	26	2	1	60	1	1
Minnesota	40	1,604	642	383	19	11	552	19	19
Illinois	57	1,814	986	596	21	11	582	12	23
Connecticut	25	700	492	437	1	3	21	1	6
Kansas	99	2,738	1,778	635	45	31	1,306	18	26
Washington	10	339	183	76	5	4	161	1	3
Vermont	55	1,467	755	513	6	11	588	6	6
Wisconsin	17	516	279	216	0	2	210	1	1
South Dakota	4	179	72	23	3	3	60	1	1
Maine	31	1,155	592	450	3	3	445	6	6
Nebraska	44	1,210	793	278	16	15	619	7	18
Kentucky	3	72	51	12	1	1	11	1	2
Michigan	43	1,057	595	462	18	3	416	5	10
Rhode Island	18	567	368	340	1	1	321	2	0
Alabama and Tennessee	18	418	212	47	2	7	153	1	0
Indiana	50	1,618	678	260	21	14	777	13	9
Colorado	9	291	171	127	3	2	107	3	5
Maryland	12	490	263	132	4	4	138	1	5
Arkansas	12	225	111	3	2	2	111	3	3
New Jersey	21	764	435	382	7	3	378	6	12
Ohio	7	262	168	160	5	2	168	1	5
Oregon									
Totals	1,011	32,012	18,619	13,014	277	221	14,160	185	316

TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST MEMBERSHIP.

New York, No. 52	75	Vermont, No. 19	70
Missouri, No. 51	91	Wisconsin, No. 37	51
Iowa, No. 116	66	South Dakota, No. 51	58
Massachusetts, No. 81	140	Maine, No. 2	29
New Hampshire, No. 11	106	Nebraska, No. 19	52
Montana, No. 1	60	Kentucky, No. 2	42
California, No. 7	53	Michigan, No. 9	73
Pennsylvania, No. 2	230	Rhode Island, No. 5	105
West Virginia, No. 8	32	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 12	41
Minnesota, No. 1	73	Indiana, No. 82	53
Illinois, No. 1	74	Colorado, No. 1	54
Connecticut, No. 6	79	Maryland, No. 1	102
Kansas, No. 30	103	Arkansas, No. 20	28
Washington, No. 4	80	New Jersey, No. 8	22
Oregon	80	Ohio, No. 95	26

Camp No. 2, of Pennsylvania, stands first, with 230 members. No. 8, of New Jersey, follows close with 222 members, while No. 81, of Massachusetts, takes third with 140 members.

TABLE No. 3.—SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS IN LINE.

New York, No. 150	44	Vermont, No. 25	37
Missouri, No. 51	46	Wisconsin, Nos. 63 and 67	30
Iowa, No. 21	50	South Dakota, No. 47	20
Massachusetts, No. 15	62	Maine, No. 61	42
New Hampshire, No. 14	54	Nebraska, No. 17	50
Montana, No. 11	46	Kentucky, No. 2	25
California, No. 11	30	Michigan, No. 9 and 74	30
Pennsylvania, No. 16	170	Rhode Island, No. 9	47
West Virginia, Nos. 3 and 28	20	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 16	26
Minnesota, No. 89	36	Indiana, No. 85	65
Illinois, No. 71	46	Colorado, No. 1	30
Connecticut, No. 6	40	Maryland, No. 2	49
Kansas, No. 30	59	Arkansas, No. 2	23
Washington, No. 4	37	New Jersey, No. 8	102
Oregon	—	Ohio, No. 1	46

Camp No. 16 or Pennsylvania showed the largest fruit on Memorial day with 179 men in line. New Jersey faced her with 105 gallant men from Camp No. 8, while No. 15 of Massachusetts wheeled into line with 82 men.

TABLE No. 4, SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS IN UNIFORM.

New York, No. 150	44	Vermont, Nos. 25 and 26	28
Missouri, No. —	43	Wisconsin, Nos 63 and 67	30
Iowa, No. 21	30	South Dakota, No. 8	18
Massachusetts, No. 15	73	Maine, No. 21	42
Montana, No. 12	15	Nebraska, No. 16	40
New Hampshire No. 14	51	Kentucky, No. 12	7
California, No. 5	25	Michigan No. 9	30
Pennsylvania, No. 16	179	Rhode Island, No. 9	47
West Virginia, No. 25	12	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 1	15
Minnesota, No. 1	32	Indiana, No. 190	23
Illinois, No. 71	36	Colorado, No. 1	28
Connecticut, No 9	40	Maryland, No. 2	32
Kansas, No. 30	40	Arkansas, No. 20	3
Washington, No. 4	37	New Jersey, No. 8	100
Oregon		Ohio, No. 1	46

Pennsylvania Camp No. 16 showed more brass buttons on Memorial day than the combined divisions of West Virginia, Montana, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Ohio and half of Colorado thrown in.

TABLE No. 5, SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS ATTENDING SUNDAY SERVICES.

New York, No. 7	40	Vermont, No. 36	21
Missouri, No. 17	30	Wisconsin, No. 37	20
Iowa, No. 21	30	South Dakota, No. 8	20
Massachusetts, No. 15	86	Maine, No. 4	39
Montana, No. 1	16	Nebraska, No. 116	27
New Hampshire, No. 14	43	Kentucky, No. 2	11
California, No. 7	25	Michigan, No. 201	21
Pennsylvania, No. 16	161	Rhode Island, No. 5	40
West Virginia, No. 28	24	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 31	24
Minnesota, No. 89	40	Indiana, No. 13	26
Illinois, No. 71	40	Colorado, No. 16	31
Connecticut, Nos. 6 and 8, each	30	Maryland, No. 2	55
Kansas, No. 30	40	Arkansas, No. 2	21
Washington, No. 28	21	New Jersey, No. 8	72
Oregon		Ohio, No. 1	40

One hundred and sixty-one boys from Pennsylvania, Camp No. 16 listened to divine service on memorial day, while seventy-five from No. 8 of New Jersey, tossed their pennies in the box on the same Lord's day.

Pennsylvania division stands first in Table No. 1, in number of brothers belonging to Camps, and in furnishing firing squads, equal with Kansas, viz., 45. In table No. 2 has greatest membership belonging to one Camp. In table No. 3 had most men in line. In table No. 4 had most men in uniform. In table No. 5 had most men in church.

It is impossible to give the per cent, of the Camps of the divisions reporting, as we had intended to do.

The first ten divisions reporting of which the Chaplain in Chief would make honorable mention, are given in the order mentioned:

Kentucky.	Iowa.
New Hampshire.	Missouri.
Minnesota.	Massachusetts.
Nebraska.	Michigan.
Maryland.	Montana.

While the various Divisions are fairly represented, yet the per cent of Camps reporting is fearfully low. This we believe is done to the carelessness of Camp Chaplains and partly to the inefficiency and neglect of Division Chaplains.

And in order that we may see larger reports in this department, we therefore make the following recommendations:

1. That a flag costing not over \$50 nor less than \$30 be purchased by this Commandery, and to be presented to the Division making the largest gain per

cent over the previous year. The marking to be as follows:

	Per Ct.
Number of Camps reporting.....	10
.. .. Brothers in Camp reporting.....	5
.. .. Brothers in line.....	5
.. .. Brothers in uniform.....	10
.. .. Camps furnishing firing squads.....	20
.. .. Camps addressed by S. of V.....	20
.. .. Brothers at Sunday service.....	10
.. .. Camps observing Union Defenders' Day.....	20
Total Per Cent.....	100

II. That the Chaplain-in-Chief prepare a program for Memorial and Union Defenders Day, which shall be so prepared that it can be modified to meet local conditions, same to be forwarded to headquarters, and then be sent to the various Divisions.

III. That Division Chaplains lose their rank, by a failure to report at the prescribed time to the Chaplain-in-Chief.

IV. That Form 43 be so revised that the consolidated report of Division Chaplain shall appear on the outside of blank when it is folded, also that the question of the per cent of Camps reporting be inserted.

In closing my report I would again thank those who have so kindly assisted me in my work, and for the many suggestions received from them, especially am under obligations to Gen. Hall, for favors shown.

The most pleasant relations have ever existed between myself and my Division Chaplain.

Trusting that the Order we love so well will prosper more in the years to come, and that we as true sons will learn to appreciate it more.

I beg to remain Yours in F. C. & L.

REV. CHAS. MCCOLLY,
Chaplain-in-Chief, S. of V. U. S. A.

NOTE—This recommendation is offered because so many Division Chaplains fail to foot up the columns of figures, thus entailing a fearful amount of work on the Chaplain-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there be objection, this Report will go to the Committee on Officers' Reports. It is so referred.

Next in order is the Report of the Council-in-Chief, but the brothers composing this Committee have informed me that they desire further time, as they have not yet finished their inspection of the Adjutant General's books. We will therefore pass that head until they have prepared their report, and go to the head of Reception and Reference of Communications from Divisions, to be called alphabetically. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions alphabetically, and if any Division has anything to present for the consideration of the Commandery-in-Chief, they will report.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the Roll of Divisions.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIVISIONS.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama; Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee are not quite ready with the communication which they desire to present. If you will grant us five minutes more time we will hand it to the Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Division of Alabama and Tennessee will be passed for the present.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Colorado was called:

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado; Commander, I have two recommendations here, from our Division. However, a fuller account of them has been sent to the Adjutant General.

As this is my first attendance upon a National Encampment, I would like to ask, is it intended that I should read these, or that they be simply referred without reading?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The rule is that communications from Divisions and Camps be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, which acts as a committee on distribution of work, without reading, and they are considered in Committee. Unless it is something your Division intended that you should communicate to the Commandery-in-Chief personally, it will go direct to the Committee and come before the Commandery from the proper committee.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: I will pass the communication to the Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Illinois was called:

FRANK McCULLIS, of Illinois: Commander, we have some communications; but General Abbott, who is the Chairman of our Delegation, has them, and he was called out of the hall a few minutes ago.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They may be handed to the Adjutant General later, and will go to the proper Committee.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll:

When the Division of Massachusetts was called:

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, we have several resolutions which we would like to have referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They will be so referred.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Missouri was called:

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, we have a resolution for the Ritual and Constitution Committee. Will it be referred to them?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, for distribution.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

HORACE M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, Pennsylvania has some recommendations which will be handed to the Adjutant General, to go to the proper Committees.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called:

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, the Division of Rhode Island has some recommendations which we wish to go to the proper committee, through the usual channel.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the Roll:

When the Division of West Virginia was called:

EDWARD O. BOWER, of West Virginia: Commander, the Division of West Virginia presents some resolutions for the Committee on Ritual.

The Adjutant General concluded the calling of the Roll of Divisions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The reception of Communications from Divisions having been concluded, the next order of business is the reception and reference of communications from Camps and Individuals. Has any brother any particular matter he desires to have referred to any of the Committees of this Commandery-in-Chief?

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CAMPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado; Commander, I have a personal recommendation which I wish to go to the Committee on Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Very well, it may be so referred, through the proper channels. Has any other brother any communication he desires action upon by this Commandery?

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island; Commander, I have a communication for the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will be so referred.

EDWARD O. BOWER, of West Virginia; Commander, I have a matter I would like to have referred to the proper Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will be so referred. Are there any other communications? If not, we will pass from this order of business.

The Commander-in-Chief owes an apology to Commandant Hurlbut, of the Military Rank. The Report of the Commandant is not specifically provided for in the order of business, as it appears in the Constitution, and it escaped my mind for the moment. There was no oversight intended, and I beg his pardon. The next business in order is the report of the Commandant of the Military Rank.

Commandant George H. Hurlbut, submitted and read the following Report:

REPORT OF COMMANDANT HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS, }
BELVIDERE, ILL., August 1, 1893. }

Marvin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. The work of the past year has not resulted in as large an increase as I had reason to expect. Still there has been a growth and a healthy one, and while I am not entirely satisfied with the results, I do not feel that my labor has been in vain. I can see what the reasons are for the slow growth and I trust that they will be remedied by our next Encampment.

There is no question whatever in my mind as to the ultimate success of the Military Rank. The earnest work that is being done by most of the Companies, and the good results that have followed such work are to me sufficient evidence of the need of such an organization.

The greatest difficulty that I have to contend with arises from the fact that the members of the Order at large do not fully realize the importance of this branch of our Order, nor do they understand that by assisting it in its work they will be doing a good work for the Order.

They look upon it as a side issue, and forget that with proper support it might be made a grand feature of the Order. It should be assisted in every possible way by officers and members of the Order; and if this were done I would soon be able to report to you at least five thousand men on the rolls, but unfortunately this is not done, and I have been obliged to depend on the efforts of a few faithful ones who are working as missionaries among the heathen to cause them to see the error of their ways.

A glance at the reports of the Inspector-General will show a very large number of Camps reported by him as armed and equipped.

Now, Sir, while we do not expect that all Camps will form Companies, we have the right to expect that any Camp that will provide itself with arms and uniforms, elect its officers and drill as a Company, should become a regular Company in the Military Rank of the Order. It was beyond question the intention in creating this branch of our Order, that all military work should be done in it under its regulations.

What is the reason that so many Camps which are armed and equipped do not become Companies in the Guards?

There is but one answer. They can be classed as an armed Camp and have

an independent company subject to no regulations or discipline, except such as they themselves may see fit to provide, can wear any uniform they wish, and can be rated on the inspection reports as an armed Camp. There is only one way to remedy this. I therefore recommend, that the 12th Annual Encampment take such action as will require all armed bodies of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., to become a part of the Military Rank.

I submit the following table showing the strength of my command :

	No. Men.
Illinois, 14 companies.....	373
Michigan, 2 companies.....	47
Maryland, 1 company.....	24
Massachusetts, 3 companies.....	67
Washington, 2 companies.....	53
Vermont, 2 companies.....	51
Maine, 3 companies.....	107
Ohio, 10 companies.....	268
Kansas, 2 companies.....	50
New York, 1 company.....	21
Pennsylvania, 5 companies.....	111
Colorado, 1 company.....	26
Nebraska, 1 company.....	23
California, 1 company.....	22
Total	1,285

As will be seen on comparison with last year's report, there is a net gain of ten companies, and 274 men. To this might be added three companies with eighty men, whose applications have been approved, but which could not be mustered in time for this report.

There is one full Regiment in Illinois and a second one forming. There is a Regiment of ten companies in Ohio and a Regiment forming in Pennsylvania, which now has five companies, with others on the way.

In June I attended the Encampment of the 1st Regiment of Ohio at Columbus, and although all of the companies were not present, they performed their work in a most creditable manner; so much so as to merit the praise and assistance of prominent officers of the Ohio National Guard.

The 1st Regiment of Illinois went into Camp for a week with the Illinois Division, S. V. U. S. A., and not only performed their duty in a perfect manner, but contributed largely to the success of the Division Encampment. I am pleased to state, Sir, that while my command is not a very large one, I am proud of it, and feel confident that the work being done by it is equal at least to that done by most Military bodies.

I submit the following statement, showing receipts and disbursement of my office from July 29, 1892 to August 1, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at last report.....	\$ 18 81	
From Quartermaster-General.....	125 75	
For Muster Fees.....	84 03	
For Commissions.....	9 50	
For Supplies.....	55 00	
		\$292 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Office Expenses.....	\$112 50	
For Travelling Expenses.....	45 00	
For Supplies.....	107 45	
		\$264 95
Cash on hand.....		\$27 01
		\$292 86

In conclusion permit me to say that I thank you for your uniform kindness and courtesy to me during the past year, and also for the honor conferred on me in placing me in command. I regret sincerely that I have not been able to accomplish greater results, but I must content myself with the thought that I have done all that was in my power, and always with the single thought of doing that which would result in the most good for the Order.

I remain, Sir, Fraternaly Yours,

GEO. H. HURLBUT, Commandant.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there be objection, this Report will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

The next business in order is Unfinished Business. We have none, and that brings us to the Reports of the Committees. As none of our committees—unless it be the Committee on Insurance—is ready to report, it might be well to take a recess in order to give the committee an opportunity to do their work. If the Commandery-in-Chief is ready to listen to the Committee on Insurance, we might hear the report of that committee now.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, would it be in order for me to offer a motion to adjourn?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think if the Commandery-in-Chief can listen now to this Report of the Committee on Insurance, it would not only economize time, but would give brothers an opportunity to think about it before acting upon it tomorrow. It is a very important matter, and the Report is ready and I would like to have you receive it; it will take but about ten minutes for you to receive it.

(Cries of "Hear it," "Hear it.")

The Commandery will hear the Report of the Special Committee on Insurance.

Brother Crumbine, of Kansas, Chairman of the Special Committee on Insurances, appointed at the Eleventh Annual Encampment, submitted and read the following Report:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE.

To the Twelfth National Encampment, S. of V., U. S. A.

Your standing Committee on Fraternal Insurance appointed by authority conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief at the Eleventh National Encampment as recommended by the Committee on Fraternal Insurance and as printed in the Proceedings pages 232 and 223 for the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commander-in-Chief, begs leave to submit the following report:

1. "To carefully investigate", Your Committee in the discharge of its duties has had under advisement three propositions.

1. The practicability of a plan that would comprehend the entire membership of the Order in the line of Fraternal Insurance to convert an established order of more than ten years, having more than 40,000 members, into an Insurance Order, is not practicable even if desirable. After due consideration by your Committee, this proposition was abandoned.

2. For purposes of Fraternal Insurance the establishing of a higher degree in the Order was considered, and your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that to establish a higher degree of the Order for such purposes is not wise.

3. The third proposition which your Committee has considered, in the discharge of its duties, is to provide for and establish a separate Department to be known as the Insurance Branch Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. for the purpose of obtaining Fraternal Insurance in the Order of the Sons of Veterans to secure which he must be a member of the Order and conform to its laws and the regulations established for the government of the Department.

Your Committee has therefore prepared and submits as its report such a plan of Fraternal Insurance for Sons of Veterans and propose that the Commandery-in-Chief establish a department of the Order, by amending its fundamental laws so as to provide for the same, and adopt a Constitution for the government of such Department which is herewith submitted.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INSURANCE BRANCH, S. OF V., U. S. A.

Art. 1. Objects.

Sec. 1. To provide a death benefit to our members for the relief of those dependent upon them.

Sec. 2. By so doing to increase the interest in our beloved Order and to encourage the stability of its membership.

Art. 2.

Sec. 1. The affairs of this Branch shall be controlled by a body known as the Insurance Council. The membership of this Council shall consist (1st.) of the Comander-in-Chief of this Order; (2d) an executive Board of five members, who shall be designated as hereinafter provided: (3d) and two representatives from each division.

Sec. 2. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 3. Meetings.

Sec. 1. The Insurance Council shall hold its stated meetings at the same time and place as the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the written request of the members of the Council representing not less than five divisions.

Art. 4. Officers and Members.

Sec. 1. The elective officers shall be three (3) in number, a President, Vice-President and Secretary, they to be elected at the regular stated meetings of the Council: these three together with two others, who shall be appointed, one each year, for a term of two years, by the in-coming Commander-in-Chief as soon as practicable after his election, shall comprise the Executive Board of the Council.

Sec. 2. The Commander of each Division, if a member of the Insurance Branch, shall by virtue of his office become a member of the Council, and he shall appoint the second member, representing his Division, from among the representatives to the Commandery-in-Chief from his Division, provided, however, that the brother so appointed must be a certificate holder in the Insurance Branch. If the Division Commander may not be a member of the Insurance Branch, he shall appoint in his stead another member in the same manner as before provided.

Sec. 3. Past Officers shall have no voice or vote in the Council by reason of such service, although this section shall not prevent their becoming members in the ordinary way.

Art. 5. Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Board. He shall also have general superintendence of the affairs of this Branch, and shall be held responsible for its general management. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and shall, as a member of the Executive Board, attend to all duties prescribed by that Body. The Secretary shall be the Clerk of the Council and of the executive Board.

Sec. 2. The two appointive members are the special representatives of the Order at large, and are to keep the Commander-in-Chief informed of the condition of the Insurance Branch, from time to time, and advise with him as to the general conduct of affairs. They shall take an active part in the Management of affairs, with a special view to the welfare of the Order at large.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall furnish the Executive Board within fifteen (15) days after the close of each quarter, a statement of the membership and financial condition of the Insurance Branch, which report shall be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief after its approval by the Executive Board. The Board shall submit to the Council at the stated meetings thereof, a report in full of the transactions of the Executive Board for the preceding term, which report shall also be submitted to the Commandery-in-Chief.

Sec. 4. The Board shall require a bond of its Secretary and Treasurer.

Sec. 5. Upon the adoption of this Constitution the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint the first Executive Board, who shall serve until their successors shall have been duly elected or appointed.

Sec. 6. It is hereby expressly provided that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be holden for any contract, debt, or other obligation incurred by the Insurance Branch Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

Art. 7. Amendments.

Sec. 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Submitted in F. C. & L.

S. JAY CRUMBINE,

ALBERT W. BATCHELDER,

W. R. COOPER,

} Com.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the Report of the Special Committee on Fraternal Insurance. Are there any inquiries that any brother desires to make of the Committee?

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, inasmuch as this is a very important matter, and should receive very careful consideration, I move that when the Commandery takes recess it be until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the consideration of the report of this Committee be made the special order of business for that time.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by Surgeon-General Wilcox, seconded by Brother Payne, of Ohio, that when the Commandery takes recess, it be until nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the first order of business upon the assembling of the Encampment be the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Insurance. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of this motion will signify the same by the usual sign of the order, Down. Contrary, the same sign. It seems to be and is carried.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, in order to bring this matter properly before the Commandery, I move that the Report of this Committee be adopted, and the Committee discharged.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Surgeon-General will state his point of order.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, the point of order is that the Report of this Committee has been disposed of until nine o'clock to-morrow morning, by the previous motion, and the motion of Brother Harrington is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The motion is out of order.

What is the further pleasure of the Commandery?

GEORGE N. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you that we do now take recess until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SURGEON-GENERAL WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY CHAIRMAN OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, if the brother will yield to me just a moment, I want to make an announcement on behalf of the Executive Committee:

The Campfire will occur in this room to-night at 7:30 o'clock. After that, the brothers who desire to attend the concert at the Zoological Garden may do so. It is the intention to make the Campfire as brief as possible, so that brothers who desire to attend the concert can do so without interfering with

their attendance at the Campfire. Tickets for the Zoological Garden may be obtained either at the door or at the information stand in the lobby of the Grand Hotel.

To-morrow evening, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, will be the military ball, to which every brother and visitor to the city is invited. Tickets will be furnished to all the delegates and visitors without charge.

On Thursday evening is the reception—a formal reception by the Ladies' Aid Society, at the Palace Hotel, and on Friday morning we have made arrangements to take all the delegates and representatives to this Encampment to Dayton. This arrangement was made in conjunction with the committee from that city to visit the Soldiers' Home. All of the delegates will be transported to and from Dayton upon a special train, without charge. They need not buy any tickets. It will only be necessary for them to go down and get upon the train. The tickets will be distributed on the train to all the delegates to this Encampment, who may desire to go upon that trip.

The Committee from Dayton is represented here today by Brother Brown—Private, O. B. Brown,—who desires to say one or two words in regard to the local arrangements at that point.

O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, and Brothers of the Encampment: Earnshaw Camp, at Dayton, has been very much interested in this Encampment, and they have acted in concert with the committee of arrangements here, and they have arranged for an excursion to the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton. The Dayton Camp requested me, as being the only member of that Camp who had a right to this floor, to come before you today, and ask this Commandery-in-Chief to take a special interest in the excursion to Dayton. They have been to no small amount of trouble and considerable expense in arranging this excursion, and we ask it not only on behalf of Earnshaw Camp, but in behalf of the soldiers of the Soldiers' Home. There are nearly five thousand inmates there, and a square mile of park, full of buildings, gardens, springs, and everything to make it delightful.

The Governor of the Home has especially requested me to urge all visitors to this Encampment to come to Dayton Friday, and enjoy themselves. We have arranged, as Brother Bundy, has said, for a free trip for all delegates, and for all others at very cheap excursion rates. This is not a money-making affair. We have done it for your entertainment, and the entertainment of your friends, and we hope you will take advantage of it, and we will give you one of the best times that you have ever had at any visit to a Commandery-in-Chief. (Applause).

I desire to say that I am very sorry that I cannot be with you during your deliberations. I was unfortunate enough to be absent from the meeting at Helena, which was the first meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief which I have missed since the meeting at Buffalo. I desire to say that my heart is with you, and that I will do anything you put upon me, and if possible I will be present during your deliberations. It is not because I do not take interest in the Order, that I have been away, but on account of matters over which I have no control. I am glad to meet you, and I hope to see you and all of your friends in Dayton, on Friday.

W. R. Cooper, of Alabama and Tennessee: Commander, I move you sir, that the very generous invitation extended to us to visit the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, be accepted by this Commandery-in-Chief, by a rising vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion is pending for a recess, and this motion is not in order.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I wish to make a suggestion. I was going to put it in the form of a motion, but I think it can properly come from you, as presiding officer. In order to expediate business and enable the various committees to report promptly to this Encampment, I would suggest that the time for the reception of communications from Divisions and personal communications, be extended, and that such communications may be handed to the Committee on Officers' Reports, between the hour of taking recess this afternoon and the hour of meeting to-morrow morning, and that they may be transferred by the Committee on Officers' Reports to the proper committees, without further action in this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I was about to make that suggestion, and the further suggestion, that the Chairman of the several committees appointed this morning, each of them fix an hour and place for the session of their committee, so that they may be enabled to get to work at once. I would say to the brothers who are on these committees, that we have nothing further to do in the Encampment until we get your work, and the Commandery is virtually in your hands.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, following the same line of argument suggested by my Brother Oberdorf, I want to say that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is just hungry for work, and if the Committee on Officers' Reports will simply get a move on them and get their material in our hands, we will almost get on our knees to them. We are ready to stay up all night to-night in order to get through our work to-morrow morning, and give the Commandery a chance.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I will state that if the Chairman of the various other committees will call at the meeting room of the Committee on Officers' Reports about six o'clock this evening they can all probably be accommodated with plenty of material on which to get to work.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the Commander-in-Chief do now take a recess until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign. Contrary, the same sign. It seem to be carried. It is carried and so ordered.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 16, 1893, 9 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will please come to order. I will appoint Brother George E. Terrill, of Vermont, Acting Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Brother Stevens, of Massachusetts, Acting Inspector General, and Brother Dille, of Iowa, Acting Chaplain-in-Chief, to serve until the brothers filling these offices arrive. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported no quorum present. (Roll-call 3.)

SECURING A QUORUM.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the existing circumstances, I will

not instruct the police officers of this Encampment to secure a quorum because there seems to be confusion with reference to the meeting place this morning; but I will proceed with the business of the Encampment, subject to the approval of the Commandery-in-Chief. If it is desired I will send the detail to secure a quorum immediately. I think the important question which was made the special order for this morning should not be considered by this Encampment unless there is at least a majority vote, so that whatever is done shall be the valid action of this Encampment. What is your pleasure? Shall we proceed, or shall the Commandery-in-Chief send a detail for absent members?

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, is it not possible to take up some other order of business?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not. The consideration of the report of this Committee was made the special order of business for this hour and must come up. Nothing else can be entertained.

G. W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, this is the most important subject that is to come before this meeting and we ought to have a full Encampment; we ought not to proceed until we do.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I understand a motion is not in order, but I will move if you will entertain it, that it is the sense of this body that the Commandery-in-Chief secure a quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion is not in Order, a quorum not being present, but the Chair will act on the suggestion contained in the motion. The Officer of the Day, who is acting as Camp Guard will, together with the Officer of the Guard, form a detail to secure the presence of a quorum of this Body. I will appoint Brother Spackman as Camp Guard temporarily, to relieve the Officer of the Day until he has performed the duty just assigned to him.

The Commandery-in-Chief will be in recess until called to order, but Brothers will not leave the hall.

9:45 o'clock a. m.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment will come to order. The Chair is informed by the Adjutant General that there is a quorum present. The Commandery-in-Chief is grateful to those few Brothers who were here at the proper time, and regrets very much that Brothers who have attended National Encampments year after year and knew that there was a special order of business set for this hour—and a very important matter—compelled the Commandery-in-Chief to delay these proceedings three-quarters of an hour and send the Provo-Guard to secure a quorum. He trusts that this will not occur again during the session of this Encampment. If the Chair has the assistance of the Brothers on the floor, we will get through the business of this Encampment by Thursday evening. If you do not give the Chair your hearty co-operation and delay us at the opening of each meeting as we have been delayed this morning, we may as well make up our minds to stay here till Saturday night. The issue is before you; take your choice.

The special order of business for consideration this morning is the report of the Special Committee on Fraternal Insurance, submitted at the closing hour of yesterday's meeting. The report of the Special Committee is now before the house, and Brother Cooper, of the committee, has the floor.

DISCUSSIONS OF FRATERNAL INSURANCE

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, as I understand, it does not appear that the report of the Committee is upon its adoption.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I move the adoption of the report of the Committee, together with the constitution submitted.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it has been moved by the Quartermaster General, seconded by Brother Payne, of Ohio, that the report of the Committee on Fraternal Insurance, together with the Constitution submitted by it, be adopted. The question is upon its adoption. Are there any remarks?

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise for information. I would like to ask from you, or the Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, what provision has been made, supposing a Brother joins this insurance feature and removes from the State he is in and joins another Camp and that Camp should go down, but he still wishes to belong to the Insurance feature—I would like to ask if they have made any provision to cover that point.

S. JAY CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, I think it will expedite matters if Brothers will allow an explanation in detail by Brother Cooper to be concluded first; after which time any question they may desire to put will be answered by the other member of the Committee, Brother Batchelder. I think we can come to the point more quickly in that way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say in explanation and for the Committee that it is not understood that Brothers Crumbine and Batchelder have the right of the floor, they not being regular representatives to the Commandery. The only member of the Committee who has the right to the floor and a voice and vote here is Brother Cooper, Past Commander of the Division of Alabama and Tennessee. I think the suggestion of Brother Crumbine is pertinent, and if the Encampment will listen to Brother Cooper on this subject he probably will throw some light on the subject.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, perhaps it might be well if this report and Constitution were again read.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think that is necessary; it has been read.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, the Committee on Insurance as it understands itself and as it understood its duty has discharged this duty faithfully and conscientiously. The Committee understands that it was directed to perform a duty; that duty was to investigate and submit to this Commandery-in-Chief a plan of Fraternal Insurance. The purview of the authority eliminated altogether the individuality of this Committee, or their private opinions touching the formation of such a matter. The command was direct. The action has been in obedience to that command; and this Committee comes before this Commandery-in-Chief with its report aiming simply to meet if possible just the demands that such an organization as this may require. It provides for a death benefit, for the relief of those dependent upon its principles, which implies clearly that no one can belong to this branch to be known as the Insurance Department unless he is a member of the Order in good standing and maintains that standing in the Order.

The idea of this provision is to encourage the stability of our membership. These are the leading thoughts, these are the objects incorporated in this plan that is submitted. The affairs of this branch are to be managed by an Insurance council to be composed, first, of the Commander-in-Chief, second, an executive board of five members, two to be appointed by the Commander-in-

Chief and three to be elective officers. In addition to this, each Division shall have a representative in this council in the person of its Commander, if he is a member of the Insurance Branch and holder of a certificate therein, and one of the delegates from that Division to the Commandery-in-Chief possessing the same qualifications. The idea of the committee in submitting this plan is, first, to so constitute it that it will not in any sense whatever embarrass the Commandery-in-Chief, but that the Commandery-in-Chief shall be its guardian by furnishing it, as you may term it, a fundamental law or a Constitution by and through which it shall exist and operate; that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be responsible for any financial obligation incurred by this branch whatsoever. In order that the existence of this branch may not embarrass the Commandery-in-Chief it is made the duty of this branch, through its executive department, to submit to this Commandery-in-Chief regular reports so that every brother of the Order may be thoroughly and fully informed as to its operations in every detail; and so it has provided that the Commander-in-Chief shall have in its managements two eyes appointed by himself who shall be his informants and his advisors in all the matters pertaining to the Insurance Branch. As suggested, this is a fundamental provision for the creation of such a branch. Now this does not comprehend by-laws or the formation and arrangement of detail work, but it is just a fundamental provision as you have provided for the creation of the Sons of Veterans Guards.

CHARLES K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: Commander, the Officer of the Day has the honor to report that in obedience to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief the detail appointed to secure the attendance of absent members went to Grand Hotel; that on the way down there we met a large number of Brothers and upon being assured that it was their intention to report to the Commandery-in-Chief, we permitted them to go on; and we have with us certain brothers whom we have brought back.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard have the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief for their strict attendance to duty. They will resume their places in the Encampment. Brother Cooper will proceed.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, as I was going to say this Insurance department in its relationship to the Commandery-in-Chief has to stand like that department known as the Sons of Veterans Guards, each existing by special authority or privilege given it by the action of this body. The insurance feature will be one of the factors of this order as a Sons of Veterans Guard is a factor of this Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Cooper's time has expired. The rule of this body is to allow five minutes time to each speaker. Without unanimous consent no brother can proceed beyond that time. (Cries of "Consent consent, consent.") If there is no objection Brother Cooper may proceed. The chair hears none.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I was saying that this branch will stand in the order as that other factor, the Commandery-in-Chief of the order standing as the center pole. It is believed that there is a large number of brothers of the Order desiring something of this kind and the committee has endeavored to formulate its report and a plan to meet that want, and at the same time without compulsion, leaving the acceptance of its benefits optional with the membership of the Order. The idea of the Committee is that it should be carried on, until experience and wisdom may devise or submit a

different and better plan, through the Camps by application on blanks prepared, medical examination, and recommendation from the Camp that the brother applying for a benefit is a member of the camp and in good standing.

Now that brings me to the point of answering the question asked by Commander Blaisdell of Massachusetts. That is a matter that may be regulated and should be regulated by the management, or by by-law, that when a member becomes suspended or dropped that fact should be reported to the headquarters of this branch; if he removes from this jurisdiction of one Camp and joins another Camp that fact would likewise be reported; if his Camp goes down and he should desire to continue his insurance, a period of probation should be given that member to maintain his insurance; he should be allowed ample time to secure membership again in another Camp; he should be protected as far as it is possible to protect him in harmony with the idea always that a brother should maintain his membership in the Order. Now that is the idea, the desire, to the end, and for the purpose first expressed—to encourage the stability of our membership. The question is do you want it? Do we believe that this plan will do that? Do we believe that the insurance feature will add strength to the Order? There are those who do. They can answer that question. Now, it is the belief of the Committee that it would not be wise to provide by-laws to pay a death benefit, to begin with, of over \$1000; and we are of the opinion that no higher amount should be paid until the membership of the branch should be sufficient to pay a larger amount; and it is believed that a higher amount than \$3000 should not under any circumstances be considered. Those are the ideas of the committee touching the maximum of insurance, and the minimum amount, to begin with; and then we have for consideration the problem of further details, the question of ages and rates of assessments. It is believed that 60 cents or 70 cents for members 25 years old, or under, would be about a proper assessment, and that ages greater than that be regulated according to the laws of the American experience and mortality tables. Now the question may be raised as, can you secure insurance in compliance with these requirements and adopt a plan affording insurance along the line suggested? If not in this way how can you do it? If not by this method how can we adopt a plan of Fraternal insurance in connection with this Order? You cannot convert the entire Order into an insurance society. That is impracticable and out of the question. The Committee agree unanimously that it would be unwise.

In the adoption of this plan it is the prerogative of the Commander-in-Chief to appoint the first Executive Committee and it will rest with that committee, upon its management, whether the scheme is a success or a failure. The management of the insurance branch will be responsible for everything connected with it, its financial obligations, its contract obligations, in every sense whatever; and the Commandery-in-Chief will be relieved in total. Now these are the general outlines of this plan. If anything occurs to any brother that has not been provided for by this plan which is submitted, it will probably elicit information if he will call attention to it. I will very gladly answer any questions along the line of this general statement. I will yield the floor now to any brother who desires to ask a question, after which I will yield the floor to Brother Batchelder for further inquiries and answers.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to ask the brother if a boy going into the Order at the age of 18, would be charged an assessment of 60 or 70 cents. He speaks of 60 cents as the amount of the assessment for

the age of 25. I would like to ask him if he does not think 60 cents would be a high rate for a boy of 18 ; or is that something to be regulated by the committee, to be hereafter appointed, to make those rates by the by-laws? I have had experience in insurance for 17 years. I have belonged to five or six of these insurance companies and I say that is high for a young brother. I would ask if he has got anything in his constitution that fixes those rates?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee : Commander, there is nothing in the constitution that fixes the rate suggested. That is a matter to be fixed up hereafter and might be regulated somewhat by an expression of what the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief desire.

There is one thing that must not be forgotten. Cost of insurance is cost of insurance. Let that one principle and statement rest and abide with you. Regardless of what the rate of assessment is per thousand, you have to raise so much money to pay a given amount of insurance, no difference what principle or plan you are operating under. The misfortune touching that point is this, that you are approached with a low rate of assessments, which will catch a number of people who desire insurance by reason of the fact that the rate is very low ; but remember this, that the lower the monthly rate, or the assessment provided, the greater number of assessments you are bound to pay. If you must pay \$6 per thousand for insurance for a boy 18 years old—dividing that into 12 assessments, he must pay 50 cents at each assessment and will require 12 assessments. If you make it \$1.50 at each assessment, then he will only have to pay four assessments. It depends entirely upon the rate and age and how often you want to pay it. These matters are arrived at best by the practical application of actuarial experiences and other considerations along that line.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois : Commander, I have had a number of brothers question me upon one point and I would like to ask the brother about it. It is this : I would like to ask the brother for the information of those present where the money is coming from to start this institution?

W. R. COOPER of Tennessee : Commander, if the Commander-in-Chief believes that it is wise to adopt a plan of insurance optional with the brothers and creates a Board for that purpose, it will devolve upon that Board to provide the money to start this insurance branch.

R. SHAW VAN of Iowa : Commander, I would like to ask the brother a question with regard to assessments. Do you expect, or is it the intention to make assessments quarterly, or make assessments as the deaths occur?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee : Commander, that is an open question. It is a question of what would be best. Quarterly stated assessments implies one thing ; monthly stated assessments implies another thing, and ante-mortem assessments mean another thing. Now then, what would be the best plan? That is what the Board will have to take into consideration. It will no doubt be called upon to consult actuarial experience and wisdom in that line and also obtain the suggestions of the brothers who want insurance as to what might meet their desires most generally. It will be considered along the line, which would be the wisest. Further than that I do not see that I can just at this time state. It is believed, perhaps, that it would be wise to fix the assessments so that they should be paid monthly, statedly, by contract ; so that when the death occurs you will have the money to pay the death benefit without having to call for it ; and then when your death rate shall have increased you will perhaps have a small surplus on hand on which to draw so as to avoid the

necessity of extra assessments in the near future when the preferred period of life insurance shall have passed. That is, after the first three or four years, you will have developed what you may term an increased death rate. These are all questions, however, which will have to come before the Committee to be hereafter appointed, which the present committee left open in submitting their general fundamental plan.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The Commander-in-Chief desires to excuse the Committee on Resolutions, that Committee having a vast amount of matter before it for consideration, and if there is no objection I will interrupt these proceedings long enough to give the Chairman of that Committee time to make a brief statement to the Commandery.

W. S. OBERDORF of New York: Commander-in-Chief, the Committee on Resolutions will meet at room 348 at 10 o'clock this morning, and all brothers who have matters to bring before that committee—and there are quite a number of them—are requested to try and present them at that time.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Proceed brothers.

ISAAC CUTTER of Illinois: Commander, I am not satisfied with the answer to my original question. The brother answered by saying that this Board would furnish the money. How are they going to furnish it? That is what we want to know. I think it is a very important matter and that it should be definitely stated as to the plan by which this money is to be raised, because I believe that is what the action of this Commandery-in-Chief must depend upon in this insurance business.

W. R. COOPER of Tennessee: Commander, I will say to the brother that it will devolve upon this Board to furnish the money.

ISAAC CUTTER of Illinois: Commander, what I want to know is how are they going to do it?

WALTER S. PAYNE of Ohio: Commander, I suggest that it is customary in the organization of these enterprises that when a member joins an insurance branch he pays one assessment in advance, and when they organize a new insurance company it is generally provided that no policy shall be issued until a sufficient number of members have united with the insurance branch to furnish them the desired capital stock.

A. W. BATCHELDER of Massachusetts: Commander, in answer to that question, I wish to say that after this Board is established, upon them will devolve the task of raising the money, starting the business, and carrying it through. They will have no obligations. If sufficient brothers see fit to go into such a scheme the money will come from those brothers. In other words those who desire insurance can have insurance by paying for it. It is not intended that the Commandery-in-Chief shall ever be celled upon for one dollar. The Constitution explicitly says that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be liable for any debt, obligation, etc.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT of Illinois: Commander, this question of insurance for the Order of Sons of Veterans has been before the Order in more or less degree since its inception. It will be remembered by the elder brothers of the Order that it came very prominently before the organization during my term as Commander-in-Chief, and a very favorable plan was originated in the Division of Massachusetts, and quite competent brothers were connected therewith. Now I am interested in this only in a negative way. In the first place I do not believe the State of Illinois would permit the Sons of Veterans of Illinois to do business there? Before it would do so, we would have to file a

bond, or something of that kind, and I do not believe the Order is in a condition to do it. But there are two vital questions that we must not overlook, one is the question of being compelled to unite with this body, which we are assured will not be required, and the other one is still more important, and that is the liability of the Commandery-in-Chief. You may take a white mule and paint black stripes upon him and sell him to Mr. Barnum for a zebra if you want to, but still it is a mule. You can adopt a constitution declaring that the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans is not liable for the obligations of this insurance branch, etc., but if you get tangled up with some of the States they will ferret down as to where the responsibility of this organization lies: and any constitution you may adopt will have nothing to do with it whatever. They will look back and see where the responsibility is. No declaration of a Board of Directors, no declaration adopted by this insurance branch will affect our relationship, or our responsibility in the least. They will say what is the relationship, what is the exact relationship? Is it a partnership, or what is it? The point we must look at very closely is the matter of responsibility and liability of this Commandery-in-Chief. Under no circumstances must we jeopardize our integrity, or subscribe to or endorse any kind of organization, insurance or whatever it may be. I shall not discuss here and go into details as to the ultimate end of all mutual insurance societies. Those who have given the subject attention are entirely familiar with that question; and it is with reference to the ultimate end in view that I wish to talk to you upon this question, upon the responsibility of the Commandery-in-Chief. I particularly appeal to the attorneys of this Encampment to see to it that the integrity and responsibility of this organization is in no way jeopardized in this matter. The matter of passing a resolution or law that we are not responsible don't figure in the least. A man might just as well publish in the newspapers that he is not going to pay his bills. That don't figure. If he has got real estate or personal property he has got to pay his bills any way. If he is responsible they can be collected of him, and if we are responsible we will have to suffer no matter how often we declare we are not responsible. That does not affect the matter at all. It seems to me that if the organization wants insurance—and I am perfectly willing that those brothers who want to try it should try it—and will vote with them providing they will present the draft of the plan that the Commandery-in-Chief can safely—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired, Is there unanimous consent that he may proceed? (Cries of "Consent, consent, consent".) Consent is given for Brother Abbott to proceed. Brothers, the Chair desires to enforce our rules. That is my only object in notifying the Encampment when a brother's time has expired. If you want promiscuous and unlimited discussion the Chair has no objection. Where we have an able brother on the floor and the Encampment desires him to proceed with his remarks to the fullest extent the Chair will be very happy to permit it. Brother Abbott will proceed.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Brothers, the Commander-in-Chief is very correct and I am very glad to have him call me down, or anybody else who goes beyond the limit. It seems to me that if the Committee that has this matter in charge would proceed something in this way it would be better: Let those who are interested in the organization of this Mutual Insurance for the Order, perfect a plan and procure its charter, or whatever authority it requires in order to do business—for it must have some fundamental backing

and they surely do not want to go ahead as a partnership—you have got to have a charter or some authority from some State in order to do business as an Insurance Company—let that be accomplished, let the fundamental organization be perfected outside of the Commandery-in-Chief; do not say that it is in any particular attached to, or responsible to the Commandery-in-Chief except as you have provided for its government. Then when that has been accomplished have the Council-in-Chief authorize the Commander-in-Chief to issue to the Order at least a statement that such an insurance organization known as the Sons of Veterans Mutual Insurance Company, or Society, has been organized and meets with the approbation of the Commandery-in-Chief and that brothers are desired or requested to place their insurance with it, that is those who desire to do so. It seems to me in that way we have set up a line between the Commandery-in-Chief and this Insurance organization, and that the Commandery-in-Chief would in no way be responsible for its affairs. The only point that I am contending for is to secure the ultimate integrity of the Commandery-in-Chief, which we must guard most zealously. (Applause.)

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I am very much pleased indeed with the remarks of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott. The committee has had under advisement, and discussed the identical questions that Brother Abbott has stated on this floor. The committee thoroughly recognized that to become responsible as an Insurance Branch you must exist by virtue of authority given you by the laws of some state, by being incorporated. This statement that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be liable is a leading statement. Now you need not be liable. If this plan is adopted let this Commandery-in-Chief, direct, by resolution, or otherwise, this executive Board to become incorporated. Certain other resolutions provide that when it is so incorporated and the Commander-in-Chief has full knowledge and information of that fact then the matter may be promulgated to the Order that it is ready for business. That is the idea. In that way the Commandery-in-Chief cannot be compromised in any sense whatever, nor made liable for any contract financially or otherwise. That matter has been thoroughly considered by the Committee. I fully agree with Brother Abbott on the point that whatever is done this Commandery-in-Chief wants to hold itself so that its garments will be free in every sense. This is only a factor. Let it come just as Brother Abbott says, but let us provide for that time. That can be done I think by some resolution of the Commandery-in-Chief. If any direction is to be given, the committee might actually meet now and adopt it. I have no doubt the committee will be willing to do it.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother from Rhode Island will have to wear the badge of the Order before he can be recognized by the Chair.

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am glad that Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott has brought out the point so plainly and forcibly that this Commandery-in-Chief is liable for the bills incurred by any of its creatures, which means the Sons of Veterans' Guards or the Insurance feature, or any other feature. We have promised that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be responsible for any of the debts incurred by the insurance feature and in the manner that Brother Cooper has just stated.

JAMES D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I was not in when the first part of this report was read. I would like for information on one point. Does this plan contemplate that it shall be compulsory upon each member of each Camp

to go into this organization.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The Chair would answer the brother that it does not.

JAMES D. ROWEN, of Iowa : The insurance feature then is divorced from the other.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The Chair so understands. Are there any further remarks on this question?

J. V. HILLIARD, of Ohio : Commander, there is no doubt that this committee has done its work conscientiously, and has done it well. I think, however, it is a very important thing for the Commandery-in-Chief to consider when it is considering a question of life insurance. There is no doubt in my mind that the Commandery is too closely lined with this insurance feature, unless we want to go into the insurance business exclusively, something like the Knights of Honor, or the Royal Arcanum, and I hardly think that we are able to say that we are ready to go into the insurance business as an organization. We would be compelled to go into this business as an organization if we would follow out the report of this committee, and hence make ourselves liable for all obligations. Now I am not in any way at all indisposed toward life insurance. I believe in life insurance, and I believe that I have as much upon my life, perhaps, as any brother in this Commandery; but at the same time I think we should consider the question well as to where the money is to come from, and the plan by which we are to get the money. The word "mutual" in no way applies to such an insurance feature as we are considering to-day. The word "co-operative" might. The word "assessment" might, but the word "mutual" may not. The Mutual Benefit of New York is a mutual company. It has not a dollar of cash capital, or I mean of capital stock. The New York Life has \$100,000 capital stock. It is not a mutual company. Nevertheless the members on such policies receive the benefit of all that is necessary to carry on the business and pay the cost of insurance. Now the whole question in life insurance is the cost of it. If the old life insurance companies of this country are charging too much for life insurance, then we ought to develop some plan by which merely the cost should be charged and nothing more. I do not believe it is a desirable thing to conduct life insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan. I do not believe that this Order wants to engage in the business of life insurance and say that there shall be 60 cents assessment for members from 18 to 22 years old and so on, and then a higher assessment, and then when a brother dies that you pay that brother's widow, or his beneficiaries, only one-tenth part of the amount that he was insured for. The best insurance is that which will give the most possible relief when the brother's family is placed in distress, and if when a brother insured for \$1,000 dies, his widow only gets \$100, insurance becomes a farce. Where is the money to come from? You say by assessments. It is true. It must come by assessments if it comes at all—if you operate upon this plan. How does the money come from the Knights of Honor? From assessments. Twenty years ago it was one call in four months. To-day it is three calls in one month.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The brother's time is up.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois : Commander, I am in favor of giving the brother more time. I am not in favor of cutting any brother off.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Is there unanimous consent that Brother Hillard may proceed? The Chair hears no objection. Brother Hillard may proceed.

J. V. HILLARD, of Ohio: Commander, in mentioning the Knights of Honor, I do not want any member to think I am saying a word against them. I was a member of that order at one time. I am glad however that I am not to-day; but I am not saying anything against the Order. What I was going to say is this, when a brother stands most in need of his insurance co-operative and assessment insurance companies are the ones that will not give it to him. That is a broad assertion, but I believe it is a truthful one. The Knights of Honor today are making three or four calls every month for the purpose of paying off death benefits. Twenty years ago they only made one call in about four months; and the assessments are now becoming a burden upon those individuals who are in it, and who dare not let go on account of the enormous mount of money they have already put into the organization. Let us illustrate for one moment if you please. Suppose, brothers, we are all 30 years of age; we are all in this co-operative life insurance company; the co-operative life insurance company lives ten years; we are all then 40; suppose the life insurance company lives 40 years; we are all 80 if we are living; but how many are living? But very few. I wish to make the assertion here, and I do not think it can be successfully contradicted, that no co-operative life insurance company can exist thirty years. (Applause.) If there are only ten in the company and one dies, and the beneficiary should get what that certificate calls for, and every cent of it, the beneficiary would get about eight or nine dollars. I do not believe the meeting obligations in that way. I do not believe that this Commandery-in-Chief wants to meet its obligations that way, and I do not believe that the order of the Sons of Veterans desires to go into a business that will reflect discredit and dishonor upon its membership. I am inclined to the opinion that if we do take up this matter, if we do go into the insurance business as recommended by this committee, that before a year and a half rolls around, discredit will come upon this order and the Courts will show where the responsibility is. Now, I have said perhaps more than I ought to have said upon this question. I do not desire to say as much as might be said upon this question from the simple fact that there are certain brothers in this Order who desire this kind of protection, this falsehood of protection I might say, which is sometimes thrust upon us by the co-operative insurance companies of this country.

C. A. BOCKWALTER, of Indiana; Commander, I realize that a large number of brothers here today have come to this Encampment for the purpose of doing what they consider an act for the benefit of the Order of the Sons of Veterans. I am willing to concede to those brothers the same disinterested motives that actuate me in opposing what they present. I do not desire to say anything that will be taken as a personal reflection on them; but I feel deeply on this question of an attempted Life Insurance Association inside of the Order, and what I say may sound harsh; but I wish to warn the members of this Commandery against the plan that is offered to us for adoption. What is it? That we shall first provide in this Encampment for an association—to be called what? The Sons of Veterans Association. After that association has been duly incorporated the Commandery-in-Chief or the Council-in-Chief certify that fact to the members of this Order, that the Sons of Veterans Mutual Benefit Association has been incorporated and is opened for business. Now then, by some jugglery of law we may escape financial responsibility—that is possible—but we no more escape moral responsibility for the acts of that association than would you or I should we walk up to a brother of this

Order and say, "Brother McGuire, here is John Smith; I know him; he lives in the city of Boston;" and Brother McGuire would cash a check for him or endorse for him. I would be under no legal responsibility to Brother McGuire if he endorsed in bank for that man, but there is a moral responsibility upon me to reimburse Brother McGuire for every dollar that he might have lost through this false friend that I introduced to him. Now we go to the members of this Order throughout the United States and we say "Here is the Sons of Veterans Mutual Benefit Association," and members of this Order come into it and you levy assessments upon them, and if the face of the policy is not subsequently paid at the proper time I say there is a moral responsibility resting upon the Commandery, the sponsor of this institution, to meet its obligation to the very last cent.

Now then, the history of mutual benefit associations, the line of march of mutual benefit associations is strewn with financial wrecks. There never has been known in the United States in the past fifty years a single mutual benefit association, a single assessment company, that has been carried to a successful culmination. The majority of them to-day are existing, but the assessments are increasing and the benefits are decreasing. We have in the State of Indiana a mutual benefit association organized ten years ago that has had a large number of losses in Indiana, and it has never paid a single loss in full except the benefit upon the life of Thomas A. Hendricks, which it paid for an advertisement; and it is a legitimate association.

I say to you that when we put upon the members of this Order an association whose policy reads that the beneficiary is entitled to \$1,000 upon his decease, but provides that in no case shall the amount paid on any policy exceed the amount of one assessment upon the members of the class to which the policy holder belonged, we are then obtaining money under false pretenses. You cannot give an absolute guaranty to pay that amount. You pay the amount of one assessment. Now, if you do this and death ensues and you only pay one-tenth of the amount of that policy, whenever that thing occurs you have given the death blow to the association itself.

Another fact—and it is one that I could well wish to conceal but we cannot—nine-tenths of the court martials in the Sons of Veterans U. S. A., are upon charges brought against brothers on account of financial irregularities. Why do these financial irregularities creep into this association? Because we conduct our business on sentiment, on the basis of friendship, charity and loyalty. I am sorry to state it, but business, the cold-blooded business of this world is not conducted on that basis. When I take insurance, when I enter into a contract for insurance I do not do it for my benefit. I do not take out insurance expecting to derive some pecuniary assistance for myself in the future. I want to know that when the angel of death hovers over my home and when I am called to my account I want to go knowing that I have of my means while in good health provided absolute protection for the loved ones of my family. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired. Is there unanimous consent for him to proceed? (Cries of consent, consent, consent.) Brother Bookwalter may proceed.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, and Brothers, I want to know if the contract that I made when clothed in my right mind is to be carried out to the letter. I do not want anyone to approach my wife and my babies in the spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty and say, "Here is one-tenth of the protection that your protector provided for you." I tell you broth-

ers it is a fact that the history of mutual benefit life insurance shows that it is insurance, or protection for which the very highest price is paid, and which is the very poorest article in the market. You cannot deny it. In Indiana we have a number of mutual benefit associations and a number of insurance features allied to fraternal organizations. We have in the Odd Fellows of Indiana a well conducted insurance association if there ever was one organized; and I say to you that I have an old gray-haired father who has been a member of that association ever since its inception, and assessments are coming upon him to-day at the rate of three a month' and it is a great hardship for him to keep them up, but because of the large amount he has already paid he keeps on and pays and pays and pays. He don't like to let go of it. He is like the man that had hold of the tiger by the tail. If he let go of it the tiger eats him up. Let the members of this association have their insurance. When they take upon themselves the responsibility of a home, their better judgment will compel them to take out insurance; let them hunt out some association and buy their insurance—the best article they can get for the lowest price. If we are determined to give our members that protection, let us give such as the Knights of Pythias give throughout the world. Let the Camps of the Order wherever they see fit raise their quarterly dues, say to \$2 a quarter, \$8 per year, and then say to the members of this organization, if you are sick, if you are compelled to stay away from your daily labor, if the income that supports you and your family has been stopped, then we will pay you five dollars a week sick benefit; if you die, we will give your widow \$160 for burial purposes; if your wife dies we will pay you \$50. That is the kind. That would be common sense insurance and something the Order could carry out, instead of the great big organization, whose ramifications would be in every Division of the Order and whose responsibility would be nothing. Let members of the Order look to their own home Camps. We could pay \$5 a week sick benefits; \$100 on the death of a brother, \$50 on the death of a brother's-wife. The Commandery-in-Chief need have nothing to do with it, but I think we had better get our insurance outside of the Order. Let us approach this thing dispassionately—although I do not talk very dispassionately about it—let us give it careful consideration, and if it is desired to give our members the benefit of an insurance feature, let us recommend to the Camps that they increase their quarterly dues to such a figure as to enable them to pay sick and death benefits to their own members. [Applause.]

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, in connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to article 23 of the Constitution and Rules and Regulations:

"No member of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. shall use the name of the Order as a sign for any advertising purpose. Newspapers and magazines published in the interest of the Order by members of the Order alone excepted."

I only want to ask if the adoption of this plan of insurance as submitted by this committee, or the adoption of any plan of insurance, would not be in direct conflict with that article of the Constitution? [Applause.]

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Commander, there are only two objections urged against this proposition of insurance that I have heard so far. The first is the danger that the Commandery-in-Chief might become liable for the debts contracted by this Insurance Branch. Now this Constitution itself expressly provides that the Commandery-in-Chief shall not be liable for any contract, debt, or other obligation of the Insurance Branch. I am willing to admit that that will not prevent the Commandery-in-Chief from becoming liable,

from being responsible for the debts of this Insurance Branch. I am willing to admit for the sake of argument that that is simply a contract between the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America and the Insurance Branch, that is all. But we of the Insurance say to the Order at large that we do not want you to assume any obligation of ours. We do not intend that you shall. We give you this notice now that we will never ask you for a cent. When this Insurance Branch has been incorporated, as contemplated by the committee, a corporation under the laws of some one of the States in which it may be organized, that corporation becomes liable itself to the extent of its assets for every obligation which it contracts, for every debt which it may owe; and its members may be further liable under the laws of the State in which it is incorporated. But that is entirely outside of the Order at large because the express stipulation is here inserted that the Order at large shall not be responsible for any debt, contract, or other obligation etc. That is the contract between us of the insurance feature and you of the Order. That is all there is about it. The corporation will be responsible for its debts, and only the members who incur the obligation incurred by incorporation will be responsible, and not the membership of the Order of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America. That objection is done away with because the incorporation itself, as I said, will be the only thing that will be responsible for any debts, I do not care what resolutions the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans may take. The only other objection is that we do not want it because of the unwisdom of organizing a Mutual Insurance plan. That is the sum and substance of Brother Bookwalter's statement, and it is the argument of the brother from Ohio. I want to say that a large majority of the members in the Western States do want it. Why cannot we have it? We only ask you to give us the right to say that only Sons of Veterans are eligible. We simply want the good name that you will give us by accepting this plan. How about the Sons of Veterans Guards? Those who were in favor of that organization wanted it. They asked for it. We of the West had no use for it because we are not so financially situated out there that we can afford to equip, but we had no objection to you folks having it who wanted it, and you have it and you may keep it, so far as we are concerned; for you believe that it adds to the stability of the Order. We want you to have it. We want you to have everything that will help you out; and we want this insurance feature because we believe it will help the Order in our communities, and it will do no harm anywhere. Clearly that is shown by this Constitution itself. It seems to me that if those members of the knights of Pythias who have spoken upon this question, and who have quoted the regime of their Order, would observe a little more the spirit of it and a little more of the spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty in this matter it would come with better grace from them. We are—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Russells' time is up.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, it seems to me that the debate is all upon one side. I hope that no brother, because he happens to be interested in old line life insurance will get up here in this Encampment and try to kill what two-thirds of the brothers want. I am not going to charge anything of that kind. I do not know where my brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, studied law, or at what college he graduated, or why he makes the statement he does about this constitution that is proposed. I simply say here upon my honor as a lawyer that there is not one thing in that Constitution

that would tie up the Order of the Sons of Veterans to the insurance department. Another thing, it is true that if you organized in the State of Illinois you would have to put up a bond. But it is a disgrace and a slur upon the great Prairie State of Illinois to say that the Sons of Veterans there are not capable of doing that. They are. They can do it, and will do it if you pass this law as we want you to. I will say to my brother of the Knights of Pythias that I have traveled the same road that he has. I have now the burden of the Royal Arcanum. I have been through these fraternal orders. Some of them were rotten, maybe like the one from Indiana that he speaks of. We want nothing of that kind. Give us a stable insurance put upon the right basis, and we will be able to carry insurance with our members as I have been carrying it in one order for thirteen years. I went in at the age of forty-two and have never paid over \$11.45 in any one year to carry \$2,000 of insurance. Now you take it and run it up to \$70 and see what you have got. I say that two-thirds of the brothers of the order in the North and West, yes, three-fourths of them want you to adopt this plan. Life insurance is something that protects the family, that protects the laboring man, that protects the boy that has got but little of this world's goods and wants to provide something to protect his little family should he be taken away. That is what we are asking for here. Why is it that there are so many members of the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Pythias and these other orders? Why is it that they have four times the number at their meetings that we have? Because they have assessments to pay, something to bring them there. They have not got the principles of friendship, charity and loyalty as we have, but they have got an insurance department; and if you will add an insurance feature to our Order you will double the membership and double the attendance at our meetings, and double the interest taken in them, and that is what the Order is lacking throughout the country. I am for this insurance. It does not have any connection whatever with the Order and it cannot bankrupt the Order. It is Fraternal insurance merely indorsed by the Commandery-in-Chief, the same as the Sons of Veterans Guards are endorsed by the Commandery-in-Chief.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, will the brother allow me to ask him a question? If we endorse this insurance organization to the members of this order and it don't carry out its contracts, you and I agree that we are financially responsible, but would not a portion of the stigma which would attach to the fraudulent organization attach to the Sons of Veterans?

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, it would not be fraudulent. This Constitution proposes nothing of that kind at all. It might be a failure sir, but not a fraud, by any means. The illustration that the brother made of one brother passing his worthless check on another would be a fraud. That is a different thing altogether. My brother you are wrong: I want to say to you that I know of what I speak as I have been around the Camps in northern Illinois, and I know what the rank and file are asking for themselves. In our little town of Belvidere of 5000 inhabitants, nearly \$2,000,000 of this insurance is carried today—we figured it up awhile ago—and when you say that none of these companies have lived thirty years I admit that is true but they are a new thing in this country. In Germany and in England today they are one, two and three hundred years old. Yes, take the history of these insurance societies! It shows that when they are started on the right kind of a basis they

afford safe and cheap insurance. In this country it is a new thing, but it is all right. I look upon life insurance just as I do upon the insurance of a dwelling. You insure your house, if you have one, in a good stable company. You want it for protection and you want life insurance for the same reason.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, it was not my privilege to attend the last Encampment, but I read the proceedings with a great deal of interest. I saw that you had an experience meeting there, and nearly every Commander of a Division stepped up and said, "There is something wrong in this organization; we cannot get our members out; we are losing; we get plenty of them, but we do not keep them." Now we come to the Encampment and say we have found what was lacking. I heard our Commander say that last year our losses were simply appalling. Now we believe the adoption of this insurance feature will stop that loss. There is no trouble about regular insurance. There are no Sons of Veterans, but what can get all the insurance they want; but there are some of us that believe if we attach this insurance feature to the organization of the Sons of Veterans, it will tend to stop this loss; that it will hold our members in line and strengthen our organization. I believe that is one of the points that has been overlooked in this discussion all the way through. I know that this movement has brought out the opposition of the men who believe in old line insurance as opposed to the assessment plan. They fight this because it is an assessment organization. They fight it because they do not believe in that kind of insurance. They overlook the fact that the Order of the Sons of Veterans is in a position now where we have got to do something in order to carry it on for the next two or three years. We are passing out of the kid stage of the Order. We must hold up our membership. One of our officers—I believe it was the Surgeon-General—in speaking of the fact that the age of our membership was increasing—said we were losing our best class of members and we must do something to tie them to the Order. I think the adoption of this insurance feature is the thing to do. I believe that is the greatest thing to come out of this insurance feature. Brother Bookwalter attempts to make a point that you are giving a fraudulent contract, that you are giving a contract that you cannot live up to, and he talks indiscriminately about these insurance companies. I hold three policies of this kind, and every one of them says in no case shall the order pay more than the amount of one assessment upon the members of the class of the policy holder. That is what we will put upon ours, and every member who takes a policy of that organization will know just what to expect. He knows that he will get his \$1,000, provided the assessment brings it. He goes into it with his eyes open, and there is no fraud about it.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Is it not the strongest argument of the advocates of the insurance feature that it will afford the members \$1,000 of insurance at \$11 per annum rate. Now, if the assessment only brings \$400 are not you paying at the rate of \$33 per thousand for your insurance?

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Let me say to Brother Bookwalter that the point is here: If a brother takes a policy in this company he knows that he will get the face of the policy, provided enough brothers go into the scheme to make up the face of the policy. He understands when he goes in, that if there are not enough to make up \$1,000 by one assessment that he will not get it. He goes into it with his eyes wide open. He knows the contract he is making, and there is nothing fraudulent about it. I know that these fraternal insurance companies have grown, particularly in the last few

years. And the old line insurance companies are doing their best to force and crush them out. I know that the policy of these fraternal insurance companies has forced the old line insurance companies into concessions, and into cutting down their rates. You can get a policy now from the old line companies in a good deal better shape and for much less money than you could fifteen or twenty years ago, and it is because of the fact that these fraternal insurance companies have brought before the people of the country the fact that they were being charged too much for their insurance by the old companies; and the old companies had to come down in order to hold their trade. Now this element that believes in the old line companies has declared war on the assessment companies. I expected to find them here, fighting this movement, and they are here fighting this movement. I hope the brothers will keep that in mind, that it is insurance of this kind that they are opposed to more than it is this particular question that we have before us. The brothers who believe in Fraternal Insurance are for this plan, and those who do not believe in this plan at all are the ones who are fighting this report to-day. I think brothers should keep this fact in mind, that it is the old line companies and their advocates that we are fighting here on the floor.

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, as a member of the Committee I would like to answer the question asked by Brother Bookwalter. Of course, if this Constitution is adopted there will be an insurance board who will regulate all these matters. At the present time the insurance committee stands in lieu of that board.

C. A. BOOKWATER, of Indiana: Commander, as I understand it, the committee recommends the organization of an insurance feature, in order to provide cheap insurance for the members of this Order. Is it cheap insurance to charge eleven dollars per annum on a policy that will not realize at maturity more than from two to four hundred dollars? Is that cheap insurance?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, that is the same question asked again, in different form. It was the idea of the Committee that if the face of the certificate was one thousand dollars—the word “if” must come in there, because the insurance board will fix all those things, and not this committee—but if the face of the certificate was one thousand dollars, one thousand dollars would be paid. Assessments are provided for, as we outline our plan, to be called once each month. The laws of Massachusetts—and that is the state par excellence, in insurance matters—compel every insurance association to call for enough assessments to pay all bills and death benefits as they become due. If there wasn't a thousand dollars in the treasury, and if the plan of this committee should be adopted, the assessment would have to be enough to pay it, or there would have to be a double assessment—whatever you choose to call it—but as assessments must be called to pay that bill. If the claim cannot be paid, the association would die of its own weight. The reason that Constitution was framed as it was so that this Commandery-in-Chief might at any future time, if it found that this insurance feature was not doing what it was intended to do, cut it off and let it die. That is the whole idea of the thing.

CHARLES D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Batchelder one question: Is it intended that this organization, if approved by the Commandery-in-Chief, shall be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: That is not for this committee

to decide—just what state we would incorporate in. That will have to be decided by the Board to be appointed. It probably would not be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. If the ideas of this committee are followed out, that feature would be a feature of the plan—that is to say, we must raise enough money to pay the bills; enough assessments must be called to meet obligations of the company. No other plan is honest.

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C. D. ROONEY, Massachusetts: Commander, Brother Batchelder understands, of course, as well as I do, and probably a good deal better, as he is in that line of business, that the laws of Massachusetts are very stringent, and a great many restrictions are thrown around companies seeking to do insurance business in that state; and I want to know whether this organization, as it is proposed to be organized, would be able to do business in the state of Massachusetts?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would say it would. I think that is all the question calls for. In other words it would be incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: My point is, Commander, that in certain states, notably Massachusetts, and perhaps Illinois, and I think some other states, they have very stringent laws and regulations in regard to companies doing an insurance business, some of them requiring bond, and some a deposit, and some a certain amount of capital. That is on account of the very painful experience they have had with certain fraternal organizations that have run different lengths of time and then failed. To guard against those things, they have made laws that necessitate a certain amount of capital, or require a deposit in the state treasury, and other such regulations that will assure the persons interested, or in these orders, that they are going to get something out of them, for their money—the full amount of their policy. The point I wanted to bring out is that if the Commandery-in-Chief intends to indorse some plan of fraternal insurance, I want to make it so that it will be of universal operation—something that can be taken into every state in the union, and more especially into the states where they have stringent insurance laws.

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, if the insurance branch is chartered in any state, the brothers in any state can take out a certificate in that branch, under the laws of the state in which that branch is chartered. There is nothing I think in the laws of Illinois,—although the brothers from Illinois, know about that better than I do—that would prevent an individual from his own risk. The laws of Illinois provide certain forms for institutions chartered in that state.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, that is not the point, at all. I know I can buy insurance in Mexico, of Central America, if I want to:

but is the plan of insurance that is proposed, going to be such that it can come in and be incorporated under the laws of those states where they have stringent regulations governing insurance companies? Is it going to be such an organization as that it can do business in those states?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, if the plan under advisement in the committee is adopted, the insurance branch could be incorporated under the laws of and state in the Union, no matter how stringent.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Batchelder or any member of the Committee, a question: I first want to state that I am in no way connected with old line insurance, except to pay my premiums, and I do pay assessments in mutual companies as well—so that I think that these slings at the old line insurance are out of order. I want to ask Brother Batchelder if it is not a fact that there is not a mutual insurance company, or assessment association doing business in the United States, that if required to liquidate its liabilities, if required to do so without going into bankruptcy?

A. W. BATCHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am on this floor under circumstances a little peculiar. I am the agent of an old line life insurance company. I do not believe there is any person within hearing of my voice that has made such a study of the matter as I have. I will answer the brother's question, that there are very few. I was appointed on this committee, I presume, because it was known that I was opposed to the association feature. The reason I was opposed to it was because, as I think, they are not properly managed. It is a fact that no insurance association can ever succeed for any great length of time. Brothers came here demanding a certain object in view. They ask that we adopt an insurance feature, claiming that they are right, in that respect, that a large number ask for it, that it would do them good, that it would increase their membership and promote the stability of the Order. I believe I know it would. But, as I say, if you are looking for some insurance feature that will last forever, or for any great length of time, you are looking in vain.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, one other question: I want to ask if there is any mutual insurance company that has been doing business for ten or fifteen years, whose assessments are not gradually increasing in frequency.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I say yes, to that—several of them.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, may I ask the brother to name them?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: The Royal Arcanum has been running for probably fourteen or fifteen years, and for the last three or four years the assessments have run about the same.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The brother is mistaken. They are increasing. I happen to belong to the Royal Arcanum.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, there is just one erroneous statement made by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, that I desire to correct. His whole argument is based upon a false presumption, and that is, where one thousand dollars is promised, the cost per annum per thousand dollars, would be eleven dollars, and that the cost would be the same if only two or three hundred dollars was raised by one assessment to be paid on the certificate. That is where the brother is mistaken. If the member-

ship was so small that one assessment would only net two or three or four hundred dollars, we all know that the rate of morality would not be near as large as if the number in the class was large enough for an assessment to net one thousand dollars. consequently, if the membership was small, and the amount paid on the certificate was small, the cost per annum per thousand would be proportionately less. Bound to be so. (Applause.)

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Mr. Commander and Brothers, I come here as a high private in the rear ranks. I have felt somewhat embarrassed amidst the large number of titled gentlemen that I have met here, but for whom I entertain the highest respect. I come, brothers, having had some contact with the common fellows of this Order. I believe that I hold the high and responsible position of member of the Camp Council. That is all. But I have met the boys of Kansas, of Missouri, of Illinois, and Minnesota and other divisions of this Order—and come in contact with them, and I believe I can truthfully tell you that the common fellows of this Order are asking at your hands the adoption of the fraternal insurance feature. I think that this Commandery-in-Chief is big enough and broad enough to rise to the level of legislating for the entire order—not alone for the culture of Massachusetts and New York—don't forget the boys upon the plains of Kansas, upon the prairies of Illinois, and in the wheat-fields of North and South Dakota. Don't forget them. They are asking for something—

(A VOICE.) What is the matter with Missouri?

I thought I mentioned the grand state of Missouri. We used to call it "poor old Missouri," but it is the grand state of Missouri, now. Missouri is for insurance. Even our titled gentlemen are for insurance, I understand.

Now, gentlemen, I want to tell you something, as a man who is not an old line insurance agent, but is a common observer of current events. This is the day of fraternal insurance for the poor man. He may be mistaken in it—I doubt it—but it is his insurance. The gentleman who belongs in the state of New York, and who can draw his check for ten thousand dollars even in these times, possibly does not need that insurance, but I want to tell you, as near as I can, my views, and the views of the Division of Kansas, and of the Western boys, upon this question. These gentlemen that I have referred to, don't need this insurance, possibly. They can and do pay for insurance in the old line companies.

I was very much pleased by the remarkable report submitted by our Surgeon-General, and the entire Order present, was pleased with it. Did you notice that by that report over eight thousand of the forty-two thousand members of this Order are farmer boys? That thousands of them were unskilled laborers? Did you notice that thousands of them were clerks and book-keepers? Did you notice that as a matter of fact there are but few men who belong to this Order that have a salary or income of more than fifteen hundred dollars? I believe that is a fair inference from his report. Those men want insurance of some kind. They are not able, these farmer boys and these laborers, to pay for old line life insurance, and they want it on this newest plan. Brothers, this is the day and age of progress. The wrecks that are stewn along the road of fraternal life insurance.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired. Is there unanimous consent that the brother may proceed? (Cries of "consent, consent.")

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:—Brother Madison may proceed.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, the wrecks that are stewn

along the road of fraternal insurance companies are each and every one of them a lesson, and to say that the American people have not profited by those lessons is to cast a slur upon the intelligence of Americans. (Applause.) I say to you, and I believe it to be true, that I know there are hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men in this country today, who belong to good and responsible fraternal insurance companies. I would like to ask these gentlemen this one question: How many members are there here who now carry insurance in mutual assessment insurance companies? Please hold up your hands; let me see how many there are—I mean either mutual assessment or fraternal. You see there are quite a number of them. I am glad to see my friend, the Past Commander-in-Chief, has confidence in them and is a member of them. Why is it there are so many hands up? Because we believe in them: because we are depending on them—

G. A. ABBOTT, of Illinois: It is because we can't let go—that is the reason we are in them.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Well, I can let go, but I don't want to; I believe in it, and I am still in it.

My friend, brother Bookwalter, from the state of Indiana, made a very plaintive plea with regard to the time when he should be transmitted to the regions of the blest—and for the sake of the argument, we will admit that he would go there, unquestionably. (Laughter.) He said that when this critical time came, he wanted to know that his family was protected, that every one of us wanted to know that. That is true. The men who have the money to pay for that protection in the old insurance companies can do it; but the man who lives in the cottage, who lives in the sod houses of Kansas, cannot ask his wife to go to the bureau drawer and take out the insurance policy that has been signed by the officers of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of the State of New York; but I want to tell you that if she is the wife of the Son of a Veteran, and the Order of the Sons of Veterans have pledged their honor to stand by this thing, she can go and take from some receptacle a policy which pledges this branch to pay what it can pay, and death will come easier to that poor fellow. It may be only a hundred dollars that will be paid her, but it will be that much. It may be a thousand dollars; but whatever it may be it will mean a great deal to those people.

Now, brothers, we ask you to rise to the proud position of legislating for all of us, for the entire Order. Gentlemen have addressed you who do not need this fraternal insurance, but we need it. At the city of Helena, last year, there were a large number of wise doctors. They all knew the ailment, but none of them had a remedy. This was a terribly afflicted Order, according to the statements that were made there, and none of the wise physicians that gathered about that sick person could tell anything that would act as a remedy, that would stay the evil. Isn't that true? Now, we come here this year, and we ask you in the name of the common people of this Order, to do something. Do not be negative all the time. Be affirmative once in awhile; be assertive; go forward. I say this as a representative of the common fellows of this Order. I say, I believe they are demanding it of you, and I say it to you in the spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty. They do not believe that you have done what you ought to have done. There is something lacking in the Order, and this Commandery-in-Chief is to blame for it. We fellows in the divisions cannot remedy it; but you can give us legislation that will remedy it, and you ought to do it. We believe that this is one thing that will help us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I just want to make another statement, or two.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any objection to the brother's proceeding? The Chair hears none. Before the brother proceeds, I want to appoint Arthur B. Spink, of Rhode Island, on the committee to extend our greeting to the Ladies' Aid Society, in place of Brother O. B. Brown, who cannot be present. The brothers who are on that committee will be excused from attendance upon the Encampment, in order that they may visit the Ladies' Aid.

Brother Madison will proceed.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I am a farmer, or an agriculturist, as we say out West; a professional farmer. The Supreme Court of the State of Kansas made the mistake of admitting me to the bar; and I have taken some pains to investigate these questions, and I find that fraternal insurance societies are almost universally excepted from the stringent laws of these states to which brothers have referred. I say to you, brothers, that the rule is that fraternal insurance societies are universally excepted from the operation of these laws, and you must prove the exception; as the general rule is that we can operate under the law of any State of the United States; that is the law, generally. There may be exceptions, but I don't know where they are. Now, I say to you that I have taken some pains to investigate these questions. Our people are not rich. Our people are the struggling pioneers in the West. You fellows out in Massachusetts, along about fifty or fifty-five years ago, under the leadership of Amos Lawrence, came out in the eastern part of Kansas, and founded our Commonwealth, and the farmers from Illinois and Indiana and Ohio have gone there; and we are pioneers. We are not a wealthy people. The people who surround my home in the state I come from, are common people; the people who surround my home are agriculturists, almost entirely; and I ask you now, in the name of these men, to give them this fraternal insurance feature. If it is a mistake it rests upon our shoulders—not upon yours. This committee has done what? It has simply asked you to approve of this fraternal insurance feature, and permit them to go ahead and fix the details, and I believe we ought to permit them to do it.

I thank you all for the kind attention you have given me.

HARRY FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander-in-Chief: On account of serious indisposition, I decided not to say anything on this question, but the brother from Kansas claims that this is a fight between old line insurance believers, and fraternal insurance believers. If I am not mistaken, Brother Bookwalter carries fully as much assessment insurance as he does old line insurance. One of the committee who has submitted this report is an old line insurance man. Therefore, let us drop the idea that this is a fight between old line insurance and assessment insurance. I am in the insurance business, and also a member of the Order of the Sons of Veterans.

Last year, the Kansas delegation brought the matter before us and the resolution was referred to a committee of which I was named as chairman, presumably, on account of my being in the insurance business. The desire of the Kansas representatives and of Brother Crumbine particularly seemed to be that an insurance feature would result in our making a substantial and permanent gain in membership.

Our committee unanimously recommended that a standing committee be

appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to look into the subject and report to the next Encampment. As a certain number of the delegates each year were disposed to feel that insurance would help us and were unable to get much satisfaction from our National Encampments, I believed, and as one of that committee, recommended that by holding the matter before the Order for a year and by bringing the facts before this body we could dispose of it for good and I believe we shall, and our insurance friends can feel that they have had fair play.

In the course of my remarks I shall submit some figures, all of which, are taken from official reports and are, in each case, as exact as it is possible to prepare them.

I do not desire to waste any time in outlining the possibilities of our future, but give some reasons why life insurance can be of no benefit to our order at this or any other time. The question does not mean that if you adopt a life insurance feature that any persons will leave our ranks nor would desert us if they do not adopt it.

The question is, will a life insurance feature benefit our order. This is a broad question. If adopted and carried out it must be permanent. For we certainly can not adopt it and hold it up for a few years and when we are stronger drop it as having been a benefit. For the reaction would mean disaster. There are thirty-five regular life insurance companies in this country whose insurance in force is upwards of \$4,000,000,000, assets a little less than one billion and policy holders numbering over one million five hundred thousand, over one hundred fraternal beneficiary orders, over four hundred co-operative assessment life insurance associations, and innumerable semi-private relief associations (connected with our large factories and manufacturing plants generally and rail-road companies.)

To the man that wants the benefits of life insurance there are a thousand opportunities available every day of his life; he can have his choice of the high priced, or cheap, the fraternal, regular or the association; he can spend five dollars a year, or twenty-five thousand dollars a year for insurance on his life.

We have been organized twelve years, over one-half of that period struggling without even the sanction of the body whose individual services made it possible for us to exist. During the past four or five years the S. of V. have had the God-speed and good wishes of the G. A. R., but more could not be expected for during these four or five years the G. A. R. has been developing its strength and in thousands of ways teaching to the rising generation the greatness of our freedom and country, preserved as such by their loyalty, patriotism and suffering. We are laying the foundation of a great National and Patriotic institution that is to assist them in their great and good work and that is to follow in their foot steps. Our present years are years of experience; we are gradually learning by experiments and trials what will best put us in shape not only to successfully follow up the work of the G. A. R., but to leave behind us an institution that will live as long as this nation. Let us be reasonable. The object of adopting a life insurance feature is to make our Order more attractive. We should try experiments, but not such costly ones as this would be. Is it not better to be the one Order of its character in this country than one of thousands of insurance organizations. We are substantially a patriotic organization in our work and the cry is give us life insurance and we can attract many men into our ranks by it. I say, *No!* Let us look around us; we cannot exactly compare our Order to the leading

fraternal bodies that exist and flourish as such today, but we can learn something by such comparison. At the top of the heap we find these three organizations, viz.: The Masons, Odd Fellows, and K. of P. Has insurance had any thing to do in making them prosperous? No man places a policy of life insurance at his credit by becoming a Mason, an Odd Fellow, or a K. of P., and the latter is the only one that has a life insurance department; it is the only one of our great fraternal institutions that has a life insurance feature in connection with the Order proper; but men do not join the K. of P. for the purpose of getting their lives insured; it is an after consideration. After having joined they can take insurance in the usual manner if they desire it. But a small portion of the K. P.'s belong to the insurance department, commonly called Endowment Rank, and, although it has been managed in an exceptionally economical and business like manner, it cost the average member in 1892, over \$15 per thousand for his insurance, and the insurance feature was instituted in 1877, (fifteen years ago.) What does this mean? It means that the life insurance department of the K. P.'s cannot under any possible conditions exist beyond 1910. Life insurance has not been the means of adding one member to its Order. Some of our brothers seem to feel that we should now have 500,000 members; successful organizations don't grow in that way.

We can afford to simply hold our own in membership for a few years and not feel at all worried over the future. If any organization in this country should exist on its principles it certainly is ours. Look at our strong organizations of the G. A. R.: is there any life insurance about it? The Masons; is there any life insurance about it? Likewise the Odd Fellows. The other strong fraternal organizations like the Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, etc., were organized as life insurance societies and when the life insurance benefit ceases the organization ceases. The Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor and similar organizations will have been forgotten in twenty-five years from today, but it is possible that the S. V. will at that time shine as the greatest organization in the country.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' so called insurance associations or companies are organized and carried on by individual members of the respective orders, and some of them do not restrict their business to members of the Order, notably the largest, the Northwestern Masonic Aid of Chicago. Incidentally I want to say here that in one state (New York), twelve associations having the word Masonic in their incorporate name have ceased to exist since 1880, likewise four Odd Fellows, and New York state is no exception to the rule. There are doing business in New York state today, thirteen distinct Masonic associations and five Odd Fellows; an idea of their condition may be obtained from the following facts: Eleven of the Masonic show a falling off in business and an increase in cost. The oldest one being the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association of Elmira, which was organized in 1868; its death claim for 1892 was one hundred and nine thousand dollars, on which it paid only forty-six thousand dollars. It lost, during the year, by lapse, thirty per cent. of its membership, and each member that hung on the full year, paid over \$50 in assessments.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time is up. Is there unanimous consent that Brother Fuller may proceed?

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: I will yield the floor if I may be recognized at the conclusion of Brother Fuller's remarks. I have been up two or three times.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There can be no such understanding. Does Brother McCrillis object to Brother Fuller proceeding further.

F. M. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I will withdraw the objection.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Fuller may proceed.

HARRY FULLER, of Wisconsin: The next oldest is the Western N. Y. Masonic Relief Assn. of Rochester, which commenced business in 1871 which shows a loss during 1892 of 30 per cent of its membership and although it paid only \$250.00 on each death claim it took over \$26.00 from each member to pay it.

Records show that there are twenty-three assessment and fraternal insurance associations in this country that are upwards of fifteen years old. The aggregate membership of sixteen of this number is less than eighteen thousand; every one of which is simply on its last legs. The oldest organized in 1867, Brooklyn Masonic Mutual Relief Association, having recently given up the ghost with a membership of less than five hundred; and a death-rate during the past year of over forty members, or ratio of eighty death losses per thousand; all of these sixteen show a decrease in membership during the past ten years and an increase in the death ratio of fully 100 per cent. The balance of the twenty-three noted as having existed over fifteen years are: First, Knights of Honor, 1874, which shows a membership of one hundred and twenty thousand in 1881 and one hundred and twenty-seven thousand in 1892. Deaths in 1881, one thousand and fifty-six, and 1892 twenty-two hundred and thirteen: the ratio of death losses per thousand being 8.79-100 in 1881 and sixteen and five-tenths in 1892. Second, The Northwestern Masonic Aid of Chicago, organized 1874, which shows a membership of 37,060 in 1886 and 49,500 in 1892, nevertheless with an increasing death-rate of 7.40-100 in a thousand in 1886 to over thirteen in a thousand in 1892; and the Knights of Pythias' Covenant Mutual Benefit, the Mercantile Benefit Association of New York, Royal Templars of Temperance of Buffalo, and the United Workmen, each of which shows somewhat of an increase in membership and each an increase in death rate per thousand; the other is the Royal Arcanum, which shows a decidedly marked increase in membership, viz: from 33,330 in 1881 to 137,000 in 1892 and still an increase in death per thousand of 5.70-100 in 1881 to nine in 1892.

In the past twenty years over fourteen hundred assessment life insurance associations have collapsed of which we have a record. Assessment insurance is temporary insurance only, and the vast majority of our intelligent and representative business men and mechanics carry it simply as such. Fraternal life associations and assessment life insurance generally is doomed to certain failure for the simple reason that it ignores the unalterable law of average and undertakes to perform impossibilities.

The principles and objects of our Order are all right, just as they are. We can, perhaps, improve those requirements and conditions which go to make our social and fraternal features successful, we may want a little more display and work in our Camp room, it may be wise to increase the minimum membership of the Camp, it would possibly be to our advantage to affiliate a great deal closer with the G. A. R., but we do not want a life insurance attachment. (Applause.)

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I think that some of us are not exactly honest, or perhaps a better way of putting it is that we do not understand just the way that is before the Encampment. As I understand it, this committee have made a report to us, in which they recommend the organization of an insurance feature. They also present to us a Constitution, and a

motion is now pending, that we accept the report of the committee, and adopt this Constitution. Now, then, the brothers say, "Oh, we don't want the Commandery-in-Chief to be responsible; all we want is your consent to go ahead and organize this company." Yet they come in here and ask us to adopt a Constitution which in itself provides for the organization. Then what will be done if we do that? A committee of five is to be appointed, as I understand it, by this Commandery; they are to go ahead and organize this insurance feature. To whom are they responsible? Who has accredited them? Why, this National body, of course. Can we shirk the moral responsibility, being the father of this concern? Is it not true that if that organization, in the future, fails to meet its obligations, those to whom money is due, can come to us as the National body and claim that money? And would we not pay it, if we had the money? I am sure we would feel morally obligated to do so. Now, I am in favor of insurance, but I am opposed to this resolution. I am entirely opposed to it. If the brothers who want insurance would, out of their goodness of heart, go ahead and perfect the organization, secure a charter from some state, and get in shape to do business on their own responsibility, and then come to us with a perfected plan that we could indorse, after it had been properly examined and looked into by some committee, I would be in favor of it. I should be in favor of saying that the Commandery-in-Chief indorsed or recommended it, to the extent of recommending to the brothers of the Order that it was a good insurance feature. But I am utterly opposed to this body going into the insurance business, and I cannot look at it in any other light. I believe that is its true light. I believe if this resolution passed and this Constitution is adopted, that we are doing nothing more nor less than going into the insurance business, as an organization, and that this Commandery-in-Chief will be responsible. I cannot see it in any other light, and I hope the resolution will not prevail.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I believe that this is a matter that should be settled entirely by a mass meeting of the Sons of Veterans, present at this time, and not by the Commandery-in-Chief. If we act upon this question our record shows that we did it; that we are the father of this institution, and responsibility will certainly rest upon us. I move that this whole matter of insurance be referred to a mass meeting of the Sons of Veterans present in Cincinnati, at this time, to be settled by them.

The motion was not seconded.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I want to say that I sympathize very strongly with what has been said here upon this question. In the state of Rhode Island there have been many efforts to secure some proper method of insurance, but we have seen so much of this sort of thing, we have seen so many wrecks throughout the different states, and in different places, that we do not feel prepared to support the plan that has been suggested. I cannot help feeling that the remarks of General Bookwalter and Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, about our moral responsibility, are very applicable, and contain a great deal of force. It is inevitable, if an association of this kind receives the approval of the Sons of Veterans in its Commandery-in-Chief, whether it be a fraud or whether it be a failure, the responsibility will rest upon us, and if it should be a fraud, having gone into business with the distinct official approval of the Sons of Veterans, it would come very near swamping this organization. If it were to prove a failure, the effect would be nearly as bad. I know we all want to get something for nothing. That is a

sentiment that is implanted in all of us, and that is the sentiment that all of these fraudulent insurance associations appeal to. What is the result, then? I know even bank cashiers who have been caught by that sort of temptation, and whose money has gone into the pockets of clever fellows who have started these organizations, from which the policy-holders have never derived any benefit whatever. The brother speaks of the fact that those stringent regulations in Massachusetts and some of the other states do not apply to fraternal insurance associations. That should be the death knell of them. What are those regulations for but for the protection of its members? Why is it that capital invests in these old companies, and stays with them? Because they furnish protection; because they are working under regulations that guarantee protection, and their policy holders are not necessarily rich men. There are but two proper ways in which associations of this kind can present any practical benefit to our organization. If we wish to make a contract for long time insurance—and I myself, have no insurance of any kind, whatsoever—why not make a contract with some long established old line company, to give us its discount which generally goes to its agent, and which the agent generally divides with the policy holder? We can take out insurance in that way, that will be worth something, and secure a large reduction. Then, again, if we do go into the insurance business, why limit our business to the forty thousand members of this Order, when these other companies place their business among sixty millions? Why not get the benefit of accumulated capital, and get the cheapest rates, which years of experience have shown possible? If brothers want any other insurance, why don't they themselves extend the charity fund of the camp, so as to pay their members benefits, as the Knights of Pythias do? They can pay benefits the same as other organizations do, and the work would be limited to each camp. There would be no large fund accumulated in the hands of a few people. Every camp would stand on its own foundation, and could pay whatever benefits it chooses. The matter would be entirely in the hands of the Camps. (Cries of "question, question.")

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question has been demanded. Are there any further remarks?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question has been called for. As many as are in favor of this motion—

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: My point of order is that the Commander-in-Chief is entirely out of order, in refusing to hear Brother Cooper, and proceeding to put the question, when a brother is on the floor desiring to be heard, the previous question not having been ordered. Although the question has been called for, there has been no motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken and Brother Cooper has the floor.

Brother Cooper arose.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, not having spoken upon this question, I claim the floor, as I understand brother Cooper has already spoken two or more times.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Cooper has not spoken to the question. He has been on the floor several times to answer questions simply. Brother Cooper has the floor.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I will yield the floor to Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander-in-Chief and Brothers, it was not my purpose to say anything upon this question of insurance, but I was detained from attending the Encampment early this morning, and anticipated that I would have lost all the debate on this question, but much to my surprise, I find that already two hours and a half, nearly, have been consumed in determining the question as to wheather or not this Order of the Sons of Veterans, this organization formed for certain specific purposes, shall be laid aside and placed in a position where it may really become liable for large amounts of money—so great that it will swamp the organization. It makes no difference how many Constitutions we adopt here for an insurance organization, nor how many clauses we put into those Constitutions, stating that we will not be responsible for any of their debts, or for any of their liabilities, the moment that this Encampment places the seal of the Order upon any insurance feature, that very moment a moral obligation to pay the obligations of that insurance plan, is placed upon our shoulders. Where would be the Order of the Sons of Veterans, if it had scattered over the United States, ten or fifteen or twenty thousand men who had paid money into some insurance plan, fathered by this Order, which had no money to meet its obligations? Those obligations would, of necessity, either be met by this Order, or this Order would have a stain upon its escutcheon that could never be wiped out, and it would result in the death of the organization, because we could not afford to pay that amount of money. We would find ourselves swamped by the failure of the plan that is proposed.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me, as far as that is concerned, that we are wasting time in talking about taking any steps that will place such an obligation upon our Order. It seems to me that as brothers here have suggested, if anything of that sort is to be done, it should be done in one of two ways: Either by a mass meeting of Sons of Veterans, held here, if you please; not held under any resolution of this encampment calling it, but held by individuals of the Order, called together in mass meeting; or else, as there is in New York state, a company founded for the purpose of insuring Sons of Veterans, in which Sons of Veterans are eligible, whose members look only to their own charter obligations, and do not look to this organization for any support whatever, except such support as grows out of the fact that its members must be members of this Order; those who want this kind of insurance might go into that.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander-in-Chief, I feel something like the darky that was before the Grand Jury. He was being pressed hard for certain facts, but the only response that could be obtained from him was: "I don't know nothin', 'ceptin' somebody else knows somepin'." I am a little like that old darky. Now, if somebody else knows something, I know something too. I know this. I know that I know something about the management of fraternal insurance, and I know something about the legal restrictions that are placed around fraternal insurance companies. I know something about the privileges in many States, that are accorded to fraternal insurance companies, and I know something about the supervision and protection that is given them. It was my privilege and my pleasure, growing out of my duty this year, to render not less than eight annual statements to as many different state departments; the State of New York, the State of Massachusetts, the

State of Indiana, the State of New Hampshire, the State of Maine, the State of Oregon, and also the State of Washington, called for them. In many of the states special privileges and exemptions are allowed these fraternal insurance Orders so that they may introduce their system of business. These privileges and exemptions are in their liabilities, their responsibilities, their resources, etc. They are not required to make a deposit, as capitalized companies, and old line companies are. In the State of Tennessee, where the Order originated, of which I am a member, the Order can be incorporated at a reasonable cost, in a short way, and without embarrassment. Notwithstanding that under the laws of that state, the fraternities are not supervised, yet by reason of incorporation in that state, under the laws thereof, and doing business in that state, you can do business in other states. If the laws of the state in which you do business, provide that you must make reports, it is conceded that it is wise and proper for the protection of the business and the wise management of beneficial Orders. Fraternal Orders do not object to supervision; it is wise and proper; there is no difficulty in that line whatever.

As to the question of incorporation—that is a simple matter. That could be easily effected, without embarrassment or detriment. The question is upon the expediency of forming a fraternal insurance organization as a part of this Order. What did the Commandery-in-Chief ask this Committee to do? It asked the Committee to present it a plan. That Committee has discharged its duty. How well, it remains for this Commandery-in-Chief to say. It is for you to decide. You may either accept or reject the plan that has been submitted by the Committee. But to relegate this question to a mass-meeting to organize separate and distinct, outside of the organization altogether, is not the correct thing. That was not the idea in appointing this Committee. The idea was fraternal insurance, as coming through this Order, not a separate and distinct organization. We individuals might step aside and organize. The Order of the Knights of Pythias has been referred to. My brother Bookwalter mentioned it in his eloquent speech. That Order has what is known as the Endowment Rank. That is established by its fundamental law. It makes reports, and the members of the Endowment Rank are accountable in a measure morally, to report to the lodge-in-chief. That branch of the Order provides insurance for the members of the Order, upon condition that they are and remain members of the Order; and when they lose their membership in the Order, they lose their insurance. That Order has another branch that is called the Uniform Rank, and that Order has a social lodge feature, in which any and all who are Knights of Pythias enter. After they are in they can take the Uniform Rank or the Endowment Rank, at their own choice.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, we have heard today from the brethren of Kansas, we have heard from the brethren of almost every state where Sons of Veterans are found, but we have not yet heard one word from the great Keystone of Pennsylvania. I want to say to you today that I hope this measure will not pass. I hope this motion will be voted down. I, myself, have had the privilege of being a member of an organization in Pennsylvania, known as the Knights of Birmingham, connected with the Masonic fraternity. I joined that organization many years ago, and was a member of it for a short time, but every month we were assessed two or three dollars and it became unbearable, as far as I was concerned. The consequence was that I had to withdraw. Being a farmer, like my friend from Kansas,

with hayseed in my hair, I could not keep up the assessments, and I am afraid, Commander-in-Chief, and brethren, if this resolution should go through, that is the way it would be with many of the Sons of Veterans throughout the states of this great Union. If such a thing should come to pass, I think that each division should have charge of the matter, in its own territory. If our brothers in Kansas, in Missouri, in Minnesota, in Illinois, and in the great state of Ohio, desire to have this insurance feature, I think they should have it, but they should have it from the Divisions.

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I move the previous question.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has been moved by Brother Post, of Michigan, and seconded by Brothers Morgan of Kansas, and Rowen of Iowa. The question is, shall the main question be now put? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried, and the main question is ordered. The question is now upon the adoption of the report and constitution submitted by the committee on Fraternal Insurance. As many as are in favor of the adoption of the plan of insurance and constitution reported by the Committee, will signify the same by rising to their feet and remaining until they are counted. The Adjutant-General will count. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. The Adjutant-General will announce the vote.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: Commander-in-Chief, the vote stands 20 in the affirmative, 55 in the negative.

(Cries of "division, division.")

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A division is not necessary. A majority having voted against the proposition, it is declared lost.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON of Kansas: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON of Kansas: Commander, the Constitution says the yeas and nays may be required and entered upon the minutes at the call of any three members. Three members arose and asked for a ye and nay vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair did not recognize any of the three members calling for the yeas and nays, and rules that the point of order is not well taken.

W. Y. MORGAN of Kansas: Commander, have you a right to deprive a member of the rights accorded him in the Constitution by refusing to recognize him? I renew the point of order, that three members arose and called for a ye and nay vote, and you said it was not necessary and waved them aside. We have the right to a ye and nay vote, and to have it entered on the minutes.

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Commander, it seems to me that the vote on the proposition could be verified by a roll call. All we want is to be on record. We were instructed in this matter, and we ask it as a matter of right, to be placed on record by a roll-call. Now, if it can be done, I would like to have the vote as counted by the Adjutant-General verified by a roll-call. We demand that as a right, to have a call of the roll.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: My point of order Commander, is that

the brother is out of order. If the brother wishes to appeal from the Chair he can do so. Otherwise he is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The question has been settled. What is the further pleasure of this Encampment?

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I don't want to be tenacious on this point, but I believe that this Encampment should give us fair play. We have listened to speeches here for nearly two hours—

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is this: There is no question before the house. The matter which this brother is discussing has been settled, and the result announced by the Commander-in-Chief, and he can not occupy the floor, except there be something pending before the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. We will proceed in the regular order.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Quartermaster General Lobenstein rises to a question of privilege. The brother will proceed.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I desire to be recorded as voting in the affirmative on the insurance question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decides that that is not a question of privilege.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, it seems to me that if our Kansas brothers who have devoted so much time to the question of fraternal insurance, are anxious for any purpose whatever, to get a record—

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the brother is out of order because there is no question before the house.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The regular order has been called for.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I move you sir, that a roll-call upon the previous question be now ordered.

LEWIS A. DILLEY, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

FRED G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, I also second the motion.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, seconded by brother Dilley of Iowa, and Singleton, of Kentucky, that the roll be called on the previous question. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify it by the usual sign.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, my point of order is that this matter having once been decided by the Chair, cannot be opened up again by a motion to re-call the roll; it can only be reached by a motion to re-consider the entire matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

WALTER C. WINTER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I voted in the negative on the question of the adoption of the Committee's report, and for the sake of

the brothers from Kansas I now move to re-consider the vote by which the plan of insurance and constitution recommended by the committee was rejected.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: And on that, Commander, I demand the previous question.

RECESS UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK.

DAN S. GARDNER, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the Commandery take recess until two o'clock this afternoon.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and supported that we do now take recess until two o'clock p. m., but before putting the question on this motion, I will say that the Committee of arrangements have informed the Chair that the remaining meetings of this Encampment may be held in rooms 1 and 2 off the rotunda of the Grand hotel, if the members of the Encampment prefer. These rooms have been secured for our accomodation by the local committee. Is it the pleasure of the Encampment that we meet there after recess? (Cries of "yes, yes, yes.") Let it be understood, then, that the future meetings of this Encampment, beginning with the next one, will be held in rooms 1 and 2, off the rotunda of the Grand hotel.

The question is now on the motion to take recess until 2 o'clock p. m. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sign. The motion is carried, and the Commandery will take a recess until 2 o'clock, p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock p. m.

The Commandery-in-Chief met in Rooms 1 and 2, Grand hotel, pursuant to adjournment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment will come to order and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 4.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business in order this afternoon is the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. I understand that committee is not quite ready to report and requests that we pass it for the present. Next in regular order of business is the report of the Council-in-Chief. I understand they are ready to report. If so, by unanimous consent we may hear that report while waiting for the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and Brother Kochersperger of the Council-in-Chief has the floor.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER on behalf of the Council-in-Chief submitted and read the following report:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 16, 1893.

To General Hall, and the officers and members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment S. of V., U. S. A.

We, the undersigned, members of the Council-in-Chief, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have carefully examined all the books, receipts vouchers and papers of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General and found the same to be absolutely correct and in accordance with their reports previously presented.

This being the close of the first year of the Quartermaster General's work under the present law of permanent headquarters, your Council-in-Chief paid particular attention to the business done by this department, and a majority of this council have visited those headquarters and are fully satisfied

that the Commandery-in-Chief made no mistake in the location of the same and believe that it will result in a great service to the Order.

General Lobenstein's management of the business at those headquarters has undoubtedly added greatly to the success of this department, and the method and promptness of the same have been praised on all sides and the Council-in-Chief wishes to compliment him on his system of book-keeping and his business-like conduct during the first year of his office, and say that his department was managed with economy and with an eye single to the welfare of our Order.

The Adjutant General must also be complimented for his efficient service and the successful and accurate manner in which he leaves his year's work. His recommendations, 1, 2 and 3, which relate to the books of this department, we hope will be favorably disposed of by this encampment, also the similar ones of the Quartermaster General.

In conclusion the Commandery-in-Chief should congratulate itself on having had such able men at the head of the respective departments under our attention and we recommend that a vote of thanks be extended to Quartermaster General Lobenstein and Adjutant General Lyon for the conscientious and zealous manner they have performed their duties and for the business-like methods prevailing in their several departments.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.
 CLAYTON HAINES KOCHERSPERGER, } Com.
 ISAAC CUTTER,
 CREYTON J. POST,

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move that the report of the Committee be accepted.

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Davis, of Massachusetts, and seconded by Brother Spink, of Rhode Island, that the report of the Council-in-Chief be accepted. Are there any remarks?

GEO. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, I move as an amendment to the motion that the report of the committee be received and the recommendations contained therein be adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair does not think the amendment necessary. They would be adopted under the motion already before the house. Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Hands down. Those of different opinion the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

The next matter to come before the Commandery-in-Chief would be the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Is that committee ready to report?

C.A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: The committee is now ready to report. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON C. R. AND R.

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations beg leave to submit the following partial report:

Out of the great mass of matter given us for action we have selected the following as changes and amendments worthy of recommendation:

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION REDUCED.

First, that Chap. IV., [Art. II., Sec. 1, on page 35, sixth paragraph, be amended by striking out the words "1000" and inserting "250" where the same occurs in said paragraph."

By an examination of the Constitution you will discover that that fixes

the basis of representation in this Commandery at one delegate for each 250 members of the Order. We make the recommendation, after careful consideration, for the reason that we believe that it is patent to every Brother present, that something must be done to increase the attendance at National Encampments if we wish to keep up the proper interest and the proper spirit in all the Divisions throughout the organization.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, if Brother Bookwalter will yield to me for a moment I move that the report of the Committee be considered section by section, and that the sections be considered adopted as read unless objection be made.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Quartermaster General Loebenstein and seconded by Brother Rooney, of Massachusetts, that the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be considered section by section and that the sections be considered adopted as read unless objection be raised. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Down. Those opposed, by the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, another argument in favor of increased representation—if another argument is needed, which I don't think it is—and that is that our Railroad Committee, the Committee on Transportation, have already met with difficulty because past promises as to attendance have not been fulfilled. Our Adjutant General will, I am afraid, be compelled to stultify himself in order to enable those brothers presenting certificates to secure the reduced rate provided for their return trip. The committee believe that whatever serves to increase the representation here will serve to increase the interest felt in every Division of the Order. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not necessary to move adoption under the motion of Quartermaster General Loebenstein which was carried by the Commandery. Recommendation will stand adopted unless there is an objection. What is the pleasure of the Encampment. Is there objection to this amendment?

C. F. SARGENT, of Massachusetts: Commander, with all due respect to the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, this seems to me to be a very unwise resolution. I can see no reason for enlarging the membership or this Commandery-in-Chief to four times its present number. If you will remember the report of your Commander-in-Chief he dwells upon how expensive it was to bring the members here, and how expensive it was to run these gatherings. Now if this amendment to the Constitution is adopted the expense will be four times what it is now. If it does not come out of the different Division treasuries it will come out of the individual members of the Order, and I can see no sense in it; and I for one would like to be recorded as opposed to enlarging of the Commandery-in-Chief to four times its present size unless we grow in membership to that extent.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, objection having been raised I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Quartermaster Gen

eral Loebenstein, seconded by Brother Cutter, of Illinois, that this section of the report of the committee be adopted. Are there any remarks?

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, it strikes me that we are making almost too radical a change in the basis of representation to take it from 1000 members down to 250. Why cannot we cut that in two and allow representation for only five hundred members. I would be willing to vote for that. It strikes me one representative for every 250 members is a little too much, and it is too radical a change from the old law. Of course it would put so much more expense on the Divisions to send their delegates here, and that is something we want to prevent.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the committee discussed that matter and they found by examination that a large majority of the Divisions are now allowing their delegates to pay their own expenses, and this matter of expense to the Divisions can be regulated by the Division itself. It occurs to my mind that a man who is willing to come to the Encampment of the Sons of Veterans and represent a Division should be willing to pay his expenses. I know that I have done it every time I have represented the Indiana Division. I have paid my own expenses. Our Division has always demanded that of its delegates, and we have never had any trouble securing delegates, and I may say, without appearing egotistical or conceited, that I believe they have been equal to the average run of the delegates from other Divisions. (Laughter.) I do not believe it will work any hardship. If we had 400 men in this hall to-day we would have some enthusiasm and spirit and good feeling in the Order. There would be a little hurrah, of course, and we do not need that in deliberative bodies; but still it is a good thing; it warms the cockles of the heart.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Brothers, I am with my old comrade in arms of Minnesota, Past Commander Milham. I do not believe we ought to make haste so rapidly in this matter. I do not believe that a large delegation necessarily legislates wisely. While it is a good saying that two heads are better than one, I think there is a limit to that principle and you reach a point where a great number of heads are not a particular advantage. There is another rule that two is company and three is a crowd. We have at times, passed some very foolish legislation in the order of Sons of Veterans, of which you are very well aware; and it has oftentimes been done over the opposition of the older members, those who have been coming here year after year, and had experience in the Order, and who have tried all these experiments and profited by the result. New members come along and want to try them again. We meet in another Encampment, and there is a lot of new Brothers who, from the very best motives but from want of experience, go and undo and do over again the things that have in the past been tried and found wanting, and we are like a lot of little minnows in a fisherman's pail: we keep our noses just going around in a little circle, and never get outside of it. One year we do one thing and the next year we undo it; and that is chargeable in a large degree to the fact that brothers come here who are not familiar with the legislation of the Order and what has been tried. Now if you get in four times as many of those brothers who are not experienced, these changes and the chances of foolish legislation are in my opinion increased just in that proportion. They talk about some of us old fellows as gentlemen of titles, titled gentlemen, and rather cast a reflection upon us. We have done Trojan service in this Order. Here is my old friend Frank Merrill who has grown gray in it. When he assumed command of the Commandery-in-Chief he carried home with him

all its effects in a gripsack. The men who have stood by the Order all these years know a little something about its needs, and we feel, notwithstanding the fact that they talk of us as being members of the House of Lords, that we have earned a right to express an opinion and we think at least that opinion ought to carry the weight that comes from long experience. This change is not essential. It was stated in discussing the question of biennial sessions that we are at present spending too much money on the annual Encampment, and there is too much legislation. That was one of the arguments in favor of biennial sessions. While I appreciate the position of the committee I think they have gone too far. I will vote with them if they make the basis of representation 500 instead of 250. I do not think it is wise to go so far as the committee recommend. Let it be made 500 and we will all be satisfied. I move Commander, as an amendment that 250 be stricken out and 500 be inserted in lieu thereof in the amendment to the Constitution proposed and recommended by the committee.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, seconded by Brother Cooper, of Tennessee, to amend the amendment recommended by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations by striking out "250" and inserting "500". The question is upon the amendment to the amendment recommended by the committee. Are there any remarks?

W. B. McARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander I am opposed to that amendment, although Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott has a wise head and truly states the past history of the meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief. He has informed us that we keep our noses going around in a circle. Perhaps we do not get the ideas and do not get the thought we should. Now if we increase our membership four times, perhaps it will swell this circle and we will get further away from the central point. We will get some new ideas and some new thoughts. We want more people here. There are plenty of members in the organization of the Sons of Veterans that could come here today and express their ideas, and we could carry them home and introduce them in our Divisions and in our Camps and perhaps in that way we would materially advance our organization. As coming from Nebraska, perhaps from a political standpoint it would be wiser for us to vote for this amendment, or it would be better for us to leave it just as it is, one delegate to every thousand members or major fraction thereof, for the reason that the delegations of the larger states, with the larger memberships, will be increased in greater proportion by the amendment than the delegations of the smaller states like Nebraska; but that is not the idea. We are here for the good of the Order, and I think the good of the Order, will be subserved by increasing the delegations to future Encampments.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, arguments seem to be susceptible of very different constructions when different subjects are under consideration. Some of the brothers with whom I have talked upon the subject of biennial sessions seem to stultify themselves in their arguments upon the amendment presented here at this time. One of the principle arguments which was advanced for the continuance of the annual sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief before, and then sending them home and setting them to work for the good of the Order. We are confronted here today by the fact that of those accredited to votes in this Encampment not one-half are present. We are further confronted by the fact that owing to the agreement made with the various transportation lines by the National Transportation Committee 100

or more certificates must be presented before the reduced rate applies. You place the Adjutant General in a position of stultifying himself and saying that this number of certificates have been presented, or you do away with getting the reduced return rate. If we could secure the presence of those entitled to a vote in our Encampment, our Encampment would be large enough; but I doubt whether in this Encampment here today of the 29 or 30 divisions represented there is one full delegation. Certainly no harm can result from increasing the representation by reducing the basis from 1000 to 250. The argument of additional expense does not apply in this case. It need not necessarily involve additional expense upon the divisions. Nearly all the divisions are represented by men who are paying their own expenses, and such will be the case if the basis of representation is decreased. I am in favor of the original report of the Committee.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, one phase of the subject seems to have escaped discussion here, and that is the subject of local response. Have you noticed that when the names were called by the Adjutant General, there is just one vote present of about thirty-five votes from the Pacific States. If this amendment is adopted and we increase the representation four times, we would hardly see any increase in the representation present from those far away states, while the number of representatives from the states in the immediate vicinity of the place of holding the Encampment would be greatly increased. In this way one locality in the country, that in which the Encampment happened to be held, would have a great preponderance in legislation over those far away. I am in favor of the amendment to the amendment, making the basis of representation 500 instead of 250.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana; Commander, with all due respect to the Adjutant General, the argument he has just made should hardly be characterized as an argument. If the far away states evince so little interest in the doings and in the business of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans as not to send their delegations to the annual meeting, that is no argument why the divisions who are wide awake to the importance of having a good representation in this Encampment should be discriminated against, on the basis of representation. The brothers of California will occupy the same relative position if this amendment is adopted that they do now. If there is one brother from California to thirty-five from Ohio, and we increase the representation four times, there would be four from California to one hundred forty from Ohio and there would be no more injustice to far away California in that, than to have one from California and thirty-five from Ohio. It you will stop to think I believe you will come to the conclusion that two hundred-fifty as the basis of representation is not near the danger mark. No harm can come to you from having a larger representation here. Nothing of the kind. We assemble in annual Encampment. The people of the various cities where we meet are told in advance by the Local Committee who desire to impress upon them the importance of the event—which is of great importance in the mind of the Local Committee—and they honestly impress to their people an idea of the magnitude of the affair, that the attendance don't warrant; when the Encampment meets in a city like this where but a few weeks ago thousands of men who have traveled in the east, the Mystic Shriners, were entertained, a city where they have entertained, National Conventions and other national bodies which brought an average attendance of from three to ten thousand—I say it belittles the organization of the Sons of Veterans to come up with a paltry ninety or one hundred delegates. Let us do like we do

in the Indiana Division. We open our Encampment with patriotic songs and we have a big meeting and the Camps do not suffer; nor will we suffer if we get five hundred delegates here next year.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, as the only representative of Colorado, it devolves upon me if anything is to be said from that division to say it; and I want to speak a few words in regard to this amendment and upon the report of the committee. You must remember that at present almost the entire West has been thrown into financial distress. That is the cause, that is the only cause, why our representation here at this time is so small. Sir, I believe the West knows patriotism as well as the East. As long as the rocks of the Sierra Nevadas shall point to the blue of the sky, as long as the green walled hills of New England shall echo the heavy beat of Stark or Sumpter, as long as the cool gentle breezes from off the fresh water lakes of the North shall tip the fevered lips of the South, so long shall you ever find the Western States foremost in the ranks of patriotic work. (Applause.) Kind friends you must remember that in the West for the past 50 years the attention of the people has been spent altogether upon the material development of the country. But the West is a pioneer country no more. We have settled up to some extent the large tract of country there, and we now have some time to turn our attention to more cultured pursuits, to organization and to the erection of institutions and societies, and if you will give us an opportunity, if you will give us a little larger delegation we shall strive to turn our attention in the near future to the development of that vast tract of land which today holds and sustains many an honest and noble Son of a Veteran. In the West we have many things to oppose us—

Let me see. Am I not getting off the question?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution reported by the committee, making the basis of representation 500 instead of 250. If brothers will confine their remarks to this question the Chair will be under obligations to them, and we will get through with our business quicker.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I want to say as the representative of the Colorado Division, and I believe also voicing the sentiment of Arizona and New Mexico as well as Colorado, I believe I voice the sentiment of that entire district when I say that I am in favor of the amendment to the Constitution as originally reported by the committee.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I believe thoroughly in the maxim that there is inspiration in numbers. I believe one trouble of the Sons of Veterans is that we have grown away from the rank and file of the Order. We go into State Encampments and it is all past Captains. We come here to this body and find it made up of Past Commanders. The delegates that come from the rank and file are in minority. I think that is one trouble of our Order. We have grown away from the rank and file. In our Encampment in Kansas last year we could have sent 15 delegates just as easily as six. We had fellows that were willing to come and bear their own expenses; and I believe that is true in every Division. If you will give the rank and file an opportunity to be represented next year Quartermaster General Loebenstein can certify to more than 100 certificates and there will be no trouble. I believe in helping the rank and file, and I think the thing to do is to vote down this amendment of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott and sustain the original report of the committee.

FRANK L. SHEPARD, of Illinois: Commander, if the blowing of horns and the singing of songs does the Indiana Division any good, perhaps the committee should have reported that same program for this Encampment. It seems to me brothers, we should deal with this question calmly. If we should adopt this amendment proposed by brother Abbott, that would double our delegation here. It would double the representation of all the Different divisions, and I think that would be sufficient for the time being. If we find that it is an improvement and it would be better to make a still further increase we could next year double it again, which would meet with the approval of the committee as it is now constituted. I am in favor of the amendment making 500 the basis of representation.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I would say to the brother from Illinois that while it does to open the Encampments with song in the state of Indiana, it might not do everywhere. You see we are a state of sweet singers in Indiana. (Laughter.) Commander, I move the previous question.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the previous question.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I also second the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question is moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Brother Bowen of Rhode Island and Brother Rooney of Massachusetts. The question is shall the main question be now put? As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Hands down. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the main question is ordered. The question now recurs upon the amendment moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott to insert "500" in lieu of "250." As many as are in favor of this amendment will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Hands down. Those of contrary opinion the same sign. It seems to be carried. (Cries for division.) A division is called for. As many as are in favor of the amendment to insert "500" in lieu of "250" will please rise and stand until you are counted.

W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, will you kindly explain what the amendment is?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations reported an amendment to the Constitution changing the basis of representation from 1000 to 250. Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott moved an amendment to the amendment as reported by the committee striking out "250" and inserting in lieu thereof "500" as the basis of representation. The question is now on the adoption of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott's amendment. A division has been called for. As many as are in favor of this amendment will so signify by rising and standing until they are counted. The Adjutant-General will count. Be seated. Those of contrary opinion will please rise and stand until they are counted. The Adjutant-General will report the vote.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL LYON: Commander, there are fifty-two brothers who voted in favor of the amendment, and twenty-nine against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Fifty-two brothers having voted in favor of the amendment and twenty-nine against it, the amendment is carried. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the original amendment reported by the committee as amended. That is that the report of the committee be

adopted with "500" inserted in place of "250." Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Hands down. Contrary opinion the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: I understand this is an amendment to the Constitution. Does it not require a two-thirds vote of all present and entitled to vote in the session of the Encampment to adopt an amendment to the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It does. The point of order is well taken. Let us see what majority there is. On reflection the Chair is of the opinion that the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution is all right. It was almost a unanimous vote that carried the motion to adopt the report of the committee as amended, and so the amendment was constitutionally adopted. The Chair was in error in sustaining the point of order. Proceed with the report of the committee.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, do I understand the Commander-in-Chief to rule that the Constitution has been amended in that respect by the vote which was taken here?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair did so rule.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Without counting the vote? Without determining that eighty members had voted? The Adjutant-General reports that there are 120 members present and entitled to vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question was put upon the amendment to the report of the committee. That amendment was adopted and when the question was put on the original motion as amended the vote was practically unanimous. Therefore the Chair rules that the amendment was legally adopted.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: But, if the Commander-in-Chief will allow me, if there are 120 members of the Commandery-in-Chief present in Cincinnati who were reported to the Adjutant-General and been declared entitled to vote here, and but seventy-nine members of the Commandery-in-Chief were in this room, if every one of them voted in favor of the amendment to the Constitution they could not adopt it. It would require eighty votes to adopt an amendment to the Constitution.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, that is a question that can only be determined upon roll call, and unless Brother Weeks demands a roll call in order to determine whether there is a quorum here or not, it is presumed that there is a quorum present.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, it is not a question of quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks is standing upon a technicality which I trust he will not urge unless he feels that it is necessary for the salvation of the Order. I hope he will allow the decision of the Chair to stand. I want to say that in presiding over this Encampment I am not going to stand so much on what is parliamentary law as upon what I think is common-good-horse sense. I think that is better than parliamentary law. (Applause), and for that reason, seeing that there was a practically unanimous vote, I rule that the committee's report as amended is adopted.

BARTOW E. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my purpose is not to delay matters. My purpose is to have this thing settled now and here so that we will understand whether we are to amend the Constitution of this Order according to the Constitution, or amend it according to horse sense ideas as to what is right and wrong. The Constitution clearly provides that an affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members present and entitled to vote must be cast in order to amend the Constitution. Now, if you rule that by the action just taken—without knowing whether there were twenty or thirty or forty men voted—you can amend this Constitution, then all that is necessary in order to amend the Constitution is, for those who are interested in doing anything they please, to get twenty or thirty people out of the room and then go ahead and amend. Either do it right, or change that part of the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the technical point is insisted upon I shall rule, of course, that the Constitution does require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and entitled to vote in the Encampment, and then a roll call must be had. There is no other way of doing it.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Comander, I do not ask for a roll call. I simply ask that the brothers' voting be counted so that our records may show that the Constitution was legally amended. If it appears that there was a two-thirds vote in favor of the adoption of the amendment by showing of hands, let the record show that. If there is a unanimous vote in favor of the amendment, and there is sufficient members present to adopt an amendment, show that. I have nothing further to say.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move that the Adjutant-General be instructed to cast seventy-nine votes in favor of that amendment.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Brother will state his point of order.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is that the Adjutant-General has no right to cast my vote when I am present in this room on any question. It is a question for each individual member of this Commandery-in-Chief to determine for himself how he will vote, and the Adjutant-General has no more right to cast my vote than any man outside of the organization. I ask for a roll call on the adoption of this amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A roll call is demanded on the adoption of the amendment. The Adjutant-General will call the roll.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I withdraw my point of order and everything I have said. Go ahead and amend your Constitution as you please.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations will proceed with their report.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.

Chairman Bookwalter resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Third—We recommend that Chapter 1, Article 5, Section 1, Page 5, be amended by striking out the word 'eighteen' and inserting the words 'twenty-one,' so that it will read as follows:

"Section 1. All male descendent not less than twenty-one years of age of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served, etc."

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move that this recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the recommendation of the committee is concurred in and stands as the action of the Commandery-in-Chief. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the recommendation is adopted. Proceed with the report.

CUSTODY OF CERTAIN PROPERTY TRANSFERRED TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Chairman Bookwalter resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Third—We recommend that Chap. IV., Art. V., Sec. 6, page 41, in the eighth line from the bottom of said page, be amended by striking out the words "Quartermaster General" and inserting the words "Commander-in-Chief".

This amendment is simply for the purpose of providing for the custody of certain property in the Commander-in-Chief instead of in the Quartermaster General. It is a change made necessary by the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General at Chicago.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection the recommendation will be concurred in. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Brothers. Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks suggests, and the Chair thinks the suggestion is a good one, that a two-thirds vote of the members who are reported present and entitled to a vote should be had in favor of these amendments to the Constitution. Now I will rule that a two-thirds vote has been had, because the vote on the motion made by Brother Loebenstein that the sections of this report should be considered adopted by the Encampment as read unless there was objection was a unanimous vote, and there were more than 79 members present and voting at that time as shown by the record. We will proceed with the report.

TITLES OF OFFICERS.

Chairman Bookwalter resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Fourth—We further recommend that no change be made in the titles of officers as now existing."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The recommendation of the committee is adopted unless there be objection. Is there objection?

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, I object.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I move you as an amendment that we restore the titles as far as relates to Division officers.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, I second the amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Milham, seconded by Brother Cogshall of Michigan, to amend the recommendation of the committee so that the titles of Division officers shall be restored. I presume that means the military titles. Are there any remarks?

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, it seems to me this matter ought not to be acted upon at the present time. There will be presented here later, the matter in regard to the Sons of Veterans Guards. If we continue the Sons of Veterans Guards I do not believe it would be politic to restore the military titles to our Division officers, in as much as there would be

officers of the military rank which would conflict with them. If we do away with the Military Rank then we may restore those titles to our Division officers. Therefore, I would like to move an amendment to the amendment to the effect that the consideration of this resolution be deferred until after the other question is disposed of.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of the amendment restoring military titles to Division officers will signify the same by rising and standing until the Adjutant General can count. Be seated. As many as are opposed to the amendment will rise and stand until counted.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 53 voted in favor of the amendment, 25 against.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, my point of order is that there are 116 delegates accredited to this Encampment and present in the city of Cincinnati. It requires two-thirds of that number to amend the Constitution and the motion fails.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decides the amendment carried, 53 having voted in the affirmative and 25 in the negative (applause); and the question now recurs on the original motion as amended, the adoption of the report of committee as amended. Are there any further remarks.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

W. M. P. Bowen, of Rhode Island: Commander, my point of order is that the committee having recommended that no change be made in the title of officers as now existing, and the Commandery-in-Chief having adopted an amendment to restore the military titles to Division officers that the vote on the amendment settles the original motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken. The question is upon the motion as amended. As many as are in favor of it will rise and stand until they are counted. Be seated. Those opposed will please rise.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 60 of those present have voted in favor of the motion; 28 against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 60 brothers having voted in favor of the motion to adopt the report of the committee as amended, and only 28 against it, I declare the motion carried and the section adopted. (Applause.)

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the Constitution of this Order provides that two-thirds of those accredited and present at a meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief shall be necessary to the adoption of amendments to the Constitution. 116 members have been accredited on the books of the Adjutant General. Only 60 having voted in favor of the change in the Constitution the proposed amendment has not received the necessary two-thirds vote and has failed of adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair will rule the point of order not well taken on the same ground he did the other, that the motion of Quartermaster General Loebenstein was carried by a unanimous vote, and that mo-

tion was that each section of the report of the committee be considered adopted as read unless objection was made. Upon that ground I declare the point of order not well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I say that the point of order as stated by the Commander-in-Chief is not well taken.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, my point of order is that the brother cannot make any speech in criticism of the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state it.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, my point of order is that that decision of the Chair was made at a time when there was no objection. Now there is objection.

FRANK L. SHEPARD, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

FRANK L. SHEPARD of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that Brother Bookwalter rose to a question of personal privilege, and he is not talking to a question of privilege.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, when the Chair decided that we had determined that unless there was objection to a section of the report as read—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is not speaking to a question of personal privilege and is not in order.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I am proving my position and that my point of order is well taken.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, my point of order is that the brother may state his point of order but may not speak on it.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I am attempting to state the question of privilege and stating it as well as I can in my Hoosier dialect. The question of privilege is this. We decided that unless there was objection the recommendation of the Committee would stand. The moment there is objection the agreement drops of itself.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, has the point of order and the question of privilege been decided?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decides that it is not a question of privilege.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Then Commander, I desire most respectfully to appeal from the decision of the Chair which declared an amendment to the Constitution carried by a vote of 60 to 28.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the decision of the Chair has been appealed from. The question now is, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of this Encampment?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF McCOLLEY: Commander, I rise for information. The Constitution says that it shall not be altered or amended by the Commandery-in-Chief except by a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote at the stated annual meeting thereof. I would ask if that means the number in the city, or the number in the room?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It means the number reported to the Adjutant General as being present at this Encampment.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair because I feel it my duty to preserve the integrity of our Constitution. The Constitution clearly recites that in order to amend it two-thirds of all present and reported to the Adjutant General shall vote affirmatively. The Adjutant General informs me that there are 117 members of the Encampment reporting to him. One-third of that number would be 39, two-thirds, 78. In order to amend the Constitution, therefore, 78 members of the Encampment must vote affirmatively. I understand the decision of the Commander-in-Chief to have been that, although in this particular, upon this particular amendment, which was put to a vote, the Encampment voted 60 in favor and 28 against, notwithstanding that two thirds of this Encampment did not vote affirmatively in favor of the amendment the Commander-in-Chief declares that amendment adopted and the Constitution of our Order amended thereby because forsooth at the beginning of this debate a motion was carried that whenever there was no objection the report of the Committee should be considered adopted—*whenever there was no objection* the report of the Committee should be adopted. What say you to the twenty-eight members who voted in the negative upon that very question? Were they not objecting? Was there not objection, and therefore was not the former resolution absolutely nugatory and void so far as it could by any possibility effect the question which was recently decided by the Commander-in-Chief? More,—and I state this firmly believing that it is right, although I will not urge it—the resolution which was so adopted providing that the report should be adopted where there was no objection was practically unanimously adopted yet there is nowhere upon our records, nor is there any one present in this room who can state that more than sixty-five men voted affirmatively upon that adoption? Who can certify that seventy-eight men did vote upon it? Now brothers, don't let us juggle with an amendment to the Constitution, no matter what else you may juggle with. If there is one thing that must be kept sacred and inviolate in this Order it is the foundation stone upon which we hope to erect our structure. Let it not be trifled with by an amendment made by but a little more than one half of the members attending this Encampment when our Constitution says there must be two-thirds. There are one hundred-seventeen reported present and only sixty voted in favor of it. I know, brothers you are very much disinclined to disagree with any ruling of your presiding officer. He deserves all credit for his great and noble work in the past. He deserves all consideration at your hands for the ability and impartiality with which he performs his duty as presiding officer. Let not your affection for the man, or your sympathy for him in the troublesome position in which he is placed as your presiding officer, permit you for one instant to be false to your Order. Decide this question upon the merits and upon the law and not upon sympathy. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the appeal from the decision of the Chair. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of

this Encampment? Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of upholding the decision of the Chair will signify so by raising their hand. Those opposed the same sign. (Cries of Division). A division is called for. As many as are in favor of sustaining the decision will please rise and stand until they are counted. Be seated. As many as are opposed will rise. Be seated.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 38 have voted to sustain the decision of the Chair; 46 have voted to sustain the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The appeal is sustained and the decision of the Encampment is that the Chair was in error. Therefore, it will require a two-thirds vote of all present in this Encampment on all amendments brought before this Encampment by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations in order to carry any amendment submitted to it. Upon the action of the Commandery-in-Chief in the vote just taken the Chair decides that the last amendment to the Constitution recommended by the committee and voted upon fails of adoption for want of the the constitutional majority.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, the brothers here would request the Commander-in-Chief to send the Officer of the Day with a detail to bring before this Encampment those members present and entitled to vote who are now absent, in order that the business of the Encampment may proceed. At present it will take a unanimous vote on most every question in order to transact any business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard will retire to the corridors, and other places in the city where they may expect to find those brothers, and say to them that they are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to present themselves in this Encampment room immediately.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I rise to a question of information. I want to ask in regard to the action of the Commandery-in-Chief on the other amendments to the Constitution and by-laws upon the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote in order to alter or amended it.

W. B. MCARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, in order to expedite matters I move you that we suspend Art. VIII., Chap. IV., of the Constitution, for the rest of this session.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is out of order. The Chairman of the committee will proceed with the report.

C. T. ORNER, of Illinois: Commander, I suggest that you require the Guard to prevent brothers who are members of this Encampment from leaving the hall.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Camp Guard will not allow any member of this Encampment to retire during the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to ask, what is the disposition of this fourth recommendation?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is lost.

THE SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS.

The Chairman of the Committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

"Fifth—Your committee report that, though a thorough discussion of the question of the Sons of Veterans' Guards was had by the committee, no agreement was reached farther than to recommend that the question of the continuance of the Guards be referred to the several Divisions for expression of sentiment concerning the same, and that the Guards be retained pending the action of the next Annual Encampment of this Commandery-in-Chief."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That submits the proposition to the Encampment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I object to the adoption of the report of the committee, and if a motion is in order I move as a substitute that the matter be postponed until the consideration of the report of the Committee on Officers Reports, which I presume has considered the matter, as submitted.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: I will say that the Committee on Officers Reports has not considered that question. We left it with the Committee on Constitution where it properly belongs.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I then move as a substitute for the report of the committee that the Sons of Veterans Guards, as now existing under the auspices of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., be discontinued.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Quartermaster General Loebenstein, seconded by Brother Lyon, of Iowa, as a substitute for the report of the committee, that the Sons of Veterans' Guards be abolished. Are there any remarks?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that you cannot amend Sec. 2, Art. I., of the Constitution by a motion.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Is not the motion of the Quartermaster General, although it is not in form, it is not in fact an amendment to the Constitution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair understands that it is not.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Then, Commander, I rise to a point of order; that it is not in order as a substitute for the report of the committee on Constitution in regard to the amendment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a point of information. I desire to ask, is the report of the Committee in substance and in fact a constitutional change?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not. The Constitution does not provide for the Sons of Veterans Guards as at present organized, and this action should come from the Committee on Officers' Reports as I requested it from that Committee personally; and I trust that the Encampment will refer this matter to the Committee on Officers' Reports constituted of our Past Commanders-in-Chief.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I will say that the Committee on Constitution were very loath to take up this question. We did not care to discuss it, but we were given to understand that it was a part of our duty to make some recommendation relative to the Sons of Veterans' Guards. Therefore we brought it up at this time. If it is not germane to the report of

the Committee on Constitution we desire to withdraw it and the Encampment can refer to the Committee on Officers Reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection the request of the committee will be acquiesced in. Is there objection?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I object temporarily. I do not see that that is particularly a matter for the Committee on Officers' Reports. I think it is a question for the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations most certainly. The Constitution makes the only provision there is for the Guards, and anything that had grown out of that provision in the Constitution, properly belongs of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If brother Abbott will allow the Chair to state, the Constitution says nothing about the Sons of Veterans Guards. If you will inform the Chair of any Section in the Constitution that does he will be pleased to revise his ruling.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it refers to the military rank, which is described as the Sons of Veterans' Guards.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It says nothing about the Sons of Veterans' Guards. The Chair rules that the point of order made by Brother Loebenstein, that this is not a question for the Constitution Committee, is well taken. That is the ruling of the Chair. If you desire to take an appeal the Chair will entertain it.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I do not care to annoy the Chair by appealing, still I insist—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers' for the information of the Encampment let me read you this Section. Sec. II., on page 34.

"The Commandery-in-Chief shall also have power to establish a Military Rank, and to enact general laws and regulations governing the same, and to grant warrants to members of the Order in good standing upon proper application to the Commander-in-Chief for the formation of Companies."

I submit that there is nothing in there designating the Sons of Veterans' Guards, and action of the Encampment on this subject should be had through the Committee on Officers' Reports. This is my ruling, and I think it is just and right; but if any brother desires to take an appeal he may do so.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Was not George H. Hurlbut appointed by you, Commandant of the Sons of Veterans' Guards?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: He was.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: If so by what authority was he appointed?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the resolution adopted by the Eleventh Annual Encampment at Helena, continuing the Guards on the recommendation made to that Encampment by my predecessor, Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks. The Committee will proceed with their report.

IN RELATION TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The Chairman of the Committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

Sixth—The Committee recommend that Chapter IV., Article V., Section VI. on page 42 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 6—The Quartermaster General shall receive, receipt and hold in the name of the Commander-in-Chief all moneys belonging to the Comman-

dery-in-Chief. He shall also be the custodian of supplies and other property belonging to the Commandery-in-Chief, except such property as pertains directly to the Departments of the Adjutant General and Commander-in-Chief, for which the Commander-in-Chief shall be responsible and of which he shall be the custodian, and upon the order of the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by the Adjutant General, shall provide all supplies. He shall fill all requisition for supplies from Divisions and other sources. He shall not pay out any money except upon requisition in due form from the Commander-in-Chief, countersigned by the Adjutant General, and shall quarterly render in general orders a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter, together with the cash values of all supplies on hand. He shall perform such other duties as pertain to his office."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the purpose of this is simply a correction to enable the Commander-in-Chief to receipt for cash and be the custodian of the furniture, etc. Is there any objection to the adoption of the report? The Chair must rule on this that it requires the vote of two-thirds of the members of this Encampment to adopt this amendment.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, if the Commander-in-Chief will allow me, I do not understand that the previous assertion of the Commander-in-Chief that there was an affirmative vote of more than 78 members, has been directly controverted. I rather controverted it by insinuation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I insist that there shall be a vote on this.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: I move its adoption.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment recommended by the committee be adopted. As many as are in favor of the motion will please so signify by rising. Be seated. Those opposed will please rise. Be seated. The adjutant General will report the vote.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, there were eighty-three who voted in favor of the amendment. Opposed, none.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendments having received an unanimous vote is adopted. We will proceed with the report of the committee.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I move that when there is no objection raised the recommendation of the committee be considered adopted by consent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That has already been done.

IN RELATION TO ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF CAMP OFFICERS.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

Seventh—The committee recommended that Secs. 1 and 3 of Chap. 11., Art., VII., of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. The Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant and a Camp Council consisting of three members shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent. They shall be installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following, and they shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and installed. Notice of such election shall be given by the First Sergeant, personally or by mail, to each member of the Camp, at least five days before such election. If from any cause the election is not held

the first stated meeting in December, it shall be held at the first meeting of the Camp thereafter.

No brother more than six months in arrears for dues, and no brother indebted to the Camp on account of fines, shall be entitled to vote until such dues and fines are paid.

The second section is stricken out. Sec. III., becomes Sec. II., and is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section II. The Captain shall, on his accession to the office, appoint the Captain, the different Sergeants the Principal Musician, the Corporal of the Guard, a Camp and a Picket Guard. The Captain may remove any officer appointed by him for cause, subject to an appeal to the Commander; but no such appeal shall render inoperative the order of removal."

WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I object for the purpose of securing an explanation. I do not understand that that means anything.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, this amendment was suggested in order that the Captain might have more control over the staff of his Camp than he has had heretofore. The purpose of the amendment is simply to give the Captain of the Camp the power to remove for cause, any staff officer. It is such power as now exists in the Commander-in-Chief's staff and in the Division staff, and is subject to appeal to the next higher officer.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: What does that paragraph mean which follows that, where it says that he may appeal to the Division Commander, but no such appeal shall render his removal inoperative.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, that means what it says that no such appeal shall render inoperative the order of removal. That is, he shall be removed pending the appeal. If I have not got that worded just right; it is defective in the present Constitution also, for the language is taken from that instrument.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The correction will be noted if necessary. Does anybody move the adoption of the amendment recommended by the Committee.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move the adoption of the amendment.

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment be adopted as reported by the committee. All those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet and stand until counted. The Adjutant General will count. Be seated. Those opposed will please rise. Be seated. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are eighty-four voting in favor of the amendment to the Constitution: none opposed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment to the Constitution is adopted. Proceed with the reading of the report.

IN RELATION TO BOND OF QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

"Eighth—The committee recommend that Chap. V., Art. II., Sec., 1, 2 and 5 on page 59 be amended so that they will read as follows:

"Section 1. Every Quartermaster Sergeant, before he receives the funds and property of the Camp, shall give bond, with sufficient sureties for the faithful discharge of his duties, in the sum of one hundred dollars (100) dollars,

unless a greater sum be named by his Camp. *Provided*, that if his Camp pay benefits to its members, such bond shall be given in at least the sum of five hundred (500) dollars..

SEC. 2. Members of the Camp Council holding the funds of their Camp, shall be forthwith required jointly and severally to give bond, with sufficient sureties for the faithful discharge of their duties in a sum to be named by the Camp, but which sum shall not be less than the amount of the bond required of the Quartermaster Sergeant."

SEC. 5. The bonds of the above named officers shall be given subject to the approval and shall be held by their respective commanding officers as trustees for their respective commands; *Provided*, that in any Camp paying benefits to its members the bond of its Quartermaster Sergeant and any bond of its Camp Council shall in addition be as to its form, subject to the approval of the Judge Advocate of the Division in which such Camp is located."

WALTER S. PAYNE: Commander, I suggest that the committee substitute the word "required" for the word "requested" in Section 11.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the word is "required." It is Rhode Island writing and I could not read it very well.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the amendment recommended by the committee.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment recommended by the committee be adopted. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by rising to their feet and standing until counted. The Adjutant General will count. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are eighty-two votes in favor of the amendment. None against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment recommended by the Committee is adopted. Proceed with the reading of the report.

SEMI-ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

"Ninth. The committee report unfavorably on the question of substituting semi-annual reports for quarterly reports."

C. KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: My point of order is that the motion is unnecessary under this rule as the recommendation of the committee does not envelope any change in the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The recommendation of the committee will stand as adopted unless there is objection. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

IN RELATION TO BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows:

10th. The committee recommend that the various resolutions relative to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be reported to the Commandery-in-Chief without recommendation by this committee.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that this section of the report of the committee be received, and that the matter be referred back to the committee with instructions to prepare the necessary amendments to the Constitution to provide for biennial sessions for the Commandery-in-Chief.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee with reference to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be referred back to the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations with instructions to prepare a section providing for biennial sessions to be reported to this Encampment. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the order. Contrary, the same sign. The Chair is in doubt. As many as are in favor of this motion will please rise to their feet and stand until the Adjutant General can count. Be seated. As many as are opposed will please rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander-in-Chief, 57 have voted in favor of the motion; 42 against.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The matter is recommended to the committee. Proceed with the report.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, this is as much as the committee has to report at present, unless you give us a few minutes for consultation; in which case we will write out the necessary section and report it at once, and while the Encampment is debating it we can retire and consider the remainder of our report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is it the will of the Encampment to suspend the report of the committee until they can prepare this section? The Chair desires to ask the committee how long it will require to do this.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the committee on Constitution beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following amendment—this is the majority report of the committee.

“That Chap. IV., Art. III., Sec. 1, Page 36, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be biennial meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief in the month of August or September of each alternate year.”

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I submit that such an amendment ought not to be hastily drawn. “Biennial sessions every alternate year” is tautology.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I think matters will be expedited if the committee will retire and consider the subject carefully. There are several Sections that will need amendment to correspond with this change. Secs. 2 and 3 will have to be amended also.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think this matter of Annual sessions cov-

ers a considerable territory in the Constitution, and if it is changed to biennial it will be necessary to go through the Constitution carefully and make the necessary amendments all through it, in order to make it harmonious. As the Commandery has already voted to refer it to the committee on Constitution I think that it would be better for them to consider it carefully in a session by themselves.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OREN: Commander, a delegation from the Ladies Aid Society is at our door.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the announcement of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Shall we take a recess and receive the ladies?

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would ask that the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be allowed the privilege of retiring, not because these dear girls are going to come in but simply that we may have an opportunity to prepare our report and submit it to the Commandery-in-Chief upon the retirement of these exquisite creatures.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Consent will be given for the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to retire, if there is no objection. We have heard the announcement that the committee representing the Ladies' Aid Society desire an audience.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you that a recess be declared for 15 minutes, in order to allow the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society to be present.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: of New York: Commander, I second the motion, and I would like to ask a question before the motion is put, whether it is a desire of the Commandery-in-Chief that the committee on officers' reports shall finish their work in regard to the Sons of Veterans' Guard during this intermission?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think we should make a creditable appearance while the ladies are here, and that all the members should be present.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander, I am informed that the ladies are not quite ready,

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: In that case, Commander, the committee on credentials has a supplemental report to make.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection we will hear the supplemental report of the committee on credentials.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, the committee on credentials recommend the seating of the following delegates from the Division of Indiana:

R. S. Thompson, of Rising Sun; W. S. Young, of Conersville, and R. J. Faucet, of Winchester.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there be objection, under the motion at the opening of the session, the report will be accepted and the brothers seated.

In the absence of the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations we may as well consume the time by proceeding with the report of the committee on Rituals.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are some telegrams here; I think it would be a good time to read them.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection the Adjutant General may read the telegrams.

The Adjutant General read the telegrams as follows:

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 15, 1893.

To General Marvin E. Hall, Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fraternal greetings to Commandery-in-Chief. I am with you in spirit.

C. H. LITTLE, *Commander New Hampshire Division.*

HAMMOND, IND., Aug. 16, 1893.

National Encampment Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

Greetings, congratulations and best wishes. Regret that business detains me until tonight.

CHAS. F. GRIFFIN.

MASSILON, OHIO, Aug. 15, 1893.

To Sons of Veterans, Convention Hall.

Officers and members of Sons of Veterans now in Convention—greeting and best wishes.

BERTHA M. MARTIN, *National Sec'y, D. V.*

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to prepare and forward suitable replies to the telegrams just read.

W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that the Adjutant General be instructed to prepare and forward suitable replies to the telegrams just read. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed. The motion is carried and it is so ordered.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander the committee on resolutions is ready to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee on rituals comes first. Is the Committee on Rituals ready to report?

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, the committee on rituals is ready to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We will hear the report of the committee on rituals.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RITUALS.

Frank McCrillis, Chairman of the committee on rituals, proceeded to read the report as follows:

"We, your committee on ritual, beg leave to report that we have hastily examined the four sets of rituals referred to us from the Council-in-Chief. Some of these proposed Rituals contain novel features that might be used successfully by the Camps of the Order, but we cannot consistently recommend the adoption of any of them as they now stand, nor have we the time to attempt alterations or embellishments. The Committee from whose hands we received these Rituals were instructed to meet four days prior to the opening session of this Encampment for the consideration of this subject, and surely that was little time for the careful consideration of such an important matter. In our judgement the early promulgation of a satisfactory three degree ritual is of the utmost importance; but we believe that this cannot be done prior to the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. We would therefore recommend:

That a committee of three be appointed by this Encampment whose duty it shall be to formulate or perfect a three-degree ritual; that they should meet for such purpose within ninety days from the close of this Encampment; that they shall be empowered to exemplify said degrees in the Camp room, and to call upon such camp or brothers they may wish to assist them in such work; and that it shall be their duty to work the perfected Ritual before the mem-

bership of the next Annual Encampment before action is taken by that body."

Some small changes were recommended in our present Ritual, the adoption of which we believe would be wise, the more so as such action can be taken at such slight expense that it is not worth considering.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL of Michigan : Commander, I move that this recommendation be adopted.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN of Massachusetts : Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : It is moved and seconded that this recommendation of the committee on rituals be adopted. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows :

"The Division of Pennsylvania recommends that lines three and four, page 10, be stricken out, and the committee recommends the adoption of the recommendation."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Brothers, you have heard the recommendation of the committee. What is your pleasure?

C. J. SPACKMAN, of Illinois : Commander, I move the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island : Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : It is moved and seconded that this recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

The Chairman of the committee continued the reading of the report as follows :

In pursuance with a request from the Rhode Island Division we would recommend, "That the Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. A., shall govern all military movements in ritualistic work." In pursuance therewith we also recommend that in section 9, bottom of page three, the words, "Reed's Tactics for Enlisted Men" be stricken out, and the words, "U. S. Drill Regulations" be substituted; also that all of section 9, after the words, "as follows." (top of page 4) be stricken out, and the following be inserted instead : "Raise the right hand smartly till the fore finger touches the lower part of the head-dress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, fore arm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight. Drop the arm quickly by the side. If uncovered the fore finger touches the forehead above the eye."

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington : Commander, I move the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York : Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be concurred in. All those in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried.

FRANK MCCULLIS, of Illinois : Commander, I suggest that no action was taken on our first recommendation in the matter of securing a Ritual which was the first part of the report read.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee recommends that a standing committee be appointed to report at the next Encampment. It would perhaps be as well to read again the entire recommendation with reference to that for your consideration.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: I intended my motion to cover both of those recommendations, and I supposed it did.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As the Chair understood, it only covered one recommendation, and I think that is the way the Encampment understood it. The Chairman of the committee will read again the first recommendation.

Chairman McCrillis read the first recommendation as follows:

"That a committee of three be appointed by this Encampment, whose duty it shall be to formulate or perfect a three-degree Ritual; that they shall meet for such purpose within 90 days from the close of this Encampment; that they shall be empowered to exemplify said degrees in the Camp room and to call upon such Camp or brothers as they may wish to assist them in such work; and that it shall be their duty to work the perfected Ritual before the membership of the next Annual Encampment before action is taken by that body."

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Is it the purpose to offer any prize in order to have a Ritual submitted to this committee, and is this committee to be appointed by the present administration?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think the recommendation is very specific. It is to have the committee appointed by this Encampment.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, there is a prize of \$300 now offered and four Rituals are now in the hands of the committee. The committee thought they would leave it in the hands of the Encampment whether they would continue the offer of that prize or not.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is now on the adoption of this recommendation of the committee.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I was going to ask that the committee would amend their report to make it say that the incoming Commander-in-Chief shall appoint that committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the committee amend their recommendation so as to specify that the incoming administration shall appoint the committee?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Yes, Commander, if that is thought better. The committee will amend their recommendation so that it will read,

"We would therefore recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, whose duty it shall be to formulate or perfect a three-degree Ritual etc."

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

C. J. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to ask about the \$400 we offered a year ago.

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, I want to ask how long it has been since this Commandery-in-Chief has been asking for a three-degree Ritual? About three years, has it not?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It runs back to Paterson, New Jersey.

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, it looks to me, since we offered last year \$300 for the best Ritual proposed at your next National Encampment,

that if it is necessary for us to have a three-degree Ritual there is no use of continuing it for one year or more in order to get that Ritual. I want to say to you that in this state of Ohio, there is a demand, east and west, north and south for a three-degree Ritual. We are in this position in the state. We cannot get interest aroused in our Camps from the very fact that we have no ritualistic work. You take the Order of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, and many other Orders, we have in all those Orders something to interest us at our meetings, and if any of those Orders happen to have a meeting on the same night that the Order of the Sons of Veterans meet I assure you nine-tenths of the Sons of Veterans who are also members of those other Orders will attend those meetings rather than the meetings of the Order of the Sons of Veterans. Why is it? It is not because the principles of the Order of the Sons of Veterans are not well planted and founded. There is no question but that the principles of this organization are as grand and as patriotic as those of any other Order. It is from the simple fact that we have no work. What is there to interest us in the Order of the Sons Veterans at our meetings? We have a short Ritual it is true. It is all over in a half an hour and everything is open. In the other Orders they have three nights on which they can entertain. I say to you honestly that we cannot have quorums at our Camp meeting from the fact that we have no ritualistic work. If this can be completed in one year from now it can be completed in three months from now. You cannot get a Ritual unless you have men to go to work on it. You who are members of other Orders know it has often taken weeks to plan these things and go over them. I just got through, not long ago, being on a committee in Cincinnati. We came here and spent five days as a committee of ten. Now you have got these Rituals before you. Why not appoint your committee and let them go to work right away, and three months from the time this Encampment rises you can have a Ritual, and have it in the hands of your Camps. And if that were done I say that next year instead of having this small number present in the National Body you will have it four times as large, and your membership one-third larger throughout the United States. (Applause.)

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, as a member of the committee I should like to inform the Encampment that this work of a new Ritual and deciding what should be adopted was crowded upon us on very short notice. Now, I submit it to you, have you three men or five men in the Encampment competent to tell in five or ten days what shall be the work of this Order for the coming decade of ten years, or longer? This brother said you can get this thing ready in three months or 90 days. Do you want that Ritual sent to you to be your working guide without your seeing what it is? Now we have these Rituals that have been submitted. There is a smattering of everything in them. Several brothers have gone to work and crowded into these Rituals something from almost all the organizations there are. It would make you smile if you could read them. I submit to you, is it not reasonable to believe that if the resolution as endorsed by our committee is adopted you can have this work put before you at the next Annual Encampment in a shape that you can act upon it more intelligently than in any other way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the adoption of the recommendation of the committee that a committee be appointed by the incoming administration whose duty it shall be to formulate a three-degree Rit-

ual, prepare it in proper form and exemplify it before the next Commandery-in-Chief. Are there any further remarks? If not as many as are in favor of this question will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It seems to be carried. It is carried. The committee will proceed with their report.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, that is all we have. The report is signed, Harry S. Euler, F. McCrillis, N. C. Upham, George E. Cogshall and W. B. McArthur.

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, I now move the adoption of the report as a whole and that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the Encampment.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted as a whole and that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the Encampment. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be carried. It is carried.

The report of the committee on Resolutions is next in order. Now, brothers one of our most important committees is about to report and I trust you will give it due consideration and attention.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander, the committee from the Ladies Aid Society consisting of Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Mason, and Miss Mulholland, are at the door.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I yield the floor to any brother who desires to move a recess in order to receive the ladies, with the understanding that I am to be recognized immediately upon the conclusion of the recess.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair cannot make any such agreement. The committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is to resume their report after the recess.

WILLIAM R. DAVIS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move that this Encampment do now take recess for 15 minutes to receive the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Commandery-in-Chief do now take recess for 15 minutes in order to receive the committee from the Ladies Aid Society. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Those opposed. The motion is agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief requests the committee that represented this Commandery to the Ladies Aid Society to retire to the lobby and escort the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society to this Commandery and present them thereto.

RECEPTION OF COMMITTEE FROM L. A. S.

The Committee retired and returned escorting Miss Josephine Mulholland, Mrs. J. S. Mason, and Miss Lettie O'Neil, the committee from the Ladies Aid Society, to the Alter.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I take great pleasure in introducing to you and the members of the Encampment the committee from the Ladies Aid Society, sent here to extend their greetings, Miss Mulholland, Mrs. Mason and Miss O'Neil.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Representatives of the Ladies Aid Society, through me, in an humble way, this Body whom you so grandly support in all its noble actions and efforts towards patriotism and the ennobling of mankind, desires to express its hearty appreciation of your kindly interest therein, and of your presence with us on this occasion; I believe I voice the sentiment of all present when I say to you that we have looked forward to this occasion with fond anticipation, with high anticipation of the rare treat we are to receive from you to-day. We greet you here and receive you, and will be pleased to have our committee escort you to the seat of the Commander-in-Chief, ¹ that you may present your greetings to the Commandery-in-Chief. (Applause.) Brothers, I have the distinguished honor and pleasure of presenting to you the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society, headed by our "Queenie," Miss Mulholland.

Miss Mulholland read the following poem:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 16, 1893.

To the officers and members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment, S of V., your sisters of the Ladies' Aid Society send greeting.

Ohio's Sun above us shines;
Beneath our feet we tread
On soil made hallowed by the gift
Of brave and loyal dead.

Where 'ere as record man has writ
His proof of gallant deed,
When right meets might, and is sustained,
Ohio's sun to lead.

The home of Garfield, Sherman,
And a thousand more who fell,
To prove their valor,—welcomes us—
Its greeting 'round us swell.

Protection is a woman's right,
And here in this fair spot,
McKinley has the standard raised—
Let's keep it free from blot.

Ah me! The fife and drum recall
Dark visions of the past—
A soldier boy, a darkened home,
The march, the fight, and last.

The low, green bed on yonder hill,
Enwreathed with daisies sweet;
The well worn path that leads to it,
Oft tread by time worn feet.

These visions come, and others too
More bright and fair than these.
Glad welcomes down the canon's din,
The dear flag floats in peace.

No hand can tear its glory down,
Or dim one star so fair;
No, boys! for Foraker has said:
"Those flags must stay right there!"

And you, our boys so brave and true,
 Your father's pride and joy,
 Bring to the veteran's heart the dreams
 Of when he was a boy;

And chose which side to battle for
 With heart and hand and mind,
 And marched away to that old tune,
 "The girl I left behind."

God knows I pity those brave girls—
 Of their dear boys bereft,
 For now-a-days the Aid goes too—
 Its girls do not get left!

We gladly second every aim
 Our Sons of Veterans hold:
 Our smiles and prayers both urge them on.
 To deeds of valor bold.

We hope to see each Son achieve
 His father's fame and worth,
 And stand prepared to prove they are
 The dearest boys on earth:

And so this greeting, boys I bring
 In the Queen City of the West,
 A suggestion too, to act upon,
 If you decide its best.

When over there in Boston town,
 The Inspector's blanks shall come,
 If added thereto was this clause—
 'Twould make the Order hum:

A fine of dollars, five or more,
 By this Camp must be paid,
 Because these boys we reprimand,—
 They have no Ladies' Aid.

For, hand in hand we all should stand,
 And try to help each other—
 A sister's place in heart or home,
 For life, is by her brother.

His hand must guide her in the right,
 His voice should speak her praise,
 His heart, a haven strong and sure,
 To go to on dark days.

God bless you, brothers, one and all,
 From Maine to Mexico;
 Your sisters send you wishes bright,
 Wherever you may go.

"We meet to part"—to meet we trust
 In some spot fair as this is—
 Our greeting takes the form you see,
 Of a basket-full of kisses! (Applause.)

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, just one word. I move that the Commander-in-Chief of the Order be authorized to receive the greetings from the Ladies Aid Society. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think brothers, it is all right. It tastes like them anyhow. (Laughter.)

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, the brothers would prefer to taste them themselves.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, your Commander-in-Chief is at a loss to know how to respond to the eloquent and touching words of the representatives of the Ladies Aid Society, but he knows we have present with us, brothers who have eminent qualifications in that direction and that they may have fitting response, I will call upon brother Howard, of Massachusetts, to pay the respects of the Commandery to the ladies for their greeting.

GEORGE N. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, ladies and brothers, a very pleasant duty has been assigned to me indeed by our Commander-in-Chief, to say a few words, if I may, in response to this poem which is so expressive, so indicative of the warm place we, as brothers hold in the hearts of our sisters. The position of women has been variously understood or misunderstood during all the ages past. It is true that her praises and her virtues have been sung by poets, but it has fallen to this nineteenth century to accord to woman that place which is her's by the fundamental law, which was spoken by God in Eden, that of a helpmeet. God said at the first that she was to be a helpmeet. I think that she has certainly made that good in the various relationships of life both in the home and in society; but there have been those who have considered it wise to dwell quite at length upon the differences which exist between the man and the woman. Those who have said that the man was the stronger, the nobler, the braver of the two and those who have said that the woman was the purer, the more lovely of the two. It has devolved upon this age to show that no man and no woman can attain unto the highest and the best without the help and assistance of the other. Man is indeed weak and impotent without the help of the woman, and woman is powerless and weak indeed without the help of the man. It is very fortunate for us as Sons of Veterans that we have those who are so closely and intimately identified with us in all that pertains to our good. I think the relationship which exists between the Ladies Aid Society, and kindred organizations, and the Sons of Veterans ought to be more close than it is, and I think that the good which shall come should be more highly prized. A woman is an inspiration and the kindler of enthusiasm to a man. A man becomes a tower of strength to the woman; and as Sons of Veterans we certainly are sadly in need of that refining, refreshing, purifying, cultivating power which only a woman possesses. I am glad that we have those with whom we are so intimately associated, and who have our interest as closely at heart, who are thus bringing to our hearts an enthusiasm and are creating a moral sentiment in our midst, which we certainly are sadly in need of. I trust that we may, in turn, be of some assistance to them in the good work in which they are engaged together with us, and may the Sons of Veterans be true to these loyal women who are represented here to-day and may we and they carry forward this grand Order which we love, which is in memory of our fathers and in memory too of our mothers, who years ago were true to the country we love, and left us a heritage which is rich with blessings. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief desires that the

Commandery-in-Chief select from its members such other brothers to respond to these greetings of our dear sisters as they desire to hear from.

(Cries of "Oberdorf," "Oberdorf.")

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, with the bald-headed row so completely filled and so anxious and expectant on such an occasion as this, it is with no small degree of pleasure that I respond to the greetings of the Ladies' Aid Society, although I can scarcely agree with the brother who just took his seat that we are not close enough, because I am ignorant indeed of the ordinary affairs of life if this has not been a thorough betrothal—a ceremony that ends in kisses certainly has some significance about it (laughter and applause). I was a little disappointed however, in the way they were received (laughter). I know that the Commander-in-Chief is a married man, or he would not receive such a bountiful supply of those which have been defined as something which you cannot tell with the mouth but can express with the lips, "kisses." Indeed speaking of woman and paraphrasing an old quotation:

"She is a creature of such lovely mien,
As to be worshiped needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first receive, then welcome, then embrace."

(Applause).

Indeed, it is a pleasure to feel that as an Association, as an Order, we have at least reached that period where we can with safety, indulge in kisses. Although I have not had the pleasure of entering that bourn from which no traveler returns, (laughter) still I appreciate thoroughly the aid, the sympathy, the tears in times of sorrow, the smile in hours of joy, that can come only in the highest perfection from those whom the Creator has placed among us, and placed a little lower than the angels, and given the name of "woman." If there can possibly be a greater solace in time of need, a greater aid in time of adversity, a greater joy in time of pleasure, my limited experience does not enable me to name it unless it be the name, the sweet name of woman. Therefore let me in behalf of this Commandery-in-Chief, in behalf of every loyal son in our grand Order, welcome you, greet you, and bid you God speed.

(Applause).

(Cries of "Bookwalter," "Bookwalter").

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, it is beyond my comprehension why I—notably the most modest, unassuming and bashful man in this Commandery—should be called upon on an occasion of this kind. I feel that I am incompetent to do justice to the subject of "woman," especially in the presence of so many of the fellow members of this Order. But give me a chance, put me by myself with a woman and she shall have fine talk. (Laughter). I cannot do it here. (Applause).

(Cries for "Bundy" of Ohio, and "Bowen" of Rhode Island).

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and ladies, I think I have been married almost too long to be able to make a proper response.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the Chair thinks that is a reflection upon the married men that is entirely unwarranted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I am not sure that any of the ladies who have brought the greeting here will deliver the goods, anyhow. I can assure the Ladies Aid Society of the appreciation that we have of the service they have rendered, not only to our own Division, which is more within my knowledge, but also to the Order. The Division of Ohio has felt itself so

particularly honored by the Ladies' Aid Society that one of its favorite sisters, familiar as President of this state, was elevated to the high position of National President in that Order; and we are glad and feel honored that we can have our "Queenie" and the other members of the committee here today at this Encampment.

I may state, as I may not get another opportunity, that the Ladies' Aid Society are all invited to the ball tonight; that Major Davis has a number of tickets back here which will be handed I guess, as well to this committee as any other, if they will kindly take charge of the matter; and at the ball Brother Bookwalter will have his desired opportunity. (Laughter).

MISS MULHOLLAND: What about "after the ball?" (Laughter and Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Some brother will kindly advise the sister about that.

(Cries for "Weeks".)

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, sisters of the Ladies Aid, and brothers of the Sons of Veterans: I do not know why I should be called upon to speak here except that possibly you may think that my experience, after a few years of married life, may be a little different from Brother Bundy's, and therefore that I am better able to appreciate the charms of the ladies; but they have been welcomed so kindly here and with such open arms by Brother Bookwalter and the two eminent divines who opened the proceedings (laughter) I hardly know what to say to them, except to repeat what I had the pleasure of saying last year, that the Sons are always glad to see them, and that they bring into the darkness of our deliberations always a flood of light. (Applause.) We trust that in the future years they may continue to bring us such good things as they have done in the past. Last year we had angels bringing angel food. This year we have more mundane article provided for the delectation of the Commandery-in-Chief, and the only regret that I have, and I think my regret is shared by the other members, is that there were not enough ladies to bring the same good food for all the members of the Encampment. Had we all been as fortunate as our Commander-in-Chief, I think we would all have looked and felt as happy as he does.

MISS MULHOLLAND: Commander, I rise to a point of order. I think the brother has misunderstood. The "kisses" are presented to all the brothers; we are perfectly impartial.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, then as one of the humble members of this body I must protest against this vicarious self sacrifice on the part of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No protest is necessary. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery with reference to receiving the committee of the Ladies Aid with proper appreciation.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the committee on the Ladies Aid Society which has been already appointed, and which was selected with special reference to the winsomness, the beauty, the general pleasantness, the make up and style of its members, be directed to prepare a proper memorial, or response, or resolution, in answer to the tribute we have received.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, as a member of that committee I would like to inform Brother Bundy that that committee has performed its duty—did it this morning and did it well.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I beg the pardon of the Commandery for the remarks I made in reference to the make up of the committee. I did not know that Brother Frazee was on the committee. (Laughter and applause).

Surgeon General Wilcox was called for.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Mr. Commander, I think it is an inadvertence that I am called upon to speak at this time. In the play which some of us have seen, the queen of the Island of Champagne lies dangerously sick and as the king tries to console himself in his lonely chamber, there passes through the chamber, on the way to the bedside, a distinguished collection of priests and a distinguished collection of physicians. The king, with sorrow before him, makes the sage announcement that that combination gives rise to the flutter of angels' wings (laughter). Now I am sure that had the Commander-in-Chief borne that fact in mind he would not have called upon two eminent divines and then follow them up by a doctor (Laughter and Applause). I am sure that what little I could add to the welcome by the Sons of Veterans to the sisters of the Ladies' Aid Society, under the stirring influence of the Inspector General, I said this morning; and as a member of the Commandery-in-Chief I am sure that they have our warmest welcome and our most earnest appreciation of the work that they are doing. (Applause).

Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Our venerable, ancient and well-beloved Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill will please come forward.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, and sisters, after the eloquent speeches we have listened to, it would be like attempting to sweeten a can of Vermont maple syrup with some inferior kind of molasses if I were to add anything to what has already been said. Perhaps in consideration of the position I occupy and my advanced age I might say to the Ladies Aid, and I do say it, God bless you my children. (Laughter and Applause.)

Brother Davis, of Ohio was called for.

H. D. Davis of Ohio: Commander, I know of no subject that I would rather speak upon than that of "woman". I just got married recently, and I do not think there is a creature on earth that I love half so well as a woman; but candidly speaking, certainly as young men, we are proud of the Ladies Aid Society. We are proud of it from the fact that it brings within our association, and the transaction of our business, the moral influence that goes with woman everywhere they go. Woman's influence was felt in the Civil War as much as if they had been on the battle field actually engaged in battle. The prayers of the women of the north for the safety of the men in the south engaged in that conflict gave to them the stimulus, gave to them the courage which enabled them to accomplish victories that perhaps they could not have accomplished under other circumstances. We as Sons of Veterans should do all in our power to aid and help this organization, remembering that they occupy toward us the same position that the Women's Relief Corps occupies to the G. A. R. They are marching hand in hand with us as they march with the Grand Army of the Republic, and wherever they go, and whatever they do, it is for the elevation of mankind, it is for the good of humanity, and that which is good for humanity is good for our country. God bless the women of our land, God bless the Ladies Aid Society, and I feel I can say that the poet of Illinois, in the month of October will be answered in our paper by the poet of Ohio. (Applause.)

ELWOOD T. CARR, of Pennsylvania: Commander, we have with us from

Pennsylvania, a ladies man and Judge Advocate of the Ladies Aid Society for the Division of Pennsylvania—I refer to brother Reed.

Brother Reed was called for.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I have as high an appreciation of the Ladies Aid Society as any of the brothers of this Order. I think what has been said has been valuable, and I do not propose to occupy time and weary you, or the ladies either, by repeating what has been said. I only want to utter this one sentence. Victor Hugo said that man was the enigma of the eighteenth century and women, the enigma of the nineteenth century. In behalf of the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief, here assembled, I want to say that though she is an enigma, and that we cannot guess her, we will never give her up, no, never. (Applause.)

W. M. P. Bowen was called for.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, being a single man I hardly feel as competent to respond to this greeting from the Ladies Aid Society as brother Frazee, and some of the others who have preceded me. I can assure the ladies that in the the region I come from we honor them highly. There is no club at which we ever have a dinner but what we get the very best speakers to respond to the toast "the ladies", and I know we have been having a very pleasant time here. There is no doubt but what as much time as our duties would permit us to be away from the Encampment has been spent in company with the Ladies Aid Society, and profitably spent. I am reminded of the words of the German poet,

"Then let me in mine arms, dear small one,
Thy enchanting neck enfold;
In the absence of the shawl, one
Gets so quickly cold."

I trust brother Bookwalter will not find it too cold this evening, but just cold enough. I will close with one sentiment which always struck me as very pleasant and that is this:

"Here's to water,
Wishing it were wine;
Here's to woman,
That lovely vine,
Whom love the Graces three,
And praise the Muses nine."

Harlan Thomas was called for.

HARLAN THOMAS of Colorado: Commander and ladies,—this is not exactly where I shine. I am not a ladie's man, although there is one that I most dearly respect; there is one of whom my eye never gets tired. I can sit and look and look at her and never tire. She is the author of all my love and when she is gone may I go too. She is my mother (applause). In the wild and woolly west, as our Commander has referred to it, where the lofty jagged peaks rise high and are fringed by green vines and over hung by the blue sky, where we know not the storm; where we know nothing of time; where we are not surprised by financial panics; where we are not circumscribed by religious restrictions; that is—where we know nothing but happiness. That is our western home, and to the grand welcome which our brothers have so eloquently extended to the ladies I can only add in behalf of the western states that sometime I hope to welcome them there, that they come to roam through the Garden of the Gods and enjoy the beautiful Manitou, the Colorado Springs and the Grand Canyon. May you all come sometime and enjoy the

luxuries and beauties of Colorado—may you come, so that the “loop” may be tied. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. J. S. Mason, of Ohio, Past National President of L. A. S.

MRS. MASON: Commander and brothers, I thank you very much for the honor, but I cannot say anything that would interest you after the beautiful addresses we have listened to. I regret very much that I cannot entertain you, but I beg to be excused. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I am sure that the brothers are disappointed. I know they would like to hear from our sister from Wisconsin, Sister O'Neil.

MISS O'NEIL: Commander, I thank you for the honor. I must beg to be excused.

MISS MULHOLLAND: Commander I expect I will have to talk.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It seems so willed.

MISS MULHOLLAND: I have just been dying to. I was unfortunate enough this morning to miss the treat prepared for my sisters by the visit of the greeting committee of the Sons of Veterans. This has always been one of the pleasant experiences of my Encampment days. When I returned from Official duties and found that they had been with my sisters, and had presented their greetings and their eloquent addresses, and that I was not in it, I felt very much grieved. But I was at the camp fire last night and with the natural instinct of woman-kind, I was just dying to talk back all the evening. For instance, when Dr. Abbott made that eloquent address and claimed to himself the honor of having brought so many Sons of Veterans to the altar, it occurred to me that if he had studied more the records and the newspapers in several divisions of the country he would have found that the Ladies' Aid Society had done their share in bringing Sons of Veterans to the Altar also (applause and laughter); and I always believe in giving credit where credit is due.

Then Brother Hall also delighted us with such an eloquent address, and I remember that he predicted that there would be millions of new Sons of Veterans by another year. I thought how delightful that would be, and as I am not very good at making speeches to such a large assembly of gentlemen, although as one of our eloquent brothers has said, when there is only one or two in the audience I think I can do my share of talking, I immediately set to work composing a million speeches for next year, to be delivered to each one of our brothers individually. I expect that most all of them will be addressed to the brothers around Boston, because I am sure that brother Maccabe will go to work and see that the camps in his Division are established thick and fast. (Applause).

Last night one of the gentlemen at the camp fire made the suggestion that the members of both our Orders should continue the work they have devoted themselves to, that of inculcating patriotism in the rising generation, and it struck me that was a thought that every one of us should carry home with us. That is the work that we must and will do.

I will make a confession now to those of you who are not already acquainted with the fact—I am a school teacher, and as a “school marm” I am authority for saying that in the first stages children are not very patriotic; but I have found that with a little care there is no difficulty in getting them in line. I confess that there is no pleasanter experience in my school life than the morning ceremony which takes place in the primary department. At the

tap of the bell the school rises and turns to face the front of the room where a large flag is stretched across, and the tiny tots are taught to place their hands to their head and heart and repeat the following formula—and if you could look into their clear eyes, like wells of pure water, and listen to their lisping lips as they repeat the words, I am sure you would agree with me that there is no greater pleasure on earth—they repeat this line placing their little hands to their head and heart as they say the words :

“I give my head, and my heart to my country; one country, one language, one flag.” (Applause.)

My boys and girls are going to be Sons of Veterans and sisters of the Ladies Aid Society, you see. (Applause). Now, brothers, I feel that we have monopolized entirely too much of your valuable time, and thanking the brothers for the kindness of our reception we beg leave to retire.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Miss Mulholland, on behalf of the Commandery-in-Chief, I desire to return to the Ladies Aid Society our sincere and earnest thanks for your pleasant meeting with us, and assure you that whatever this Order can do for the L. A. S., through its officials or its members, we stand ready to do upon call.

J. A. AVERDICK, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to apologize to Miss Mulholland. I probably said more last night at the Camp fire about the Sons of Veterans and not as much about the Ladies Aid Society as I ought to have done; but I ask the brothers of this Encampment to take the Reveille for the month of October, and if God spares my life I will respond in the same language that Miss Queenie brings to us to-day; and I will state what grand ladies the Ladies Aid Society are, and I will do as I have in the past, give honor where honor is due. So if you will look for the October Reveille you may see my answer to Miss Mulholland.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee representing the Commandery-in-Chief to the Ladies Aid Society, will escort the ladies to their hall.

The committee of the Ladies Aid Society retired, escorted by the committee of the Sons of Veterans.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will come to order. We will resume the consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Will the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief step forward and relieve the Chair for a few moments?

Acting Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Orner assumed Command.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON C. R. & R., RESUMED BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, the committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations of this Commandery-in-Chief beg leave to submit the following amendment relative to the sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief; and in submitting it I wish to say on behalf of the committee that we performed this duty because it was so imperatively thrust upon us, and we do not feel that as members of the Commandery-in-Chief we are in any way bound by our action as members of this committee.

We recommend that Chap. IV., Art. III., Sec. 1 and 2 on Page 36 be amended to read as follows:

“SECTION 3. The Commandery-in-Chief shall meet biennially in the month of August or September.

SECTION 2. At said meeting provision shall be made for the next stated meeting."

And the committee recommend that Sec. 3 of said Article and Chapter be amended by striking out the word "yearly" so that the section will read:

SECTION III. Due notice of the stated meeting shall be sent to each Division headquarters and to each member of the Commandery at least six weeks prior to the time named for the same, and due notice of any change in the time named for said meeting shall be promptly made public."

The committee also recommend that Sec. 2, Art. IV., Chap. IV., on Page 38 be amended by striking out the word "yearly" in the fourth line of said section, so that the Section will read:

"SECTION 2. The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and the Council-in-Chief shall be chosen at the stated meeting at the Commandery-in-Chief." And your committee further recommend, in addition thereto, that wherever the words "annually" or "yearly" appear in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations in connection with the Commandery-in-Chief that the same be stricken out and the word "biennially" be inserted in lieu thereof.

J. A. AVERDICK, of Ohio: Commander, with all due respect to the Committee on Constitution, and their report, the pleasure I enjoy meeting the boys once a year is too much to be relinquished, and I move to lay the report of the Committee, so far as it relates to the matter of biennial sessions, on the table.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Will that lay the whole report of the committee on the table?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The Chair understands not, but only that part relating to biennial meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I would like to understand, if possible, exactly what Brother Averdiek is driving at. In starting out he made some remarks in regard to the pleasure of meeting everybody once a year, and then he says he wants to shut off all debate and not let anybody have a chance to say anything. I thought brothers were here to have a chance to be heard.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of Order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state it.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that Brother Weeks is entirely out of order. A motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken. It is moved by brother Averdiek of Ohio and seconded by Brother Shaw Van, of Iowa, to lay upon the table that part of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations in reference to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief. All those in favor of the motion will please give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed. (Cries of "Division", "Division".) A Division is called for.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I call for a roll call.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: A roll call has been requested, and I will allow a roll call. The Adjutant General will call the roll and the states will respond. The question upon which you are to vote is a motion to lay upon the table the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations with reference to biennial sessions.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 5.)

C. J. POST, of Michigan : Commander, I find our Division Encampment instructed the Michigan delegation to vote in favor of this amendment. I voted yes, that is to lay it on the table. I desire to change my vote so as to vote against the motion to lay on the table, in accordance with the instructions of the Division Encampment. (Cries of "no", "no", "no".)

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The result of the vote has not been announced and it is permissible for the brother to change his vote. The Adjutant General will note the change and state the result.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL : Commander, 108 votes were cast, 62 yeas and 46 nays.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The yeas have it and so much of the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations as refers to biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief is laid upon the table.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York : Commander, I move you sir, that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations proceed with its report.

B. W. FRAENTHAL, of Missouri : Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks and seconded by brother Fraenthal, of Missouri, that the committee proceed with the remainder of their report. Any remarks?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio : Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio : Commander, my point of order is that the motion is entirely superfluous, as the report of the Committee on Constitution is the matter that is now before us.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The Chair thinks the point of order well taken, and the Committee will proceed.

The Chairman of the committee resumed the reading of the report as follows :

COMMUNICATION FROM DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The Committee recommend that the Communication from the Division of Pennsylvania to the effect that Section 1, Article 14, Constitution Rules and Regulations be not changed in regard to the insignias of rank worn by commissioned officers, and that Section 2, Article 14, Rules and Regulations, be changed to indicate what style of chevron the non commissioned officers of Camps shall wear, and that the word 'blue' in said section be italicized, be returned to the Division of Pennsylvania for whatever disposition they may see fit to make of it."

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York : Commander, I move the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The motion is unnecessary. If there is no objection the report is concurred in, and the Chairman of the committee will proceed.

The Chairman of the committee resumed the reading of the report as follows :

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIVISION OF RHODE ISLAND.

"The committee recommend that the communication from the Division of Rhode Island in reference to biennial Sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief be returned to the Colonel of that Division."

This is done in view of the action just taken by the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears none.

The Chairman of the committee resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"The committee recommend that additional communications from the Division of Rhode Island recommending that Division and Camp reports be made semi-annually, instead of quarterly, be returned to the Division."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF COLORADO.

CHAIRMAN BROOKWALTER: The next is quite a lengthy communication, embracing six or seven different topics, from the Division of Colorado.

1st. That we favor the adoption of a three-degree ritual, but if the present ritual is retained that lines three and four on page 10 be stricken out.

2d. That the Commandery-in-Chief issue a traveling pass word to Division Commanders to be given out by them to brothers in good standing who intend to travel through other Divisions, and that a card be issued to such brothers showing the length of time to which their dues have been paid; such time to be the limit for which such pass word can be used; that Division Commanders issue a pass word and countersign for the use of their respective Divisions.

3rd. That a Camp seal be included in each Camp packet.

4th. That the Insurance feature be added to our Order.

5th. That the Sons of Veterans Guards be retained.

6th. That sessions and election of officers of the Commandery-in-Chief be held biennially.

7th. That "semi-annually" be substituted for "quarterly" reports.

8th. To amend Chapter 3, Article 11, Section 1 Page 23, by striking out all of subdivision 3 and substituting therefor: "Third—The three Junior Past Captains or Commanders who have presided at a majority of the meetings during their term of office, so long as they remain in good standing.

9th. To amend Chapter 3, Article 11, Section 1, page 23, subdivision 4, by striking out "and an additional representation for a fraction of more than one half of that number," and substitute therefor "or fraction thereof."

10th. To amend Chapter 3, Article IV, Section 2, page 26, by striking out the last sentence of the first paragraph and all of the second paragraph, and substituting therefor, "Such election shall be by ballot."

11th. To amend chapter 5, article XIV., section 2, pages 67 and 68, by striking out all after the word "officers" and substituting therefor, "Shall be marked by minature chevrons corresponding with any rank straps now worn by commissioned officers."

We recommend that the Division be given permission to withdraw this communication.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That will be taken by consent if there is no objection. Proceed.

FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF RHODE ISLAND.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The next communication is from the Rhode Island Division recommending the following amendments to the Constitution:

These amendments refer to semi-annual reports instead of quarterly reports. In view of the action of the Commandery-in-Chief the committee

recommend that the Colonel of that Division be allowed to withdraw the communication.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there objection? If not it will be so ordered; the Chairman of the Committee will proceed.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The action of the Committee was that the adoption of the amendment at this time was unwise but it would suggest suitable action a year hence.

The committee had before them a further communication from the Division of Rhode Island recommending the following additional amendment to chapter 3, article V., section 4 of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations in regard to duties of Adjutants; in section 3, paragraph 3 and in amendment at the close of the paragraph:

"Eighth, a journal in which shall be entered a minute of all official action by the commanding officer of the division and a letter book in which shall be copied all special orders issued by the commanding officer of the division, and all important official correspondence.

The committee recommend that the Colonel of the Rhode Island Division be allowed to withdraw this communication.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: There being no objection the recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

COMMUNICATION FROM DIVISION OF MISSOURI.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The committee have considered the following recommendations from the Division of Missouri and report upon them unfavorably and recommend that the Colonel of the Missouri Division have leave to withdraw them.

1st. That the offices of Division and National Aides, as formerly constituted, be restored.

2nd. That the National and Division Encampments be held biennially, and that no change in the Constitution Rules and Regulations be made until it has been proposed by a Division Encampment and submitted to a vote of the Camps.

3rd. That the Sons of Veterans Guards be dispensed with, and the original titles restored.

4th. That a committee of three members on memorial service be elected by each Camp at their next annual election to serve one, two, and three years respectively thereafter, one to be elected each year.

5th. That the office of Division Quartermaster be made an elective one in the Divisions where permanent headquarters are established.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the recommendation of the committee on the communication from the Division of Missouri will be concurred in. Is there objection.

IN RELATION TO PERMANENT DIVISION QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I object to the adoption of the report of the committee. The Division of Missouri suggests the making of the office of Division Quartermaster an elective one in those divisions where permanent headquarters have been established; and I move that the report of the committee be not concurred in and that the recommendation of the Missouri Division be adopted.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It has been moved by Brother Loebenstein, of

Missouri, and seconded by Brother Morgan, of Kansas, that the report of the committee in reference to the communication from the Division of Missouri be not, concurred in, and that the recommendation of the Division of Missouri to make the office of Division Quartermaster an elective one in the Divisions where permanent headquarters have been established, be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, it was not the intention of the Brothers presenting this recommendation to make the office of Quartermaster an elective one in all divisions, but only in such Divisions as have already or may establish permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster. One of the strongest arguments against the establishment of permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General was the possibility that the office might be used, as some officers have been used in some organizations, for the furtherance of political ambitions; that the office might be used to advance the interest of candidates for the various positions in the Commandery-in-Chief. I believe this argument will apply as well or even more strongly to Quartermasters in Divisions where permanent headquarters have been established who are appointed by succeeding administrations from year to year, than it would where such officer is elected. The minute you make any officer elective you make him independent of any reappointment by succeeding Commander-in-Chief, or succeeding Division Commanders, and his interest to that extent is lessened. We believe that where permanent headquarters are established that the rule will be that where a capable officer is found he will be reappointed. He therefore works to stand in with the administration in order to secure his reappointment. This change will not effect Divisions where you do not have permanent headquarters. We simply ask—we deem it essential in our Division to establish permanent headquarters—and we ask that you relieve us of the responsibility of selecting a man who may work for certain parties for Division Commander, in order to secure his reappointment. We therefore ask the privilege of electing the Quartermaster whenever the Division has established permanent headquarters.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I trust this recommendation from the Division of Missouri will not be adopted by this Encampment. I am opposed to it for various reasons. One of them is this. You elect a Commander of a Division and you require that Commander to give bond. What for? Why, for the safekeeping of the property of the Division; for the correct disbursement of its funds and an honest accounting for the funds that come into his hands or into the hands of his officers for whom you hold him responsible. Now then, in order to give him some lee-way in the matter, you must leave it to his discretion and his judgment to decide upon the honesty and integrity of his staff, as to whom he will appoint to hold the funds and pay them out. If you adopt this recommendation of the Missouri Division you simply take that out of the hands of the Commander. He is handicapped immediately by reason of the action of the Division in electing the man who is to handle the funds. I do not think that is right. And then again you simply add another wheel to the machinery of this organization, and there are wheels enough now. You mix up the Divisions and you raise a question as to whether or not this Division can elect or appoint. Now, I believe we ought to have only one rule for this quartermaster business, and that is for the Division Commander to appoint him; he above all others is better qualified to know who will attend to the duties of that office, and who will attend to them most honestly and most faithfully, and who can give the bond; and for that reason I think there is a

great deal of force in the argument that this matter ought to rest as it is now in the good judgment of the Division Commander. I do not think there is any danger in this matter of political preferment entering into the election of a commander, or into the appointment of a Quartermaster or Adjutant. When you raise that question you simply reflect on the honor and integrity of the Commander the Division elects. That is what you do when you say he is put there by a job and by a machine. I think the best thing to do is to let the matter rest as it is now. The Order has not suffered any under the present condition and we can only judge of the future by what we have seen in the past and what exists at the present time.

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to state to the brother that if we make this office elective we make the Division Quartermaster a responsible officer as well as the Commander. I trust you will vote for it. It simply provides that those Divisions who may establish permanent headquarters hereafter for their Division Quartermaster may make that officer elective. If you do not want to do it yourself you do not have to.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion to non-concur in the report of the committee and adopt the recommendation of the Division of Missouri to make the office of Division Quartermaster an elective one in the Divisions where permanent headquarters are established. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Down. Those opposed. I believe the motion is lost. (Cries of "Division," "Division.") A division has been called for. All those in favor of the motion will please rise and stand until counted. Be seated. Those opposed, will now rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are 94 votes cast, 48 being in favor of the motion and 46 against it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: A majority having voted in the affirmative: the motion is agreed to.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that the motion was to amend the Constitution, and therefore requires a two-thirds vote of all the members present and entitled to vote at this Encampment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken. The motion is lost for the want of the constitutional majority, a two-thirds vote of all the members present and entitled to vote being required in order to adopt an amendment to the Constitution.

FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF COLORADO. WHAT MAY BE DISCUSSED IN CAMPS.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The Division of Colorado suggests the following amendment to the Constitution, and the committee recommend that permission be given to the Colonel of the Colorado Division to withdraw the same.

"To amend Art. XIII., of the Camp Constitution, S. of V., U. S. A., by inserting the following clause between the words "topics" and "within," "not being directly antagonistic to the Constitution of these United States" so as to make the article read as follows:

"The Order being strictly non-sectarian and non-political the introduction or discussion of sectarian or political topics, not directly antagonistic to the

Constitution of these United States, within the Camp is strictly prohibited, under penalty of a fine, suspension or expulsion from the Order."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there objection to this recommendation of the committee?

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I move you that the report of the committee be not concurred in, and that the recommendation of the Division of Colorado be approved and adopted by this Commandery-in-Chief.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF MCCOLLEY: Commander, I second the motion.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, on this motion I move the previous question.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Thomas of Colorado, seconded by Chaplain-in-Chief McColley, that the report of the committee be not concurred in and that the amendment recommended by the Division of Colorado be approved and adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief. On this motion the previous question is moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Brother Maccabe, of Massachusetts, and Bowen of Rhode Island. The question is, shall the main question be now put. All those in favor of the motion for the previous question will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried, and the previous question is ordered. All those in favor of the motion by Brother Thomas to non-concur in the report of the Committee on Constitution and by-laws to approve and adopt the amendment recommended by the Division of Colorado will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be lost. It is lost.

If there is no further objection the recommendation of the committee that the Division of Colorado be permitted to withdraw its communication will be concurred in. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The committee further recommend that the Division of Rhode Island be allowed to withdraw certain recommendations which have been filed with the committee in addition to those which have been acted upon—I do not suppose it is necessary to read them.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the report of the committee will be concurred in. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF ILLINOIS.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER: The committee also recommends that the Division of Illinois be permitted to withdraw their communications in reference to the age of members as follows:

"That Art. V., Sec. 1, eligibility to membership," be so amended that the age be changed to twenty-one instead of eighteen as it now stands."

In view of the action of the Commandery-in-Chief, already taken on this question we recommend that this communication be returned to the Division of Illinois.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection the recommendation of the committee in this particular will be concurred in. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, I wish to be recorded as opposed to this change in the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER : There are a number of additional communications from the Division of Rhode Island, which have been disapproved by the committee and the committee recommend that the Commander of the Rhode Island Division have leave to withdraw the same.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the recommendation of the committee will be concurred in.

IN RELATION TO AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island : Commander, I desire to offer an amendment to the Constitution which I will ask may be referred to the committee immediately and immediately reported back. I move to amend Art. VIII., "Alterations and Amendments," on page 45, so as to read as follows :

"The Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the Ritual of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., shall only be altered or amended by the Commandery-in-Chief, by a majority vote of the members reported present and entitled to a vote at a stated annual meeting thereof, but any section herein may be suspended for the time being at any annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief by such majority vote."

The object of this amendment is to provide that the Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the members present and entitled to vote at the stated annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island : Commander, I second the motion.

WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF, of New York : Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The brother will state his point of order.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York : Commander, my point of order is that we are proceeding under the head of reports of committees. An amendment to the Constitution will come up under the head of new business.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana : Commander, this is part of the report of the committee, but it comes from a minority.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio : Commander, I move the following amendment to the amendment. The amendment is, to substitute for "two thirds" in article VIII, on page 45, relative to amendments and alterations, the words, "a majority;" and my amendment is to add the following words to that article :

"Provided however, that this amendment shall not take effect during the sessions of the twelfth annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The subject matter of the change has not yet been reported to us from the committee. As it is now it is a new subject matter, and it either goes back to the committee, or it comes up under the head of new business.

W. M. P. ROWEN, of Rhode Island : Commander, I call for a report of the committee on this amendment. The committee is ready to report.

CHAIRMAN BOOKWALTER : Commander, the majority of the committee report in favor of adopting the amendment as offered by Brother Bundy with the proviso added. When so amended they recommend its adoption. A minority of the committee recommend the passage of the amendment as offered by Mr. Bowen.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER : The question is upon the adoption of the majority report of the committee. The majority report of the committee is to amend article VIII of the Constitution, of page 45, by striking out the word "two-thirds" where it occurs in that section, and inserting the word

"majority" in lieu thereof, with the proviso that the amendment shall not take effect during the sessions of this Encampment. A minority of the committee recommend the adoption of the amendment without the proviso. The majority report of the committee is now before the Encampment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, is it not customary to first consider the minority report?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the majority report of this committee be substituted for the minority report.

G. S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Bundy and seconded by Brother Kling that the majority report of the committee be substituted for the minority report. Are there any remarks?

JOSEPH B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am opposed to the adoption of either the majority or the minority report. (Applause.) Leland J. Webb was the author of that idea in the Constitution and he was assisted in that work by Judge Hatch, of New York. I submit in all earnestness if we are going to adopt a report that will place a premium upon individuals who stay away from this Convention it is high time we adjourn, *sine die*. Every man ought to be here to do his solemn duty and not skulk around this town or any other town. If he is not here his Division should suffer. I maintain in all earnestness that in order to keep up the interest and keep this organization going we must retain that clause of the two-thirds vote in the Constitution, or nothing; and I ask and I appeal to you for the sake of business, for the sake of earnestness, for the sake of perpetuating this Order as a business institution as well as a patriotic institution, that you keep that clause in it, not allow a bare majority to make amendments to the Constitution. This is the only occasion on which I have spoken to you during this Encampment, and the only time I will say anything to you, and I hope in all earnestness that you will allow this clause in the Constitution to remain as it is.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I firmly believe that it is more important that the Commandary-in-Chief should be very conservative upon this proposition than upon any other that has been discussed. I think that this part of the Constitution should not be changed in any respect, but be allowed to remain exactly as it is.

W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to state very briefly the reasons that I have in mind for proposing this amendment to the Constitution. Brother Maccabe,—I should say the gentleman from Massachusetts—has said that we must not place a premium upon skull-duggery. If there was a section in the Constitution that was liable to be abused—I say it with all due respect to everybody that had anything to do with the adoption of this Constitution—if there was ever a part of it that placed a premium upon skull-duggery it is right in that article. Let us see what two or three fellows who want to defeat any amendment to the Constitution can do when they come to an Encampment. Let us see what a half dozen bushwhackers, or gentlemen who desire to take advantage of that article in the Constitution in order to block legislation that divisions ask for all over the United States, can do. Let us see how much mischief can be done by these gentlemen, skilled in parliamentary debate and tactics. What has been the condition of things upon this floor to-day? A majority of all the brothers that have been elected as delegates, nearly every one who has been elected by his division as a representative, who does not come here as a titled gentleman, as my friend, the Past Captain from

Kansas, who says that he is now upon the camp council, styled some of us, my friend the Past Captain who is a farmer, not with hayseed in his hair, but with law books under his arm--I may say that the greatest safe guard to this order is not a Constitution that cannot be amended except by unanimous consent. I believe to-day that I can raise an objection upon the floor here almost alone and defeat the wisest kind of legislation, because it may not happen to meet my judgment, though it meets the approval and views of a majority of the brothers here. Now there are 117 brothers registered at this Encampment. To my personal knowledge a large number came here yesterday who were not here on the first day and they are compelled to go away again to-day. Those of us who remain behind, and those who are not called out of town, can absolutely be defeated and not accomplish any legislation at all for the good of the Order by a point of order based on this article of the Constitution. The whole object of our coming to these Encampments can be defeated by that clause of the Constitution. Let us see what a horrible bugbear is being proposed. Let us see what danger there will be to conservatism upon this question. Is it meant to be said that a majority of all those who have registered with the Adjutant General cannot be trusted to do the business of this encampment? Do gentlemen mean to say that? I agreed with Brother Maccabe; I agreed with Brother Hall; I was in favor of some such safeguard in this Constitution, because I saw in Encampment after Encampment a half dozen men remaining behind and amending the Constitution to suit themselves, and reconsidering everything that a large majority had done, and revolutionizing the work of the Encampment just before they went home. Now, brothers, I think that was a wise clause, but it has gone too far. It has gone so far that we cannot pass needed legislation in this order, where we are to legislate for the whole country, because any particular measure can absolutely be defeated by one Division, or a half Division if you please, under circumstances such as we have had to-day. Eight votes would have defeated any proposition to amend this Constitution that might have been brought up on this floor.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to ask a question. The brother made an assertion that there had been a time when a half dozen remained behind and revolutionized and offset the whole work of the Encampment. I would like to know when and where that was.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, Brother Maccabe knows all about it. He is my authority on the proposition. I will say, however, that it was at Grand Rapids. Four men did the whole business. I have been present when there was not fifteen brothers present when the Constitution was amended. Paterson was another place. The amendment proposes that a majority of all those who have registered, who are recorded as having come to the Encampment, may amend the Constitution.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF McCOLLEY: Commander, I wish to endorse the remarks of Brother Bundy. I believe that is one of the things that this Order needs. I believe it ought to have that clause changed, and I am heartily in favor of the amendment. If a majority of the brothers who gather here are not capable of transacting the business of this Order, I would like to know who can do it. The Minnesota Division has been petitioning here year after year for certain things on this floor. She has been defeated every time, and she is going to be defeated right along by this clause. But I want to say that we are, down there, a good deal like the little girl in Minnesota that had grown tired and wanted to go home and she went to her papa who was very busy and

said, "Papa, I want to go home; I want to go; I want to go, papa; I want to go home; papa, I want to go; I want to go home; papa, I want to go," and so kept on until they went. So we of the Minnesota Division are going to keep on working for the restoration of titles until we get them. That is one thing. But this one clause here is one of the things that is defeating the Division all through. You have had illustration after illustration of it during the Encampment. I have seen petition after petition sent up there by the Divisions dropped with such scant consideration that I felt like getting up and making a motion to the effect that hereafter no division should have a right to present a petition to this body. It seemed just as though that was indeed the way things were going; and I am heartily in favor of striking out this clause and allowing a majority of the brothers to rule.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I sincerely echo the sentiment of Brother Maccabe. I have listened to the brother's talk here on this question and it simply exemplifies the point which he makes. If some of the brothers had been in the Order as long as we have, and seen the foolish legislation that is brought up here, and enacted on the spur of the moment they would be a little more conservative on this proposition. Some little wave happens to strike the order, some little notion, and they come in here and pass legislation and go home, and in less than three months they wish to goodness they had not done it. Now in answer to the brother that last spoke, the Military titles were taken away two years ago at Minneapolis. Minnesota did not then petition to have them restored. There has been but one Encampment since. She may have petitioned then, but she has not been defeated more than once upon that proposition. That is the way with all these things. I tell you brothers that we must take a more conservative course. We have had too many changes already, and we would have still more if we opened the flood gates so that a bare majority could amend the Constitution. There would be so many changes that nobody could tell what was law and what was not. In fact under existing restrictions we had pretty nearly reached that stage, and so at the Tenth Annual Meeting at Minneapolis, two years ago, we had to agree to rub the whole thing out and start over again.

In regard to these petitions being laid aside, it so happens that those petitions all came together before the committee, and if you had the opportunity of examining those petitions as the committee has, you would find that there are about as many petitions on one side and about the same number on the other; there are certain Divisions petitioning for the other thing, and it would be impossible to grant them all, and if you would count them up, you would find just about as many one way as the other; and so the committee does not recommend any of them. Take for illustration the petitions on the subject of biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief. There were just about as many one way as another. Take also the petitions that came up for the restoration of titles, or for the continuance of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. Some petitioned in favor of those things and some petitioned against them, and that is just the way it goes. We must have this safe-guard, brothers; and I sincerely trust that the only speech that Brother Maccabe has made, and as he says the only one that he will make, will have some influence upon you. I know he feels the importance of this occasion or he would not break over the rule of silence which he has put upon himself so far in this Encampment. He would not have permitted himself to break over that rule if he did not realize the importance of defeating this proposed amendment. I think the

slightest compliment that we can pay the man who will probably be our next Commander-in-Chief is to follow his wishes in this one respect; because I believe he realizes the need of the Order fully.

NEWTON J. MAGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, and brothers of the Encampment, I feel like saying something on this question. I feel we are now about to change that portion of the Constitution which is the safe guard of all the rest of our law, the highest law to which the organization can look. I believe there has been too much legislation and not enough deliberate thought on these things. Our Order heretofore has suffered much from this irregular legislation, and I believe that if we as the Commandery-in-Chief, assembled, will hold to this safe guard of requiring a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution, which is required by most every deliberate body in this country, it will be better for the order and everybody concerned with it. Every organization must have some guard over its highest laws. In some cases it requires a three-fourths vote to amend the organic law. I believe when it becomes right to amend the Constitution there will be enough brothers here in this Encampment to do it. I do not believe they will stay away. I believe we must and will sustain this safe guard.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I just desire to make a few suggestions with reference to this two-thirds rule. There have been two things presented for the consideration of this Encampment that would convince me that the two-thirds rule was right if nothing else would. The first is too much legislation. One of the reasons that was advanced in support of biennial sessions was the fact that it would avoid a great lot of legislation. Now then what would add more to our legislation than to reduce the vote necessary to enact it from two thirds to a majority? It will certainly add to the amount of legislation. Another suggestion which I think was very pertinent, was made by one of the advocates of majority rule, my friend Brother Bundy, that a half dozen at the end of an Encampment could revolutionize everything. If I am not mistaken the rule that we have now requires a two-thirds majority to revolutionize anything that is done in this Encampment; and so much greater is the safe guard against trickery and chicanery, if there was any such thing. I say it is a safe guard because it will hold legislation back until it becomes somewhat unanimous, until there is an unanimous sentiment in favor of the measure that is to be enacted. Whenever a measure is brought up that is for the advantage of this order, after it has been fully discussed and agitated, it will pass by a two-thirds majority very easily. When it reaches that point then I want it, not before that time; and a good deal of this unnecessary and useless legislation is suppressed by the operation of this two-thirds rule.

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the Chair resumed control of this convention during the progress of the discussion and is not entirely familiar with the condition of the business of the Encampment. As the Chair understands it you are upon the adoption of the report of the committee on Constitution with reference to striking out the clause requiring a two-thirds vote to amend the Constitution.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, if you will pardon me, the question is on the motion to substitute the majority for the minority report.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I rise to a point of information. If I understand correctly a negative vote would not affect

the Constitution at all; neither does an affirmative vote? An affirmative report will do away with the minority report and bring the majority report before the Encampment for consideration.

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I move you that this whole subject be laid on the table.

The motion was not seconded.

W. S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, If I understand it, a negative vote on both these motions before us leaves the Constitution just as it is.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers you understand the situation as well as I do. As many as are in favor of this motion to substitute the majority report for the minority report will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be lost. It is lost. The question now recurs upon the motion to adopt the minority report.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I demand a call of the roll.

GRANT HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I second the demand for a roll call.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I also second the demand for a roll call.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A roll call has been demanded on the adoption of the minority report.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, the question was on the substitution of the majority for the minority report

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is upon the majority for the minority report, and upon that question a roll call is demanded. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

W. S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

W. S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that that motion was voted upon and the result declared from the Chair. The Chair declared that the motion was lost and you cannot call for the yeas and nays after the result has been announced from the Chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The question now recurs on the adoption of the minority report. A roll call has been demanded and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced the result as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 93; in favor of the amendment, 10; against the amendment, 83. (Roll call 6.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers of the Convention, by this vote the amendment recommended by the committee is lost.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, having voted in the negative of this question I now desire to move a reconsideration.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to know from the roll call how Brother Weeks voted. He stated that he voted in the negative. I believe he is on the wrong side to make a motion for reconsideration.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that the point of order is not well taken. As many as are in favor of the motion to reconsider the vote just taken on the amendment to the Constitution recommended by the committee will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the

same sign. The motion to reconsider is lost. Brother Bookwalter will continue the report of the committee on Constitution Rules and Regulations.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, this completes the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulation. We have gone over all the documents in our possession and reported on them except one lengthy communication from the Division of Minnesota in which some brother of the order is characterized as a Czar. Unfortunately for the committee we have mislaid that document. I would be glad to read it if we had it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair is informed that the gentleman from Minnesota has withdrawn that document.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move the report of the committee as a whole be adopted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the report of the committee as a whole be laid on the table.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the whole report of the committee on Constitution Rules and Regulations be laid on the table.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you as a substitute that the report of the committee be received and the committee discharged with the thanks of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that you cannot substitute a motion to receive the report of the committee and discharge the committee for a motion to lay on the table. The question is on the motion to lay on the table. As many as are in favor of that will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is lost.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise for information. Will it require a two-thirds vote of all members reported as being present and entitled to vote in this Encampment to adopt this report? If not, I desire to ask another question. I desire to ask if the record of the proceedings adopting Paragraph 2, Section 2, Article 2, does not show less than a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote in this Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I cannot tell, sir, for I cannot remember.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: I think if I understand the brother's question—

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I think then I will state for the information of this Commandery-in-Chief on that question that I undertook to keep tab on the changes of the Constitution as they were adopted, seriatim, or as they were reported by the Committee on Constitution.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

R. SHAW VAN of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is that the brother got up to ask for information and now he is arguing and discussing the question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, up to a certain point the amendments to the Constitution were claimed to be adopted by less than two-thirds vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is out of order unless he is asking for information.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, the information I want now is to know if this is true, if this is not the fact in reference to three amendments.

that they were adopted singly by less than a two-thirds vote, and then if after a certain time an amendment was not declared not adopted because it did not receive that vote on a point of order raised by General Weeks, on which an appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief was taken. Now, I do not want to argue the question, but our record should show what we have done. If the record does not show that—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, my point of order is that there is no question before this house, and the brother is not in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move, in order to have the record show that a majority of those present and accredited to this Encampment—

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my point of order is that there is a motion as I understand to lay upon the table the report of this committee upon which a standing vote was taken and a Division called for.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Past Commander-in-Chief is mistaken. The point of order is not well taken.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, in order to secure a complete record, a record that will stand, one that will hold water, I move you that all the recommendations of the committee which have received affirmative action at the hands of the Commandery-in-Chief, be now declared amendments to the Constitution, and that the report be approved as acted upon by the Commandery, and the committee discharged.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Brother Rowen, of Iowa, that the recommendations of the committee which have received an affirmative vote at the hands of the Commandery be now declared amendments to the Constitution, and that the report of the committee as acted upon by the Commandery be approved, and the committee discharged. Are there any remarks?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that there was a motion before the house to adopt the report of the Committee, and upon that motion a vote was taken, but before the Chair stated the result a division was called for: then this information was asked for by the gentlemen from Ohio and a general discussion precipitated. The only thing now in order is a division upon the motion to adopt the report of the committee and discharge the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken. The Chair does not recollect that condition of affairs.

BARTOW S. WEEKS: Commander, that is the statement I made before. I now rise to a question of information, and the information I desire is whether the Chairman of the Executive Committee here, that has tendered us such a handsome reception, is desirous of preventing the delegates from attending the ball this evening. It is getting rather late, and if we continue to divide

and have roll calls and points of order etc., we will not be able to attend the ball. This is only a little information I want from the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion was made to approve this report. A motion was then made to table the report by Brother Bundy. A motion was introduced by Brother Weeks to substitute for the motion to table the report, a motion to adopt the report and discharge the committee with the thanks of the Encampment, and the Chair ruled that that motion was not in order. The question was then put on Brother Bundy's motion to table the report and it was declared lost. Now the question recurs upon the original motion to adopt the report of the Committee. There is where we are. That is the question before us.

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, I rise for information. I want to ask when we voted on this last question whether it was not to adopt the majority report of the committee in regard to this change in the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair does not understand it that way.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move the previous question on my motion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has been moved by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, and seconded by Adjutant General Lyon and Inspector General Frazee. The question is, shall the question be now put? As many as are in favor will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. The motion is carried. The question now recurs upon the original motion that the recommendations of the committee which have received affirmative action at the hands of the Commandery-in-Chief be declared amendments to the Constitution, and that the report be approved as acted upon by the Commandery-in-Chief and the committee discharged, with thanks. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I call for a division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A division has been called for. As many as are in favor of the motion as stated will please rise to their feet and remain until they are counted. Be seated. Those of contrary opinion will please rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there were 73 votes cast in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of OHIO: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is carried and the report of the committee stands adopted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that it requires a two-thirds vote of all the members reported present and entitled to vote at this Encampment to adopt this report and by that means amend the Constitution. The Constitution is not amended until the report of the committee is adopted as a whole, and there was not a two-thirds vote of the members present and entitled to vote in this Encampment in favor of the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair will rule that the point of order is not well taken.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I do not wish to keep on doing business here all night, but I wish to obtain the floor and begin the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and then I will yield for a motion to adjourn; so that I may have the floor in the morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Our Constitution provides for the routine business here and your committee comes next, and when action is had upon this report you will be called upon.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, in order to be consistent and say that 73 men shall not amend the Constitution when the Constitution requires 80 to do so, I desire to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I second the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The decision of the Chair has been appealed from. The question is shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Encampment? Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will rise to their feet and stand until counted. Those in favor of sustaining the appeal will rise to their feet. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, 70 brothers have voted in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair; 20 in favor of sustaining the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers by your vote you sustain the decision of the Chair and the decision of the Chair stands as the decision of the Encampment. For this I thank you.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move you sir that this Encampment now take recess until 8 o'clock tonight. The motion was seconded.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I move to amend that we take recess until nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

FRANK L. SHEHARD, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, out of courtesy to the local committee, as suggested by the different brothers around me, I will withdraw my motion, or rather accept the amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Rowen accepts the amendment and the question is now upon the motion as amended to take recess until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the Encampment takes recess until tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

AUGUST 17, 1893, 9 a. m.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will please come to order. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll (roll call 7).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The regular order of business this morning is reports of committees. The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is not ready to conclude their report. While that committee is getting ready we will listen to the report of the committee representing the Commandery-in-Chief to the Ladies' Aid Society.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON L. A. S.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, as Chairman of the Committee on Greetings to the Ladies Aid Society, I have the pleasure to report that the committee, in compliance with the wishes of the Commandery-in-Chief, visited the Ladies Aid Society yesterday morning and were royally entertained. They performed the duties that appertained to that committee in a very graceful manner. Surgeon General Wilcox delighted the ladies with a very fine and entertaining speech. I simply acted as figurehead and let him do the work. I am beginning to know how to discharge the duties of this committee. When I see there are good men on the committee I just introduce them and let them do the work. But the committee received at the hands of the ladies, royal entertainment, and were given notice that they would be here, as they were yesterday afternoon. I was in hopes our committee would be allowed to report yesterday before the ladies made their appearance. Inasmuch as we were not, of course it is not necessary now to go back to that point.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the committee representing the Commandery-in-Chief to the Ladies Aid Society. What is your pleasure?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be accepted and adopted.

C. S. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott and seconded by Brother Spackman of Illinois, that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee discharged with the thanks of this Encampment. As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is carried and so ordered. The committee is discharged with the thanks of this Encampment.

Brother Oberdorf, representing the Committee on Resolutions is prepared to report on behalf of that committee and will receive the attention of the Encampment.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

W. S. Oberdorf, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

We, the subscribers to this report, your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to submit the following:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COURTESIES.

1. "This Encampment takes pleasure in attempting to express its appreciation of the hospitality, courtesy, and attention shown in connection with this annual meeting. To the Ohio Division, which extended the invitation, to gather here, and has fulfilled every reasonable expectation; to the people of Cincinnati, who have given a literal 'freedom of the city'; to the local committee of arrangements, tireless, unceasing, watchful, generous, in contributing to the pleasure and profit of this occasion; to the press whose magnificent facilities and potent aid have been bestowed in kindly abundance; to the Camps of Hamilton county, rallying in unbroken, irresistible support to their committee and leaders, to these, and all others, whose 'little nameless, un-

recorded acts of kindness and of love have made this visit more enjoyable, we give all in our power to give, sincere, unfeigned thanks. Long will their efforts have a fond thought in the recollections of the assembled brothers."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Commandery act upon the report of this committee, section by section or as a whole?

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I move that we act upon the report, section by section.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Encampment act upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions section by section. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of this section by a rising vote.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee be adopted by a rising vote. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by rising to their feet. Those opposed will please rise. The section stands adopted unanimously, by a rising vote.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I would ask that Brother Shaw Van be permitted to continue the reading of this report as I am not feeling well this morning and must ask to be excused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chairman of the committee requests that Brother Shaw Van may act as reading clerk for the committee. If there is no objection Brother Shaw Van may proceed.

R. SHAW VAN continued the reading of the report as follows:

GOLD CROSS FOR DIV. COMMANDER WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF.

II. *Resolved,* "That in pursuance of the unanimous request of the New York Division, and the showing made by them, that the Commandery-in-Chief confer upon Division Commander W. Scott Oberdorf, the Gold Cross of the Order and all right and privileges acquired by this rank."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the reading of this section of the report.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I move it be adopted as read.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted. Are there any remarks?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would inquire if the Commandery-in-Chief is to pay for this cross, or is it to be paid for by the Division of New York?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: The appropriation has already been made by the New York division.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I should have said that the resolution is recommended by the committee in pursuance of the unanimous request of the Division of New York. The Division of New York is willing to pay for the cross. They want the rank conferred upon Brother Oberdorf.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks on this question? If not as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is unanimously carried, and so ordered.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

THANKS TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL AND STAFF.

III. *Resolved*, "That the Commandery-in-Chief, and the Sons of Veterans order at large, owe to Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall, and his efficient staff most sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgment for the business administration he has given us during the last year, their toil and labor has brought them in close touch with the order, and we commend the result of that labor (as shown by their various reports) to the most favorable consideration of Camp, Division and Commandery-in-Chief as an exemplification of the results of industry and economy."

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, on this resolution I ask to be permitted to address the senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF C. T. ORNER: Brothers, it has been moved and seconded that the resolution, as reported by the committee be adopted. I suggest a rising vote. The brothers who are in favor of that motion will rise to their feet. Those opposed will please rise. The resolution is adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, for myself and in behalf of my staff, I am very grateful for this kind acknowledgement.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

IN REFERENCE TO BROS. W. H. PHILLIPS, GEO. C. ATKINSON,
CHAS. A. SMILEDGE, JAS. A. KEOWN AND GEO. B.
McDAVITT.

IV. *Resolved*, "That in compliance with the unanimous request of Camp No. 1, Division of Massachusetts, endorsed and supported unanimously by said Division at its last annual Encampment, W. H. Phillips, George C. Atkinson, Charles A. Smiledge, Jas. A. Keown and Geo. B. McDavitt, who were in 1890 dishonorably discharged from the Order, be and the same are hereby permitted to make application for membership to said Camp No. 1, Division of Massachusetts, and said Camp is hereby empowered to act favorably on any and all of said applications, provided that their applications are accompanied with the receipt of the Division Adjutant of Massachusetts evidencing the payment to him of all monies now in their hands collected by them from the Lynn fire sufferers."

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I am requested by the Committee to make a little explanation of this matter. The facts of the case are these. These members that are asking to be restored were discharged from this Camp because they had formed a committee themselves to collect money to be appropriated for Sons of Veterans and Grand Army men who were sufferers in the Lynn fire. They were court martialed on the charge that they had disobeyed orders by going out and doing a thing which they were not directed to do by their superior officers. The money is in their hands amounting to some \$30 or \$40. It was at that time deposited in the bank. As soon as charges were preferred it was deposited in a bank and lays there today, and there is no taint on these gentlemen other than that they disobeyed orders. There is no charge that any money had been misappropriated in any way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the reading of

this report and the explanation connected therewith. What is your pleasure in regard to the same?

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, for the benefit of the brothers I will explain this so you will understand it. At the time Lynn was devastated by the great fire, Camp 1, of Lynn, Massachusetts—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not think this matter is yet before the house.

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Blaisdell, seconded by Brother McCrillis that this section of the report of the committee be adopted. Are there any remarks?

ALBERT C. BLAISDELL, of Massachusetts: Commander,—

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, just one word. If there is no one that desires any further explanation of this matter there is no need of consuming time. If anyone does not understand it and desires further information then I would suggest it is time enough to explain.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Encampment ready for the question? (Cries of "question," "question.") As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is unanimously carried.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO BE REPORTED TO G. A. R.

V. *Resolved*. "That the Commander of the respective Divisions and the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, report annually to the respective Department Commanders and the Commander-in-Chief respectively of the G. A. R., the amount of money expended annually for the relief fund for the benefit of the G. A. R. and S. of V. and others."

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee stand adopted. Are there any remarks? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. It is carried, and so ordered.

R. Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

PROFIT ON SUPPLIES NOT TO EXCEED 25 PER CENT.

VI. "Any Division, by vote at its annual Encampment, may charge a profit for all supplies, badges, and decorations of not more than 25 per cent. in excess of cost to the Division at National Headquarters."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have heard the reading of this section of the report. Brothers, what is your pleasure?

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move its adoption.

CLARENCE E. HOLMES, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted. Are there any remarks?

FRANCIS G. DREW, of Minnesota: Commander, I believe this is a matter that ought to be left to the Divisions. Some Divisions charge 100 per cent. profit, and have to do so. Others furnish these articles at cost. It depends on the financial condition of the Division.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to say to the brother that that is just what we are doing. We are letting each Division fix the per cent. that they see fit to charge. If they do not want to charge anything they need not do so. This Commandery does not direct that in any shape. It says that each Division may charge what it wants to. You must fix it by vote of your Division Encampment.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Does it not restrict it to 25 per cent?

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, it says not in excess of 25 per cent?

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, as I understand, under the present regulations the Division can charge 10 or 15 per cent. and this resolution simply increases the amount that they can charge, if they see fit.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This raises the amount that may be charged by Divisions.

W. B. McARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, I would be opposed to that for the present. At our Ninth Annual Encampment there were charges of 100 per cent. on all supplies with the exception of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations and badges and decorations, on which we had 25 per cent. On the original list of supplies it was 100 per cent. It makes very little difference because there are a great many of those supplies that do not cost over 40 or 60 or 75 cents, and 25 or 15 per cent. of that is not enough. A small quantity will last a Camp for years. It does not make very much difference to the Camps, but it assists the Division headquarters very much.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. Are there any further remarks upon this question? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is carried and so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

Brother Shaw Van continued the report as follows:

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO G. A. R AND W. R. C.

VII. "We deeply appreciate the past and present favors extended the Sons of Veterans by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps.

Mindful of the great debt of gratitude we are under to the saviours of our country, regardful of those privileges and interests which have been preserved, and will soon be bequeathed to us; we again pledge ourselves to be the *loyal sons* of our *loyal sires*, and that the principles for which we stand, Friendship, Charity and Loyalty, may be our only commendation for future and more widely extended consideration."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the committee on this measure; what is your pleasure?

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the adoption of the resolution.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. As many as are in favor of it will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

GOLD CROSS FOR PAST DIV. COMMANDER M. D. FRIEDMAN.

VIII. *Resolved*, "On account of the faithful and efficient services to the order of Past Colonel M. D. Friedman, of the Division of Alabama and Ten-

nessee, and at the request of said Division, that the Golden Cross of the Order be awarded to Past Colonel Friedman, the Division to pay the cost of the same."

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be adopted. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It is carried and so ordered.

Brother Shaw Van continued the reading of the report as follows:

IN REFERENCE TO ORGANIZATIONS SIMILAR TO THE W. R. C.

IX. *Resolved*, "That the Sons of Veterans hail with delight the organization of any and all these societies which do and may hereafter occupy the same relation to our Camps, now sustained by the Women's Relief Corps to the Grand Army of the Republic. That we hereby express our sincere thanks for the helpful service rendered by woman, in our efforts to 'keep green the memory' of those both living and dead, who made the existence of our Order possible."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the reading of this section.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move its adoption.

C. J. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee be adopted. Any remarks? All those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. It is carried and so ordered.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, that concludes the regular report of the committee; all of which is respectfully submitted in F. C. and L. and signed by the members of the committee. Now here are two matters which the committee have decided to submit to the Commandery.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do I understand that the regular report of the committee is now concluded.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, Yes, sir.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then I understand there are additional matters which the committee desires to bring up.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Yes, sir, Commander, that the committee would not act upon; that they desire to present here.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Proceed.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, here is a matter which they present for consideration of the Commandery.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE WHILE ON PARADE.

Resolved, "That all parades of members of the order shall be conducted under military discipline."

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I move you that that Resolution be not adopted.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I move that the resolution be adopted.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion to adopt the resolution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by brother Milham, of Minne-

sota, and seconded by brother Bowen, of Rhode Island, that this resolution be adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief. Are there any remarks?

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask what disposition will be made of Camps who have not been subject to any military training. We have scattered over our country a great many Camps of that kind. Would the adoption of this resolution have the effect to deprive them of taking part in any military parade, simply because they have been so unfortunate as not to have any one give them military training? It does injustice to a great many Camps to deprive them of this privilege.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I only want to say that I am very sorry to have the brother make the admission.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I desire to call the brother to order—if he will wait a moment I will present him with a badge.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will proceed in order.

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I am sorry to hear a brother state that there are so many Camps in the Order not able to perform the ordinary marching evolutions in a military way. I have heard savage criticism from the members of the G. A. R. on this subject. It hurts us more in the estimation in the Grand Army of the Republic than anything else. We pretend to be sons of soldiers. If there are any Camps in this Order who are not able to march and form company, I think it is high time they were learning how. I think it is very necessary and of great advantage to have military drill, and I think this resolution is necessary in order to give the officers of Camps some military authority.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I only want to inquire from the authors of this resolution why they do not interject into that resolution that in all parades members shall wear the uniform of the Order—if they want to make it a military parade. (Applause.)

FRED G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, I want to state to the members of this Commandery that we have in Kentucky a hard row to hoe. There are several mountaineers back in the interior of the state who belong to this Order that have to ride twenty or thirty miles to a meeting of the Camp, and it is hard work to hold the Order together. Do you suppose they can attend weekly or monthly meetings for the purpose of drill? They cannot. And there are several along the river as well as back in the state, members of the Order who have to go a long distance to attend Camp. I am not in favor of compelling them to stay out of any parade because they cannot drill. I do not think it is right. I think it ought to be left to the Divisions or the Camps themselves. If they can turn out and make a military display let them do it. Those who cannot should not be kept penned up in their Camp rooms, when they desire to turn out, simply because they cannot march with martial step.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I would like to inquire as to the scope of this resolution, if it should be passed and be enforced, just what will it mean in its application? I ask that question of the author of the resolution.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: I think the resolution was presented to the Committee by William M. P. Bowen, Commander of the Rhode Island Division.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, if the adoption of this resolution means that Sons of Veterans are to be excluded from parading as such because they are not subject to military discipline, or not wearing a uniform. I shall oppose it. In the Alabama and Tennessee Divisions there are thous-

ands of Sons of Veterans who cannot conform to the strict requirements of military rules and regulations by reason of their isolation from cities and want of opportunity, such as other Sons of Veterans have who live in the cities and smaller towns. Now, if it means by an iron clad rule they are not to be permitted to parade unless they are uniformed and under strict military discipline I shall oppose the resolution.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would also like to be clear upon this subject. We have a resolution, or an understanding, in our Order that there is a certain regulation uniform of the Order and that there is a certain regulation for the military rank. Now the question comes what does this thing mean? Does it mean that the military rank shall be the only ones allowed to parade, or does it mean that brothers must wear the regulation uniform of the Order? There is a great deal of diversity in shape and form and size of uniforms worn here. Now what standard are we going by? There is the regulation of the Constitution that is ignored throughout the Divisions, and now we are going to put another regulation here that is going to be ignored just as much. I cannot see any force, or any use in the resolution as far as it goes. I would like to have a clear understanding of the entire scope of this resolution, what it is intended to do, if the author will inform us.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I am simply saying that the purpose and intent of the resolution is that in parades the commanding officers of Divisions and the Camps will have an opportunity to see that the parades are conducted in proper manner. Nothing is said about uniforms whatever. It simply says that the ordinary marching movements, such as are ordinarily executed, are to be carried out, and that our Division and Camp officers will have some authority in the matter, such as they do not now possess.

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, I want to ask what about Decoration Day. Certainly there should not be any—

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I believe I have the floor. Not a single word is said in that resolution about uniforms. It simply gives to the commanding officer power to say to one man "Go here" and to another "Go there" as his duties direct him to do. Nothing now exists in our Constitution, Rules and Regulations allowing anything of that kind. In our own Division we have given that authority to our officers, but we desire to have it given generally by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I want to suggest, respectfully, to the brother that I believe the commanding officers of Camps and Divisions, or any other body of Sons of Veterans, who are in command of their respective bodies when they turn out as such, have the very authority he speaks of; and I do not see the necessity of putting anything else in the Constitution to cover that point. If they are in command of the Camp they certainly have command of that Camp, on the street as well as they have in the Camp room.

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, I think the resolution of my brother from Rhode Island is entirely out of place. If he could suggest something that would compel the different Camps and Divisions to adopt the regulation uniform of the Order I should vote for it; otherwise I hope it will be voted down.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion to adopt the resolution reported by the

committee without recommendation will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. It seems to be lost. It is lost.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the other matter which the committee decided to bring before the Commandery is as follows:

CASE OF WALTER S. PAYNE.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, S. of V., U. S. A.:

WHEREAS, at the annual Encampment of the Division of Ohio a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the delegates from that Division to this National Encampment to use all honorable means to have this National body restore to our brother General, Walter S. Payne, his past rank as Commander-in-Chief. Therefore be it

Resolved, "That, in as much as the Committee or Court Martial which investigated this case at Minneapolis when it was heard on appeal, reported to that said National Encampment at Minneapolis that 'the individual opinion of the Committee was unanimously that Brother Payne was not guilty.'" We ask that Brother Payne's past rank be restored to him.

The Committee decided to submit this matter to the consideration of the Commandery-in-Chief without recommendation.

THE PAYNE RESOLUTION NOT IN ORDER.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, will you hear the Commander-in-Chief for a moment?

(Cries of "Hear him," "Hear him.")

The Chair is thoroughly acquainted with the status from beginning to end of the unfortunate case of Brother Walter S. Payne. I was present in the St. Joe Encampment at the time when the matter was brought up and acted upon in that Encampment, and I remember at that time there was a clear agreement entered into directly between Brother Walter S. Payne and the Commandery-in-Chief to the effect that if the Commandery-in-Chief, then in session at St. Joe would set aside the findings of the Payne Court Martial, which the Encampment at Paterson had refused to do, and give Brother Payne another hearing before a new court martial to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to be elected at St. Joe, Brother Payne upon his part would abide by and accept the decision of the court martial as the ultimate and final action of the Commandery-in-Chief in the case. This is the absolute and actual condition. This is the state of the case; and because of this agreement and because of the moral obligation resting upon both parties entering into it, I as Commander-in-Chief will rule that it was then positively and permanently disposed of, and therefore can not come properly before this Encampment.

This is the decision of the Chair. (Applause.)

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio, Commander, may I ask you to refer to the record to prove any such statement. I state most emphatically there was no such agreement.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair has so decided. There are plenty of brothers here who will verify the statement of the Chair.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander may I ask that the record be referred to. If there was such an agreement it will be of record. I state again positively that there was no such agreement.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother takes issue with the Chair. The Chair has made all the statement it desires to make, and has made its decision.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, do I thoroughly understand the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, that the matter of Brother Walter S. Payne cannot be considered at this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It cannot be unless the decision of the Chair is overruled by the Encampment. Unless some brother desires to appeal from the decision of the Chair there is nothing before the house. Does this conclude the report of the Committee on Resolutions?

DECISION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF APPEALED FROM.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, in order that this matter may be brought before the Commandery and as the Commander-in-Chief has said that the only way it can now be brought before the Commandery is to appeal from his decision, I therefore appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the decision of the Chair has been appealed from. The question now is shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of this Encampment?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief, brothers of the Commandery, the ground upon which I base my appeal is, that no matter what the action of the Commandery-in-Chief may have been six or eight or ten years ago, this Commandery-in-Chief at the present time is the supreme body and can do or undo anything it has done in the past; and for that reason any matter that is presented to the Commandery-in-Chief in proper form can be considered by the Commandery. This matter comes up in the form of a resolution that the Committee on Resolutions has reported back to us without recommendation, and I claim that it is now properly before the Commandery-in-Chief for consideration.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks upon the appeal?

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I believe that I am about as familiar with this case as any other man, having been associated with Brother Payne from the very first inception of this organization and I certify—

C. F. SARGENT, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

C. F. SARGENT, of Massachusetts: Commander, my point of order is that the case of Brother Payne is not to be discussed on an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The brother will confine himself to a discussion of the appeal.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I simply wish to say that if injustice has been done Brother Payne who is not only a brother but who is also a comrade of the G. A. R., for which we profess to have such high respect, I think it would be a great deal better to reverse an unjust decision than to refuse to consider it on the ground stated by the Commander-in-Chief in his ruling. I believe no matter what the action of a previous Commandery-in-Chief may have been, that each succeeding Commandery-in-Chief has full power to act on any question; and particularly when injustice has been done, as I believe injustice has been done Comrade Payne.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks upon the question of the appeal? Brothers, I excused the Adjutant General a moment ago to get the record and for that reason cannot put the question until he returns.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander-in-Chief, I feel with

Brother Reed and with a great many others that a great injustice has been done to General Payne, and that it is due us as honorable men to right the wrong. I have never had an opportunity, not having been a member of the Commandery at either St. Joseph or Minneapolis—

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, if Brother Penniman will yield to me for a moment—I have the honor to announce the presence of General Charles F. Griffin, of Indiana, Past Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Brother Penniman give way just a moment that we may welcome Brother Griffin?

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I yield with pleasure.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, to many of you this is a new face. I regret it exceedingly; but our worthy Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin has been detained by some unavoidable circumstances at the time of our Encampments and has been unable to be with us. It is with great pleasure that we receive him today, and I believe this Encampment will be very grateful to him for some expression of his pleasure in being with you. Will you hear him? (Cries of "hear him," "hear him.")

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander and brothers, I am not certain whether I am to accept the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief as a compliment or not. He says he regrets exceedingly—but whether it is my presence or my face I am not sure. (Laughter.) There are some of us who need to look old and some of us who need to renew our youth. I have chosen the latter, that is all, and have simply unmasked.

This is not a time for speech making Mr. Commander. I recognize the fact that you have before you much important business yet to be accomplished, not the least of which is the selection of your officers to lead the Order for another year from among a list of brothers, any one of whom is worthy to be the proud son of a Union soldier. I desire only to say that I thank you for this cordial reception. I congratulate the Order that it is now an accomplished fact, and that it has a mission to fulfill; I feel confident and proud of the fact that it is to go down in history and fill its place among the noblest, grandest, most unselfish and patriotic orders of the world. (Applause.)

I am delighted to look again into the faces of so many of my brothers of the Order, many of whom I learned to love, and that pleasure, brothers, is tinged only with one painful recollection, and that the fact that the brother, the distinguished Past Commander, upon whose breast I had the honor to place the badge of office as my last official act, is absent today, and his place remains unfilled.

I thank you Commander and brothers and shall hope to see you all today. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Penniman of Massachusetts will continue his remarks on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander I shall vote for re-opening this case if it may be termed that way, because I want to have on the record my vote and my conviction that an injustice has been done to one of the worthiest members of our organization, to a man who has honored the Sons of Veterans more than we as an organization have honored him. I have nothing further to say.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further remarks upon the question of the appeal from the decision of the Chair?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, it was not my purpose to make any remarks upon this question now under discussion, but it does seem to me brothers that the ruling of the Chair in all fairness to ourselves, in all fairness to our Order, should be sustained. We owe quite as much a duty to be true to ourselves as we do to be charitable to any one member, because the man who is not true to himself and to his own obligation cannot be expected to be true to any one else.

In order that the brothers who are not familiar with the facts surrounding the case may be placed in a position to understand the ruling of the Chair that its consideration is now out of order, let me call your attention to the particular circumstances upon which the Chair bases his ruling.

After the court-martial of Brother Payne, after the hearing at Paterson of the appeal, when the appeal was disallowed, Brother Payne came to the next Encampment at St. Joe—this is a great deal like ancient history, brothers, and those of you who have had any legal experience will understand that there is always in all courts of law some limit to the power of appeal. You cannot appeal every month or every year if you so desire.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, as I understand it, Brother Weeks has got the record. He has risen to read the record. We are not trying this case over again and we do not need to review all of the case. We want the record as to that matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Weeks will confine himself to the question of the appeal.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I have not announced my intention to read the record. I have not announced my intention to make any statement of the facts in this case; but I know of no reason why in this discussion of the right of this Commandery and the duty of this Commandery to sustain the Chair, one member of the Commandery should get up and challenge an assertion of the Chair and then attempt to throttle a reference to the record. (Applause).

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander my point of order is that an appeal from the decision of the Chair is not debatable; that the brother making the appeal states the ground of appeal and then the presiding officer may reply, if he desires to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is not well taken; the appeal is debatable.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I rise to a question of information. I would like to ask this, that the privilege be given Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks to make an explanation of this case, as he can, for the information of members of this Commandery who are not conversant with the facts, that we may vote intelligently upon this subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the Chair cannot give Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks any such privilege. Such a statement or explanation would be out of order. He must confine himself to the question of the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I do not desire any such special privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have made a statement of exactly the conditions and facts and have made a decision. That decision has been appealed from, and Brother Weeks is simply stating--I do not know what he is getting at--his side of the case. He is talking to the appeal. Will you hear him considerately, quietly and patiently?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I was endeavoring to state that the appeal had been disallowed at Paterson and application was made at St. Joseph, the ensuing encampment, which was three years ago, for the reopening of the case and the granting of a new trial. Upon that application then made in the city of St. Joseph at the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the party aggrieved or claimed to be aggrieved, Brother Payne, was present and then and there represented on the floor by Brother McDowell, of New Jersey, and after a resolution had been introduced declaring the former proceedings irregular and granting a new trial, objection was made to that portion of the resolution which stated that the former proceedings were irregular, and the record shows that Brother Payne said

"Strike it out." I will consent that it may be stricken out.

And the resolution was finally adopted to read simply as follows:

Resolved, by this Encampment, That the proceedings of the Walter S. Payne court-martial be set aside, and he be granted a new trial."

Then Colonel J. B. Maccabe addressed the Chair as follows:

"Commander, I want to know, before this resolution is passed, if the friends of General Payne are going to abide by the results of this new court-martial, if General Payne shall be found guilty, and shall be thrown out of the Order forever?"

And some member said "Yes, sir." Then Brother Maccabe repeated his inquiry as follows:

"Is General Payne perfectly willing to stand the consequences and the result of this new court-martial, and go out of the Order forever if that is the finding of the court-martial?"

And W. O. McDowell, of New Jersey, while Walter S. Payne, of Ohio, was sitting upon the floor of that encampment and during that very debate, less than two minutes before had spoken on the same question and submitted to a portion of the resolution being stricken out, W. O. McDowell said,

"The General has said he would."

W. O. McDowell said that in the presence and in the hearing, and I assert without fear of contradiction, with the consent and approval of Walter S. Payne who sat silent and allowed it to be done. Colonel Maccabe then said.

"Then will it not be in order to reconsider the proceedings had at Paterson in order to leave the whole subject matter open? I move, therefore, that the proceedings had at Paterson be incorporated in the resolution and also set aside."

A new trial was granted, a new court was appointed, new findings were rendered and a sentence imposed. When that matter came up upon an appeal following this second trial of the case, General Payne was heard, through a prominent attorney, one of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, whom he retained as counsel; as counsel for Payne he appeared before the Minneapolis Encampment and argued the case, and the question was then and there settled with Brother Payne upon the floor of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Past Commander-in-Chief's time has

expired. Is there unanimous consent that he may proceed? (Cries of "consent," "consent.")

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I have nothing further to say.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers will you listen to the Chair? The Chair has a right to discuss an appeal taken from its decision. ("Consent," consent.)

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege. I simply state that Brother McDowell was never employed by me as an attorney, or in any other capacity, or authorized to speak for me in that Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers of the Encampment, I believe there is not a member here who has toiled with me through all the ups and downs, the toils and discomforts, the victories and successes of our Order, who will doubt my honesty. I do not believe there is a brother present today, I do not believe there is one in the Order who knows the Chair, that believes I would willingly or wilfully do an injustice to any brother of the Order. Brothers, in an official capacity, standing before you as the head of the Order, I stated the case not from any personal prejudice, not because I love a man or fear an enemy, but I stated the case because of the official responsibility resting upon me. When this case came up in the form of this resolution I gave to you the exact facts, as more than 50 brothers, if they could be here today, would testify: and my honor has been impugned, it has been questioned whether I have been telling the truth. The record sustains what I have said, and I ask you as brothers to stand by a man who believes he is right, who knows he is right. The facts have nothing to do with this. The agreement was there had, just as the Chair stated it. Without any love for Brother Walter S. Payne, without any fear of him, without any of these extraneous influences surrounding it, this is a question of appeal from my decision and I am right and I ask you to sustain me on the merits of my statement and my decision. That is all I have to say.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I do not want any member of this Commandery-in-Chief to understand that any representative from the Division of Ohio in appealing from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief on a point of parliamentary law is impugning his honesty, or his truthfulness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What I said was not with reference to you.

E. H. ARCHER of Ohio: Commander, the only matter as I understand it at present before this Commandery-in-Chief is a question of law as to whether the decision of the Commander-in-Chief shall stand, or whether it shall not stand.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I was right in my statement, and Brother Payne insisted that no such agreement had been made.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, feeling ought never to usurp the place of judgment. (Cries of "That is right,") Coolness and calmness and deliberation should prevail in legislative bodies. I am not here to champion the cause of Brother Payne, or anyone, but I am in favor of transacting business in a business way. Any brother who believes that the decision of the presiding officer is wrong has a right to appeal from that decision and state his reasons for doing so. I have done that. I believe that this Commandery-in-Chief has the same power to undo what the Ninth Commandery-in-Chief has done as that the 70th General Assembly of the State of Ohio has a right to

repeal the action of the second or 40th Ohio General Assembly. And it is that point that is now before this Commandery. It is not a question of sentiment or feeling that exists between any of the brothers in the relation to the Payne matter, and I hope brothers that you will not establish this precedent that a Commander can by his decision prevent any matter which has been acted upon by a previous Commandery-in-Chief being brought before the Commandery-in-Chief that is then in session. It would be a dangerous precedent, a very dangerous precedent. So would it be if that was a precedent of our State and National Courts, that are after a case has once been decided the power that decides it could never hear a case of similar character again. I do not want to take your time. I have got sense enough to know when I have said enough, and I believe you will not vote on this question from the sentimental standpoint, but vote upon it from a legal standpoint.

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I of course have the greatest respect for the judgment and the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief. I dislike to be placed in the attitude of appealing from his decision. I believe the decision that you have taken, in the face of history is correct, so far as the history of the matter is concerned; but there is something that is more important than the history of this case, and I hope that this case can be reopened whether by the overruling of your decision, or by some other method, I care not what; but to take the position at this time that the case cannot be opened would be something that would result disastrously to this organization. We see that illustrated every day. We amended the Constitution yesterday. It was not this Encampment that created that Constitution, but it was a preceding Encampment of this body. We did not stop to question yesterday whether or not we had created this thing, or what Encampment had passed this law. That never entered into the discussion, or into the proceedings of this Encampment yesterday. The only question was what was the amendment, or what was the new law to be enacted by this legislative body. We admit by implication, and if you please by right, that this Encampment had the power and the authority to do that, now in the light of that, in the face of what we have done not only at this Encampment but at all preceding Encampments. I cannot see why you want to apply this iron clad, rigid rule, and not allow the reopening of the case because it has been acted upon by a previous Commandery-in-Chief.

It is true, as my good brother, the Past Commander-in-Chief, has said, that in criminal courts there is a limit to appeals. I suggest to the brother that perhaps in some instances, maybe in this, it would be better to apply the motto of our organization than the solid rules of law that govern the trials of persons accused of crimes. I hope, brothers, that in justice to the person who is vitally connected with this question, this case may be reopened and settled definitely; if this good brother or if this individual has any rights in this Encampment at all, he is entitled to his past rank or he is not entitled to pass that door.

ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I move the previous question.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I also second the motion.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I also second the motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question is moved by Brother Cutter, of Illinois, and seconded by Brothers Spackman and McCrillis of Illinois, and Harrington, of Kansas.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a question of information.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: State it.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my question of information is as to how we are going to settle this matter definitely, as the brother suggests, if we reopen it at every encampment; I want to know how that can be done.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to know if the decision of the Chair is not sustained if that will necessarily reopen the question?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair understands that it will.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I do not so understand it. Does the Chair understand the resolution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Read the resolution.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the resolution is as follows:

To the Commandery-in-Chief S. V. U. S. A.

WHEREAS, At the annual Encampment of the Division of Ohio a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the delegates from that Division to this National Encampment to use all honorable means to have the national body restore to our brother, General Walter S. Payne, his past rank as Commander-in-Chief, therefore be it

Resolved, "That inasmuch as the Committee or Court Commission who investigated this case at Minneapolis when it was heard on appeal, reported to that said National Encampment at Minneapolis that 'The individual opinion of the committee was unanimously that Brother Payne was not guilty.' We ask that Brother Payne's past rank be restored to him."

It simply asks that Brother Payne's past rank be restored to him. That is all there is in it. There is no opening up of that case at all, and that case is not here for discussion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair decided that this matter was not before the Encampment properly. An appeal was taken and upon that appeal the previous question has been moved and seconded by two brothers from different divisions. The question is shall the main question be now put? All those in favor of the motion for the previous question will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried. The question now is upon the appeal. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Encampment? Upon that I will call for a division. Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will rise and stand until counted. Be seated. Those in favor of sustaining the appeal from the decision of the Chair will rise and stand until counted. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the vote stands 70 in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair; 42 in favor of sustaining the appeal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have voted to sustain the decision of the Chair. Does this finish the report of the committee on resolutions?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the last resolution reported by the committee without recommendation be adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is not in order. Brothers you have heard the report of the committee on resolutions. What is your pleasure?

N. C. UPHAM, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the report of the committee be adopted.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, before the report of that committee is adopted as a whole, we have a resolution prepared by the Ohio delegation and unanimously endorsed by it, and if it is not introduced in time to be referred during the early sessions of the Encampment we should like to present it now, before that committee is discharged and have it referred to them for immediate action.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It may be referred to the committee without reading if it is the pleasure of the Encampment. And we can adopt the partial report of the committee, as far as it has been made.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Division of Pennsylvania at their recent Encampment voted—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The business before the Encampment is action upon the report of the committee as far as submitted.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I move the report of the committee be adopted so far as read and concurred in.

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indianan: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Hurlbut, of Illinois, and seconded by Brother McGuire, of Indiana, that the report of the committee as submitted be concurred in and accepted. Are there any remarks?

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander: The committee on resolutions reported that resolution to the Encampment without recommendation, and no action has been taken on that resolution. I move that the resolution be re-committed to the committee with the recommendation that it be adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is not in order. That resolution was ruled out of order by the Chair and the Chair has been sustained in that decision. It was not in order and that disposes of it for this Encampment.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I do not understand that you can rule out of order a part of the report of the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have not ruled the report of the committee out of order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, have you not now ruled the report of the committee out of order in ruling out of order my motion to recommit the resolution reported without recommendation.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that there is a motion before this Encampment and the brother is not speaking to the motion. He cannot make a second motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. Brothers, you have heard the motion to accept the partial report of the Committee on Resolutions which has been concurred in. Are you ready for the question?

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, is there any recommendation of the committee touching that resolution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is not. Are there any further remarks upon the question of concurring in and adopting the report of the Committee on Resolutions as far as submitted? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the motion stands adopted.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask information of the

Committee on Resolutions concerning a resolution that was adopted by the Division of Pennsylvania relative to conferring the gold cross upon Brothers Russell and Wagner of that Division. I do not remember that the committee reported one way or the other or refused to report, or have acted in any manner. I would like to know the situation in regard to that resolution from Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They make no recommendation. The next business in order will be the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I should like to inquire whether it is the purpose of the Committee on Resolutions, that committee not yet being discharged, to report upon these resolutions from the Division of Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I cannot answer for these committees. Is the Chairman of the committee or any member of it present?

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, the committee is in session outside now.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do you know the purpose of this committee with reference to these resolutions?

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, we have one more resolution to consider.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Commander, there are several resolutions from the Division of Pennsylvania that went before this committee. I want to state that there is another one that --

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I presume there are a great many others that they have considered and have not brought before the Encampment. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. This is one of the most important committees we have, and I trust, brothers, you will give this report careful attention. Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, chairman of the committee, will proceed with the report.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move you that the report of this committee be acted upon recommendation by recommendation, and that the Chairman of the committee be requested to give us such information in regard to the several recommendations as may be necessary in order to enable us to vote intelligently upon them.

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. As many as are in favor of it will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, began the reading of the report as follows:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 15, 1893.

To the officers and brothers of the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

BROTHERS—"Your Committee on Officers' Reports and Distribution of Work respectfully reports as follows:

"The communications from the several Divisions and Camps were distributed to the several committees to which they properly belonged.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

ON REPORT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Your committee desires to especially commend the business-like report of General Hall and the directness with which he submits to the review of the Encampment the condition of the Order, his important official acts, and the urgent needs which require action from this Encampment. The economic administration of the affairs of the Order, so manifest in the work of himself and staff, will receive an appreciative response from every brother in the Order, and will prove a worthy example to all of his successors.

Of his several suggestions and recommendations, disposition has been made as follows:

CUSTODY OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF PROPERTY.

Recommendation No. 1. "I therefore recommend that Secs. 4 and 6, of Art. V., Chap. IV., Commandery Constitution, be so amended as to make the Commander-in-Chief the custodian of so much of the property of the Commander-in-Chief as of necessity belongs to the Adjutant General's and Commander-in-Chief's departments, and requiring the Commander-in-Chief to receipt in the cash book to the Adjutant General for monies received for charter fees and per capita tax, and make monthly settlements with the Quartermaster General.

Assigned to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations."

CHARTER OF DIVISION OF FLORIDA REVOKED.

Recommendation No. 2. "I therefore recommend that the charter of the Division of Florida be revoked, and that John A. Logan, Camp No. 3, Key West, Florida, be attached to the Division of Alabama and Tennessee for jurisdictional purposes." Approved.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I move the report of the committee in this particular be concurred in.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by brother McCrillis, of Illinois, seconded by Brother Kinney, of New York, that the report of the Committee on Officers' Report in regard to this recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief be concurred in. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be, and is carried.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

IN REGARD TO REVISION AND CONTINUATION OF BLUE BOOK.

Recommendation No. 3. "I therefore recommend that the blue book be revised by the succeeding administration, all rulings therein not applicable under our present laws be stricken out, and all approved decisions to the present time be incorporated, and each succeeding Commander-in-Chief be required to index his decisions in conformity with the blue book, so that they may be supplemental thereto."

"Approved, if in the opinion of the Council-in-Chief the condition of the finances of the Commandery-in-Chief warrant the expense."

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTIEN: Commander, I move we take these matters by consent unless there is objection.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the recom-

mendations of the Committee on Officers' Reports be concurred in without formal motion unless there is objection. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion seems to be, and is carried. Is there any objection to this section of the report of the committee? The Chair hears none and the recommendation of the committee is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

IN REGARD TO BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Recommendation No. 4. "I therefore recommend that Art. III., Chap. IV., Commandery Constitution, be changed throughout to provide for biennial instead of annual meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief."

Assigned to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there objection to this section of the report of the committee? The Chair hears none and it is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott proceeded with the reading of the report as follows:

IN REGARD TO SEMI-ANNUAL INSTEAD OF QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Recommendation No. 5. "I therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to provide for semi-annual instead of quarterly reports; the last quarterly report to be made for the quarter ending June 30, 1891, the first semi-annual report to be made for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1895.

Assigned to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The action of the committee on this recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief is concurred in unless there be objection. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

CONCERNING REPORTS OF DIVISION OFFICERS.

"The committee approves of the ruling of General Order No. 6, Series of 1893, concerning legality of Art. IV., Chap. V., Rules and Regulations in the matter of delinquency of Divisions for forwarding the same.

That ruling is as follows:

I ruled in General Order No. 6, that the reports of these officers came legally under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. IV., Chap. V., Rules and Regulations; and Divisions delinquent in these reports would be deprived of representation in this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. Division officials are too lax in these departments. Statistics of vital importance to the Order can only be gathered through these officials' reports to the Commandery, and I ask your emphatic approval of my ruling on this topic, that my successor may be enabled to enforce this reasonable rule, and the reports of these officials be thus made an accurate transcript of conditions existing in every Division in the Order."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That ruling is because of the ambiguity of the Constitution. Is there objection to concurrence in the report of the committee. If not the report of the committee will be concurred in. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

PUBLICATION AND INDEXING OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF PROCEEDINGS.

Recommendation No. 6. "I therefore recommend that 3000 copies of the

proceedings of this meeting be published, under the direction of the retiring administration, and that they be distributed to all members of the Commandery-in-Chief and through the regular channels to Camps."

Approved, and further recommended that the same be indexed."

The latter recommendation is in compliance with a request from the Division of Rhode Island which will come up later.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOBENSTIEN: Commander, I believe I shall have to object to that on the score of expense. It is going to increase the expense of publishing the proceedings much more than, in all probability, is anticipated by this committee, and rather than discuss the matter, and in order to bring it properly before this Encampment I move that such portion of the recommendation of the committee as refers to indexing the proceedings be stricken out; and that the remainder of the recommendation be concurred in.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee on the sixth recommendation in the report of the Commander-in-Chief be concurred in, except in so far as the committee recommend the indexing of the proceedings; which recommendation in regard to indexing it is moved be stricken out. Are there any remarks.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I desire to say that the resolution was presented after long experience with the difficulty of finding anything in our proceedings. It is like hunting for a needle in a hay stack. An ordinary index is not so expensive, and certainly there is no book published at the present time, of any size that does not have an index. What would we think of our Constitution Rules and Regulations, for example, if there was no index? It is true that index is not perfect, but it is a great advantage. It would only take a few pages of printed matter and cost very little to make sufficient index to our proceedings, and it would certainly be worth all it would cost. To find anything in the printed report now a brother has to read through the whole book.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion of the Quartermaster General. If for no other reason than for the one that the brother refers to, that the absence of an index requires a brother wishing to find anything to read through the report of the proceedings of the Commandery-in-Chief. I think it is a good thing for the brothers to look through the whole outfit. I think for that reason alone it is a very good thing to discard the index. Four-fifths of the members of the Order do not know what goes on in this Commandery-in-Chief. The book of proceedings is received from national headquarters and is shelved after it is received by the Camps, and at the expiration of six months you can pick it up and write your name on the dust on the cover. Anything that will make the members give it more attention is to be encouraged.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I desire to make a few remarks—very briefly. In the preparation of the recent reports the various subjects before the Commandery have been so classified and sub-headed by the official stenographer that any particular item can be readily found. The reports of the committees and the action of the Commandery on the reports of the committees, etc., is under a separate head, and it is a very easy matter, in the shape in which the proceedings are now prepared and submitted, to find anything you want.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there are no further remarks the question is on the motion of the Quartermaster General to strike out the recommenda-

tion of the committee in regard to indexing the proceedings, and approve the action of the committee in other respects. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee adopted with the exception of the recommendation in regard to indexing.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

IN MEMORY OF PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LELAND J. WEBB.

Recommendation No. 7. "I recommend that a page in the journal of proceedings of this Encampment be set aside for the record of his services to the Order, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence to the afflicted family and that during some portion of the session of this Encampment, a memorial service in his honor be held."

This recommendation is approved. It was expected that the committee on Resolutions would present something on this subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection the report of the committee on this recommendation will be concurred in. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

"Of the forty-seven decisions submitted by General Hall, all except Nos. 10, 23, 32 and 41 have met the approval of the committee."

RIGHT OF A CAMP TO REMOVE FROM ONE TOWN TO ANOTHER INSIDE THE DIVISION.

In regard to No. 10 we find that the point involved had been passed upon by General Weeks and reported to the Helena Encampment. In his decision General Weeks held that a Camp could remove from one town to another within the same Division provided a majority of its members voted so to do, and it should procure a new charter with the change of location indicated. We believe the decision of General Weeks should stand.

This was the decision of General Hall. He stated that he made the decision under the belief that there had been no previous decision made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee has stated my opinion. The Blue Book prepared by my worthy predecessor of the decisions is absolutely a useless arrangement because we cannot find any subject therein. It is almost impossible, as I said in my report, for the Commander-in-Chief, out of the hundreds of decisions that have been made, to find any particular case, or every decision that has been made, and for that reason I shall not take it hard if you overrule any decision I have made. So please consider it in the light of business, and not in any personal way. What is your pleasure in reference to this decision? Shall the report of this committee stand as the decision of this Encampment? (Cries of "consent," "consent.")

The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered. Proceed with the report.

RANK OF ASSISTANT Q. M. GENERAL AND ASS'T ADJUTANT GENERAL.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: In decision No. 23 we do not concur. And in that connection I will read decision No. 23 addressed to Geo. A. McMurtry, Ass't Q. M. General, Chicago, Ills., which is as follows:

HILLSDALE, MICH., Dec. 23, 1893.

Geo. A. McMurtry, Assistant Quartermaster General, Chicago, Ill,

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Reply to your inquiry of the 14th inst. has been delayed owing to my desire to make careful search upon the subject of

rank for your office. No ruling on this subject has ever been made, or at least is of record in the headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, but taking the rules governing the U. S. Army as precedent, I will rule that your rank would be Colonel. No cap ornament has been devised, especially for Assistant Adjutant General or Assistant Quartermaster General.

Sincerely yours in F. C. and L.,

MARVIN E. HALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

The committee report as follows:

"We do not concur in the decision of General Hall in No 23, as we can find no authority for such appointment. But recognizing the necessity for such an office, we recommend the creation of the same and the following amendments to the Constitution:

Amend subdivision first, Section 1, Article 2, Chapter 4, page 35, so that the same shall read as follows:

First, its own elective, etc., and Aides de Camp, Assistant Q. M. General, Assistant Inspector General, etc. The only words inserted are "Assistant Quartermaster General." Also:

Amend Section 5, Article 4, Chapter 4, page 39, to read as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief shall on his accession to the office, appoint an Adjutant General, an Inspector General, a Judge Advocate General, a Surgeon General, a Chaplain-in-Chief and an Assistant Quartermaster General, the last named with the rank of Colonel. The Commander-in-Chief, etc."

I will state that the Quartermaster General appeared before the Committee and stated the services that have been rendered and were liable to be required of the assistant in his office; and the assistant working without pay during the sickness of General Loebenstein for two or three weeks he rendered eminent service to the Order, no requisition laying in his office over four hours; and as the brother received no other pay it was thought that the Commandery-in-Chief ought to pay him at least with a little honor. (Laughter.) It is an economical thing to do anyway.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you will notice that this report of the committee is exactly in conformity with the decision of the Chair, they making the point only that the Commander-in-Chief had no authority to create this office. That is true. But I had at that time to take authority in my hands, as I did in several cases, as in the case of the failure to amend our Constitution relative to the separation of these two offices, and this was one of the points. Of course this decision ran in that direction. What will you do with the report of the committee?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: I would like to ask if you will insert there, "Assistant Adjutant General," as well as Assistant Quartermaster General, as that office is fully as important at times.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in, and the Constitution be amended in concurrence with the recommendation of the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: And with the provision for the Assistant Adjutant General as well? I suggest that that be inserted. It is quite an important office.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, the committee is in favor of that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then may that be considered a part of the recommendation of the committee?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The committee so agree, Commander.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, it ought to be understood whether or not these new officers, the Assistant Quartermaster General and the Assistant Adjutant General, are to have a voice and vote in the Commandery-in-Chief, or not.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They are not.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: The Commander-in-Chief is correct. It was not the intention to create any votes in the Encampment by the creation of these officers.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask whether the Constitution does not give the Commander-in-Chief the right to appoint, or detail anybody for any office.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief has the right to detail any brother for any service, but not to create and fill offices.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Would not appointment to the position of Assistant Quartermaster General be detailing that brother for that service.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it might be detailing him for that service, but it would give him no office, no rank.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, do I understand that in order to make a man help out the Order it is necessary to give him a title? Let me say that I was perfectly willing to serve as picket guard, or in any capacity, and I have yet to realize or learn that a man will render better service, if his heart throbs in unison with the Order, if he has a high sounding title, or wears shoulder straps.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Maccabe, will you allow the Commander-in-Chief to be heard?

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Most assuredly, Commander; I am not a Czar. (Laughter).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair is very grateful for this information. My Brother Maccabe, for your information let me state that this appointment was made so that it really might be the official act of the Commandery, and this recommendation follows in that line. My decision was in order to make all the actions of that officer absolutely official, so that there could be no break anywhere in the action of Commandery-in-Chief officers. It was not made as a matter of honor or titles, only incidentally.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Brother will state his point of order.

CHAS. KINNEY, of New York: Commander, my point of order is that there is a motion before the house.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question before the house is, shall the report of this committee stand adopted.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Will it not require a two-thirds vote to adopt this recommendation of the committee?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will. The Chair has so ruled.

CLARENCE E. HOLMES, of New York: Commander, I would like to enquire whether this will not be the only Colonel in the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think not. We have Colonels in the Sons of Veterans' Guards, as far as that is concerned.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, will it require a two-thirds vote of those present?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will require two-thirds of those present in the Commandery, not only of those who are here, but two-thirds of those who belong to this Commandery, who have been reported. This is absolutely an amendment to the Constitution.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, in explanation, as a courtesy to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, this committee wishes to state that it would have referred this matter to that committee if that committee had not already been discharged when the matter came up before the Committee on Officers' Reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution will signify the same by rising and standing until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. As many as are opposed to this amendment will rise and stand until they are counted.

The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the vote stood 47 in favor of the proposition and 18 against it. There are 121 votes duly accredited to this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The recommendation is not adopted, not having received a two-thirds vote of all the members present and entitled to vote in this Encampment. Proceed with the reading of the report.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Commander, the next section of the committee's report is in regard to decision No. 32 which is as follows:

RIGHTS OF PRO TEM STAFF OFFICERS.

HILLSDALE, MICH., March 1, 1893.

Captain John Redmond, Burlington, Kansas:

MY DEAR CAPTAIN—Questions you may be unable to decide should be referred to your Division Commander. If you desire to appeal from any decision he makes you may do so through your Division Commander to the Commander-in-Chief.

In this instance, however, I will answer your question. When one of the Division Commander's staff is absent and a brother who is not a delegate, alternate or past Captain, is appointed to fill vacancy during the Encampment, has such acting staff officer a vote in the Encampment? I answer:

A brother not an elector of the Division Encampment, cannot properly be appointed to a staff position *pro tem*. If a vacancy had been officially announced such brother might be regularly appointed and installed, and would then be clothed with an elector's powers and privileges, but a *pro tem* appointment would not carry with it any rights of an elector, hence he would have no right to participate actively by vote in any of the deliberations of the Encampment. Sincerely yours in F. C. and L.

MARVIN E. HALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

In regard to this decision the committee report:

"There would seem to be some ambiguity from the use of the word 'vacancy,' and we therefore recommend that the decision as it now stands be not approved, but that the construction of the law be declared to be that in the event of a vacancy in the staff of a Division Commander, caused by the death, resignation, or removal of an officer, a successor may be appointed and installed, and would therefore have all the privileges pertaining to such office. But that in case of the absence from a Division Encampment of a staff officer without action whereby he became deprived of his office—there being no va-

cancy—no appointment could be made except the appointment of a brother to serve in a temporary capacity, and such appointee would have no vote or privileges by virtue of such appointment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I am very grateful to the committee for this report. It was a very technical question for me to decide, one which the Constitution did not cover at all. I think the committee is right myself, and trust you will approve their report in this matter. Is there objection to the report of the committee on this subject? If not it stands approved. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: The committee do not concur in decision No. 41 of the Commander-in-Chief which is as follows:

RIGHTS OF PAST OFFICERS OF SUSPENDED CAMPS.

HILLSDALE, MICH., June 5, 1893.

Robert W. Wilson, Commanding Division of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—In reply to yours of the 3rd, membership in the Order is based upon Art. V., Chap. I., Constitution. Any member who cannot, or will not, prove eligibility must be dropped from the roll. He should never have been mustered.

Second—An honorable discharge granted an ineligible person who by any means obtained membership in our Order must be void and so declared by the Division Commander.

Third—A Camp suspended has no voice in any Division Encampment while so suspended, and this rule applies to every member on its rolls, whether Captain, Past Captain or delegate.

Fourth—The law presumes innocence until guilt is established. A brother resting under charges of court-martial retains all the rights and privileges he has ever enjoyed until convicted and sentenced.

Sincerely, in F. C. and L.,

MARVIN E. HALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

On that the committee report as follows:

We do not concur in the third clause of this Decision No. 41 in so far as it pertains to Past Captains. We do not believe that a brother should be deprived of any rights the Order confers upon him through the fault of a third person, and where he has no relief. We are of the opinion that a brother who presents evidence of good standing in his Camp, or who may hold an unexpired transfer card, is entitled to all the privileges conferred upon him by virtue of any past services he may have rendered the Order notwithstanding his Camp or Division may not be in good standing.

The reason for this ruling is evident. A Past officer can in no way compel his Captain to pay his per capita tax, although he himself may have paid his dues away in advance of the present time. A past Captain does not represent his Camp as a Camp in a Division, but simply represents himself by virtue of past service rendered the Order.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I ask, if, according to the resolution as reported by the committee, my Camp was suspended by the Commander-in-Chief, would I still have a right to vote?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You would, under the ruling of the committee.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I do not think that is right. If my Camp was suspended I do not think I would have any rights here at all.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: My decision is that a suspended Camp

waives all the rights of the Order and all the privileges belonging to it. It is a broad decision. The committee would reverse that decision, particularly on the question of the rights of Past Captains, alleging that the suspension of a Camp does not carry with it the suspension of a Past Captain.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move that the recommendation of the committee on this decision be not concurred in.

WILLIAM I. CARNES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Reed, of Pennsylvania, and seconded by Brother Carnes, that this section of the report of the committee be not concurred in. Are there any remarks.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I do not think we should concur in the report. A Past Captain only has a right on this floor by reason of his relationship to his Camp. If his Camp is suspended though perhaps it is not his fault that the Captain did not forward the per capita tax that does not help him. Suppose I am elected as a delegate to this Encampment. If for some reason or other my Camp is suspended I have just as good right to insist upon representing my Camp notwithstanding, and becoming a delegate in this convention, as the Past Captain of my Camp has. I stand in the same position he does toward this Encampment. To give the Past Captain a vote here and debar me would not be fair. If my Camp does not go on and pay its tax and do everything that it should do to avoid suspension then I believe we should have no votes in the National Encampment. It is a dangerous precedent to establish to give us votes in such a case. I believe we ought not to sustain the committee in its action on this decision.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, on behalf of the committee I want to ask how in God's world a past officer has any recourse. Take the case of myself for instance. I reside in a foreign country. My home is not in the United States and I come maybe 5,000 miles to attend the Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. As a matter of fact my dues are paid for five years in advance. Suppose my Camp is suspended through no fault of mine. I have paid my dues; I have discharged every obligation to the Order that the Constitution requires of me, and yet from the fact that my Camp, or some petty officer of that Camp, has run away with the funds or neglected to attend to his duty, I am deprived of the honors conferred upon me by the Order for years of service; and I have no relief. I say that is not right.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, in answer to Brother Abbott I will say that I think it is a well settled principle that a creature can never become greater than the creator, and on that line I do not believe that any brother who is a Past Captain or past anything else ought to have any rights in this body greater than the right of the body that created him, nor any rights at all unless the body which created him exists. No matter whether it is his duty or whose duty it is to keep the Camp in existence, I do not believe that we ought to establish the precedent that a brother can become a Past Captain and then become a foreigner, like our good brother from Honduras, and then if his Camp goes down come back to America and have the same rights and privileges that he would have if his Camp was in existence, when in fact it is not in existence. It is saying a thing that is not true, and for that reason I am opposed to the adoption of this recommendation of the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, will please assume the Chair. I promised the Ladies' Aid Society that I would vis-

it their body sometime this morning on quite an important question that has been referred to me, and if the Commandery will excuse me I will be obliged.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief assumed command.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, before General Hall leaves the room I would like to ask him a question. I would like to ask the Commander-in-Chief if, when I asked him the question last night if I would be entitled to a vote in this Encampment if my Division was suspended, I being in good standing, he did not reply: "Yes, so long as you are in good standing in your Camp?" I would like to ask him, before he retires, if he did not state that to me?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think I did. I think I recollect that I made that statement.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: That is your ruling?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not make rulings until a case comes before me. If a brother asks me a question, as Brother McCrillis did, I answer it according to my judgment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, that is just what I was going to ask—if this ruling in regard to Past Captains being entitled to votes in Division Encampment is to stand we must have the same rule in regard to Past Colonels of Divisions in this Encampment. I do not believe that it is just and right that Past Officers of Divisions which have been suspended, which have failed to make reports, which have failed to meet their obligations to the Commandery-in-Chief, should be entitled to a vote and voice in this Encampment. I do not think it is just and right to those Divisions who do meet all their obligations and I earnestly hope that this recommendation of the committee will not be concurred in. It will be a precedent that Past Division Commanders shall be entitled to a voice and seat in this Encampment, even if their Divisions have been suspended; and I should strenuously oppose the seating of such Division Commanders.

FRANK W. MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to continue just a few minutes upon the thought I brought out a minute ago. The Commander-in-Chief stated to me last night as he has stated here, and the Constitution bears him out, that as a Past Colonel of my Division, so long as I remain in good standing in my Camp, I am entitled to a seat and vote in this body. I wish to call your attention to Division Constitution, Chapter 3, Article 2, at the top of page 23, providing for the representation in Division Encampments.

Third—"All Past Camp Captains and all Past Camp Commanders who have served for a full term, or having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their respective Camps."

Brothers, the standing of the Camp is not in question. If the Past Captain is in good standing in that Camp, no matter what the status of that Camp may be, as respects the Order, that brother is protected by the Constitution itself. I can see no other construction to put upon it.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, if his Camp is suspended he is not in good standing. How is his standing as a Past Captain to be determined? What right have you to recognize credentials issued by the officers of a suspended Camp?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would reply that I have no credentials to this Encampment. All the credentials that I have are the re-

cords of the Commandery-in-Chief which declare that I am a Past Colonel of my Division. The records of the State would so declare in regard to Past Captains, and if he has a receipt for his dues to date from that Camp then it is proved beyond question that he is in good standing in the Order.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: One more question. Is it not a fact that a certificate showing that Colonel McCrillis is Past Commander of the Illinois Division, and was in good standing at the date of the certification by the installing officer, is on file with the Adjutant General?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I do not know.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Will Brother McCrillis allow me to ask General Abbott a question?

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would prefer to continue my remarks. I desire to say before continuing that I have no objection to answering that matter. It is a matter of record in the Commandery-in-Chief that I am a Past Colonel, and I have perhaps a receipt for my dues in my pocket. That is all that is necessary. I am not arguing the right or wrong in this case, but that the only way whereby you can debar a Past Captain in the Order from his privilege as a Past Captain is to correct the Constitution. It must come as an amendment to the Constitution which gives him an undeniable right to a seat in the State Encampment so long as he remains in good standing. The only way to prevent him from that is to move and adopt an amendment to this Constitution. That is the point. This comes up as a ruling of the Commander-in-Chief, and the ruling in my judgment was wrong because it was in conflict with the Constitution. Therefore, I am in favor of the recommendation of the committee because it proposes to right a wrong ruling made by the Commander-in-Chief.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I want to say in answer to Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott that if he is in South America and his Camp is disbanded that is one of the penalties he must endure in common with the rest of us if our Camps are disbanded. Replying to Past Commander McCrillis relative to the Constitutional provision that he is in good standing so long as he remains in good standing in his Camp I desire to suggest to him that when his Camp is suspended he is not in good standing in his Camp, because the Camp is not in official existence at that time, and consequently he belongs to no Camp.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I want to ask is it not a fact that a Camp is in existence just as long as its charter is not revoked?

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I would say "no," not in my opinion—it is not recognized. I want to say, if this ruling should be approved, that in a Division composed say of twenty Camps, eleven of which had been suspended, the Past Captains of those eleven Camps might attend the Division Encampment and defeat the entire legislation of that body. Coming there with the authority of Camps that had failed to pay their dues and had been suspended, they could defeat the desires and wishes of the representatives and Past Captains of the remaining nine Camps that had paid their dues and kept themselves in good standing. I claim that a camp that has been suspended is not in the organization at all.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on the motion to not concur in the report of the committee on this particular question. All in favor of the question will give the usual show of the order—that is, to sustain the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, if the report of the committee is not concurred in it unseats Past Captains of suspended Camps, and deprives them of voices and votes in the Division Encampments.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, does it not also unseat Past Colonels of suspended Divisions and Past Commanders-in-Chief and deprive them of votes in the Commandery-in-Chief? If my Camp is not in existence where do I get my authority to be a member of this Encampment?

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I would say that we obtain membership in this Encampment through our membership in the Camp.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Brothers, you understand the effect of the motion that has been made. All those in favor of the motion to not concur in the action of the committee will give their assent by the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The Chair is unable to decide. All those in favor of the motion will please rise to their feet and stand until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will please rise. The Adjutant General will announce the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the vote stands 59 in favor of the motion; 37 against it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee is not concurred in.

The Chair wishes to state that in future he shall hold members strictly to the five minute rule. Brothers will refrain from asking questions unless the knowledge is essential. You are taking up too much time, brothers, without doing any good.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I wish to state that the committee is unanimous in its report concerning the action to be taken by the Encampment upon the Sons of Veterans' Guards and the Military Rank. Your committee recommend the following:

SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS.

"Concerning the action to be taken by this Encampment upon the Sons of Veterans' Guards (the Military Rank) your committee recommends the following:

That the Commandery-in-Chief sever all official supervision of, and financial support to said organization, at the same time recommending its independent existence as the military feature of our Order so long as it shall require in its fundamental law that none shall ever become members, or remain within it ranks, unless in good standing in the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. And we recommend that members of Camps desiring to engage in strictly military work encourage this organization by enlisting in its ranks."

On the adoption of this section of the report of the committee I move the previous question.

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the previous question.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, my point of order is that there has been no motion to adopt this section of the report of the committee, and the Chair had not put the question to the Encampment as to whether or not the report of the committee would be concurred in by consent.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I earnestly

trust that this committee will not in this case apply the gag law. It has been applied in this Encampment once before on a very important question. This is a matter of vital importance to the Order, regardless of my opinion, and why brothers should desire to apply the gag law in this instance is more than I can comprehend.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee, and on this motion I move the previous question.

II. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, as I understand it a motion for the adoption of the recommendation of the committee has been made. I do not desire to discuss the question if the committee will leave it open for discussion by others. There are brothers who are honestly and earnestly opposed to the Sons of Veterans' Guards, who do not feel like concurring in the recommendation of the committee. It is true that the report says that the Commandery-in-Chief shall sever all supervision of and financial support to said organization, but that don't do away with the conflict which has risen and exists between Camp Officers and officers of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. Now if this committee desires that this same conflict shall exist, and that it shall be as it has been, and that the Guards shall co-operate with the Camps, I am opposed to it. If they desire to make them an independent organization, which will do away with that conflict, I have no objection to their continuance. I am not insisting that this Commandery-in-Chief shall say that they cannot go into a military rank of their own, but if this same conflict is to arise and be kept up, I am opposed to the recommendation of the committee.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Ill.: Commander, if the brother had paid attention to the reading of the report he would have heard it distinctly stated that they were to exist independently. The committee realized that it could frame no law that would prevent any member from entering into a separate and independent organization. We might as well legislate that the moon shall rise only once in every three months; but we do state that as an independent organization only shall it exist. The Commandery-in-Chief throws off all responsibility for it. Now I will give my reasons for moving the previous question. It is very near the time for the noon adjournment. We have the parade before us, and a great many brothers feel that it is imperative upon them to return to their homes. We have much business before us, including the election and installation of officers, and it was simply for that reason that I moved the previous question. It is not unfair because we who are interested in the Sons of Veterans' Guards have conceded everything. We are the fellows that are hurt by the report of the committee, we are the fellows that are knocked out on this thing; if we are content to allow it to come to a vote without entering our protest, if we are willing to surrender our right to be heard before this report is adopted, I cannot see why those on the other side of the question, with whose views the report of the committee is in harmony, cannot allow us to act at once without delay. I therefore renew my motion for the previous question.

EMILE POERSTEL, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

ISAAC CUTLER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, I rise to a point of information. I understand by the report of the committee that the Sons of Veterans' Guards are to be recognized simply, and that is the only relation that they are to hold to the Commandery-in-Chief or to the Order at large, except the fact that members of the Sons of Veterans' Guards shall be members of the Order.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: That is correct. That is the only relation whatever.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: And that our recognition of the Sons of Veterans' Guards is to last only so long as that rule is enforced.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The previous question has been moved and seconded by brothers from two Divisions. The question is shall the main question be now put. All those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried. The question now is upon the motion to concur in the report of the committee. All those in favor of adopting the report of the committee on the subject of the Sons of Veterans' Guards will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is adopted.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I come now to the report of the Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, before the Chairman of the committee goes to that, I would like to inquire in regard to the decision made by General Hall in regard to Past Captains removing to another Division. What has become of that?

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: There is no report on that because the committee could not find any such decision.

ON THE REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Your committee cannot compliment the report of the Quartermaster General too highly. The attention to detail and exactness has never been equalled before in the report of any one of his predecessors. The studied economy and business-like manner in which he has handled his department, and the success of the establishment of permanent headquarters fully justified the wisdom exercised by the Helena Encampment in providing so well for this most important of the departments of our Order. It is only necessary to formally add that all of the recommendations of Brother Loebenstein were approved with the exception of recommendation No. 8, which was referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

The recommendations of the Quartermaster General which are approved are as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "That the charges of \$12.00 and \$18.13 against the Divisions of Florida and Oklahoma, respectively, be cancelled."

Recommendation No. 2. "That the Division of Oregon be credited with \$11.01, as per agreement claimed."

Recommendation No. 3. "That all electros of Coat of Arms now in stock in the Quartermaster General's Department be destroyed; that new engravings, three sizes, be obtained, and that a new supply of electros be made therefrom."

Recommendation No. 4. "That suitable forms for Credentials for Past Division Commanders, Delegates and Alternates, to Commandery-in-Chief Encampments be issued, and that they be furnished Divisions free of charge."

Recommendation No. 5. "That an order for the Pass Word and Countersign be printed on the back of each receipt for dues; that such order, to be valid, must bear an impression of the Seal of the Camp issuing it, and the signatures of the Captain and First Sergeant, and shall be good for such period only, as receipt shows dues to have been paid; and that upon the presentation of such an order to the Commanding Officer of any Camp, he shall communicate the Pass Word and Countersign to the Brother presenting it, providing he be properly identified."

Recommendation No. 6. "That books of duplicate forms 27 and 28 be prepared: That they be furnished to Divisions at cost and that Divisions provide Camps with them free of charge."

Recommendation No. 7. "That where the express charges upon supplies ordered in any one requisition exceed 5 per cent. of the value thereof, they shall not be prepaid; except, that where supplies are ordered by the Divisions of California, Colorado, Montana, Oregon and Washington, express charges shall be prepaid providing they do not exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the supplies sent."

Recommendation No. 8, which was referred to the committee on Constitution Rules and Regulations, is as follows:

Recommendation No. 8. "Should a vacancy occur in the office of Quartermaster General, the Commander-in-Chief shall appoint an Acting Quartermaster General, to fill the position until the first succeeding regular meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief; and at such meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a Quartermaster General shall be elected to serve the unexpired term."

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in, and that the recommendations therein recommended to be approved be so approved.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks and seconded by Commander Lowry, of Pennsylvania, that the report be adopted and the recommendations therein recommended to be approved be so approved. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Down. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The modest and scholarly report submitted by our Adjutant General speaks the true character of the work which he performed as the right hand of our Commander. He brought to the position those peculiar gifts and a natural courtesy that must necessarily endear him to all with whom he came in contact.

After careful consideration the committee has approved of all the recommendations which he has made.

The recommendations of the Adjutant General which are approved, are as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "I recommend that the use of the Record of decisions be discontinued."

Recommendation No. 2. "I recommend that a new blank be provided, on which Division Commanders shall report to the Adjutant General all appointments to and changes in their staffs."

Recommendation No. 3. "I recommend that the incoming administration be

instructed to devise a new commission record, in which these documents may be more compactly recorded and alphabetically indexed."

Recommendation No. 4. "I recommend that the obsolete books and records, as per following schedule, be properly boxed, marked and delivered to the Quartermaster General for safe keeping: 13 Division rosters; 1 record of revoked charters; 1 record of Division By-laws; All letter books prior to September, 1892; All letters printed September, 1892; Grand Division Rosters; Grand Division cash books; old records of charter applications, with names and records of applicants kept by General Payne.

Recommendation No. 5. "I recommend that form 22 be condensed and improved, and that the instructions on same be so changed that no copy shall be sent to the Adjutant General."

Recommendation No. 6. "I recommend that the following books and papers be destroyed: All installing officers reports in the filing case; old express receipt books, and old mailing lists."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I move the adoption of the report of the committee on the report of the Adjutant General.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by General Abbott, seconded by brother Friedman that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Adjutant General be adopted. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the order. Down. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report is adopted.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The carefully prepared report of General Frazee is full of deep interest. It is a practical mirror which strikingly presents to our view our exact condition: defects and points for congratulation alike are carefully spread before us. It should be carefully studied by all commanding officers.

Brother Frazee makes no recommendations.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I move the adoption of this section of the report.

EMILE POERSTEL, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in relation to the report of the Inspector General be adopted. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report is adopted.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

"Not since the birth of our Order has the office of Surgeon General brought forth such a delightful result as we have been treated to in the exhaustive and magnificent report of our Surgeon General. A practical result has been obtained and the Order is deeply benefited by the result of this combination of opportunity and ability. In addition to the many desirable points it demonstrates, it also shows that with a more determined co-operation, of Camp and Division Officers, Dr. Wilcox could have accomplished much more. The recommendations of the Surgeon General have been referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations and Ritual."

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the report.

EDWIN H. SWETT, of New Hampshire: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Surgeon General be adopted. Those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report adopted.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The committee compliments Brother Beebe on the clearness of his report. It approves of all of his decisions, but does not concur in his recommendation to have all the opinions and decisions to date, compiled in separate volumes, as it would cause confusion and inconvenience."

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in.

EMILE POERSTEL, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on the report of the Judge Advocate General will be concurred in. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

"Our Chaplain-in-Chief, in the care and devotion he has given his office, as exhibited in his report, deserves your highest commendation."

He makes four recommendations, the first of which is as follows.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEFS' REPORT.

Recommendations No. 1. That a flag costing not over \$50, nor less than \$30 be purchased by this Commandery and be presented to the Division making the largest gain per cent. over the previous year, the marking to be the following:

Number of Camps reporting.....	10 per cent.
Number of brothers in Camp reporting.....	5 " "
Number of brothers in line.....	5 " "
Number of brothers in uniform.....	10 " "
Number of Camps furnishing firing squads.....	20 " "
Number of Camps addressed by S. of V's.....	20 " "
Number of brothers at Sunday service.....	10 " "
Camps observing Union Defenders' Day.....	20 " "
Total.....	100 " "

In this recommendation, for economic reasons, we do not concur; the Commandery-in-Chief is not in a financial condition to offer prizes to induce brothers to do what they should gladly do of their own volition."

G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I move the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be concurred in.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Hurlbut, seconded by Inspector General Frazee that the report of the committee on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be concurred in. As many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee concurred in.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

Recommendation No. 2. "That the Chaplain-in-Chief prepare a programme

for Memorial and Union Defender's Day, which shall be so prepared that it can be modified to meet local conditions, same to be forwarded to headquarters and by them forwarded to the various Divisions."

"Concerning this recommendation the committee concurs in it so far as the matter applies to Memorial Day, provided it is not made obligatory."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: Very often, in fact it is usually the case, that Camps of Sons of Veterans take a second position to the Grand Army simply devoting themselves to the carrying out of the Memorial Day programme of the Grand Army, whatever that may be. In fact, the committee thinks that is the commendable thing to do. Therefore, it would be necessary to have a programme that would not be obligatory, that could be deviated from. In regard to Union Defender's Day the committee were of opinion that there is such a difference of opinion as to what might be proper, and that Camps might desire to change and have a different programme one year from another and therefore that Union Defender's Day should not be provided for at all by an absolute set programme.

HARRY FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move adoption and concurrence in the report.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report be adopted and the recommendation concurred in. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

Recommendation No. 3. "That Division Chaplains lose their rank by failure to report in the prescribed time to the Chaplain-in-Chief."

"This recommendation is not concurred in for the reason that the Division Chaplain is a Staff Officer of the Division Commander, and should be subject to discipline through him."

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: This is simply a question of the proper method of disciplining Division Chaplains who do not perform their duty. I move the report of the committee on this recommendation be concurred in.

GEORGE H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be concurred in. Are there any remarks? If not as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign.

The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is concurred in.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

Recommendation No. 4. "That form 43 be so revised that the consolidated report of the Division Chaplains shall appear on the outside of flap when it is folded; also that the question of the per cent. of Camps reporting be inserted.

This recommendation is approved by the committee.

CHAIRMAN ABBOTT: I move the adoption of the report on this recommendation.

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on this recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee adopted.

Chairman Abbott resumed the reading of the report as follows:

ON THE REPORT OF COMMANDANT OF MILITARY RANK.

"Your committee endorses the interest in his work, and the energy displayed by Commandant Hurlbut in his work for the Guards.

The discouraging surroundings which he has been compelled to meet would have compelled others, less persevering, to have surrendered.

The Commandant makes but one recommendation which is as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "I therefore recommend that the Twelfth Annual Encampment take such action as will require all armed bodies of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., to become a part of the military rank."

The committee does not concur in the one recommendation as the whole subject matter of the Guards has been presented to this Encampment in connection with the recommendation contained in the report of the Commander-in-Chief.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of the report on the report of the Commandant.

NEWTON J. MAGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee on Officers' Reports on the report of the Commandant of the Military Rank be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual voting show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report of the committee is adopted.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

NO REPORTS FROM SENIOR AND JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFS.

"The committee is pained to note the absence of any report from either the Senior or Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and it hopes that the wisdom of this Encampment will select brothers to fill these positions who will feel that their places are more than purely ornamental."

ARTHUR B. SPINK, of Rhode Island: Commander, I move the adoption of the report.

G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the committee on Officers' Reports be adopted. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the report is adopted.

Chairman Abbott continued the reading of the report as follows:

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS.

"In regard to the resolution concerning publication of the proceedings, submitted by the Division of Rhode Island, the Committee considered the carrying out of the resolution as expensive and impractical in the matter of editing and reducing the bulk, but in passing upon the report of the Commander-in-Chief, it is recommended to index the proceedings."

The report is respectfully submitted and signed, Frank P. Merrill, Bartow S. Weeks, G. W. Marks and G. B. Abbott. Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, who was also a member of the committee, did not arrive in time to take part in the work and his name is not attached.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS ADOPTED.

GEORGE W. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move the adop-

tion of the report of the committee as a whole, and that the committee be discharged.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the brother's motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Brothers, it has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee as a whole be adopted, and the committee be discharged. Are there any remarks?

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I think the motion should be to adopt the report as amended.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That is understood. It has been moved and seconded that the report of the committee on Officers' Reports be adopted as amended, and the committee discharged. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and the report of the committee as amended is adopted as a whole, and the committee discharged.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

ELWOOD T. CARR, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I desire to ask one or two questions. Commander-in-Chief, and brothers of this Commandery, I rise to my feet to ask the Commander-in-Chief if it is proper that the proceedings of this Commandery should be printed in the daily newspapers of this city. ("Cries of "No," "No," "No.") I do not understand why we should go on printing the proceedings of this Encampment in book form when all you have to do is to buy the papers of this city and take them to your home and read them to your respective Camps. I have a right to ask the Commander-in-Chief, and if he cannot answer me I want to ask some of the Past Commanders-in-Chief or Past Colonels, because I know they are a bright set of fellows for they have done nine-tenths of the talking in this Commandery since I have been present. And I would like to ask the Commander-in-Chief, and these brothers who hold these past honors, if we have already had an election of the officers to serve the ensuing year? I find in the daily papers that the officers have been elected, though I, as a delegate from Pennsylvania, have as yet had no opportunity to participate in any election of officers in this Commandery. I would like to know how this is, and I ask information of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If Brother Carr is making a point against the publication of our proceedings in the daily papers he is correct. The proceedings in the Commandery-in-Chief should not be published in the newspapers. We have a press committee whose duty it is to give the reporters of the press such information as is necessary and is allowable to be published, and nothing should go to the press for general circulation except from that committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CAPTAIN SWIFT.

C. J. DECKMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to ask the privilege of the floor for a few moments for Captain Swift, of Dayton, who desires to give an account of such arrangements as the Dayton brothers have made for our entertainment there tomorrow. Captain Swift is here and has other work to look after, and he would like to make a statement to the Commandery of the preparations made for our entertainment at Dayton tomorrow.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Is there any objection to hearing Captain Swift. ("Cries of "Consent," "Consent.") I will give Captain Swift five minutes, to address the Commandery on the subject of the excursion to Dayton.

CAPTAIN SWIFT: Commander and brothers of the National Commandery of Sons of Veterans:

On behalf of the city located adjacent to the institution called the National Soldiers' Home, a place of which all Daytonians are proud, a place for the maintainance of disabled volunteer soldiers, the largest in the United States, there being enrolled there today probably fifty-six hundred old soldiers, we as Daytonians and the Banner Camp of the State of Ohio in numbers feel it our privilege to come before this body and extend an invitation on behalf of the joint committee at Cincinnati and Dayton for you to accept our hospitality tomorrow. We have arranged for free transportation to Dayton, to the Soldiers' Home and return to Cincinnati, for all those wearing the delegates gold badge. We feel that none of the brothers of this Order from different states can fail to appreciate what the Soldiers' Home is, not merely as a place to see, but in order that you may realize just what this Government is doing for its disabled soldiers. The train will leave here tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. Arriving at Dayton we will be taken in the same cars, by a special engine, to the Soldiers' Home where we will be met by Governor Thomas, the eminent Commander of the Soldiers' Home, whose invitation I am personally requested to extend to this Encampment. We will be met at the cars by the Governor and his Staff and the Soldiers' Home Band and be escorted to Memorial Hall, this Memorial Hall being an opera house capable of seating 1,500 people. The Governor will be introduced by our eminent brother O. B. Brown, of Dayton, (applause) a man whom we as a Camp feel proud to have act as master of ceremonies. To the address of Governor Thomas we expect our Commander-in-Chief to respond; and at the conclusion of the welcoming service we have arranged to have a public installation of the officers of this grand and noble order on the spot where rest the bodies of thousands of deceased soldiers, and where thousands who are disabled and unable to support themselves are being supported by the Government; a spot in which we, as members of the order of the Sons of Veterans have reason to take a heartfelt interest. At 5:30 we will take the train for Dayton. Now, we are not claiming much for Dayton, but we have an organization up there composed of all the societies, what is called the Grand Division of the uniformed societies, Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. George, the Patriarchs Militant, and including all the different local Military Companies, and they will all turn out in our honor making a column of from 800 to 1200 uniformed men. We have arranged for a reviewing stand as large as this room, and I now, on behalf of Dayton and on behalf of the State of Ohio, extend the invitation and hope that every member here will join us in the morning and give our city of Dayton a chance to show our appreciation of your visit.

A little while ago at a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society I extended an invitation to them to come and to hold their installation at the same time and place that the Sons of Veterans install their officers. The proposition was most enthusiastically received and endorsed by the Ladies and it only remains for the Sons of Veterans to endorse the plan in order to have the ladies co-operate with us and have the joint installation of the officers of the organizations.

Thanking the Commander-in-Chief and members of the Commandery for the courtesy of the floor, I retire, expressing the hope that we may see every brother at Dayton, tomorrow; and we can assure you we will surprise and please you. I say surprise because I know that those unacquainted with the Soldiers' Home will be surprised as well as pleased with its extent and beauty.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: New business is now in order. Has any brother any new business to present for the good of the Order?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I believe the Committee on Resolutions is yet to make further report.

G. N. HOWARD, of Massachusetts: Commander, I will say that the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions unfortunately is very sick this morning. The committee has, however, met and will meet again immediately after the recess in room 131. Any matters that are to come before that committee should be presented then, and the committee will make final report this afternoon.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you sir, that the order of business be suspended until we take a recess, so that new business may be taken up now and considered until this afternoon; and then the report of the committee can come on immediately after recess.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved by Brother Weeks and seconded by Brother Robertson that the order of business be transposed so that new business may be taken up now, and that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be postponed until after the noon recess. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I move we do now take recess until 1:30 p. m.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege. A large number of delegates have arrived who have not received their delegate badge, and if I may be permitted to announce it, the committee is now present in the front hall, and after recess is declared the badges can be obtained.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It has been moved and seconded that the Commandery take recess until half past one o'clock p. m. Are you ready for the question?

H. D. DAVIS, of Ohio: Commander, just one moment before you put the question. On behalf of the local committee, I am requested to say that at 3:30 we form the parade, and we would like every delegate and every brother present to turn out this afternoon. It is important that we make a show in the city of Cincinnati, and I hope that all of you will be ready to report at 3:30 at the Parade Committee's Headquarters in the rotunda. We have the whole Dayton Committee and we have several armed Camps that will arrive on this noon train and all the G. A. R. Posts of Hamilton county will turn out.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, if I may be permitted to do so, I would like before we adjourn to have the pleasure of presenting the Commandery with a nice sunflower, just received from the state of Kansas. There is no hayseed about it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: My favorite flower is the daisy, yet the sunflowers of Kansas are always acceptable. I know they have robbed the state of Kansas of one sunflower, and we shall appreciate accordingly.

The motion is to take recess until 1:30 o'clock.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move to amend the motion so that at 12:30 o'clock we take recess until half past one.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I second the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded to amend the

motion to adjourn so that it shall read that at half past twelve o'clock the Commandery take recess until half past one.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

FRANK MCCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, my point of order is that the motion to adjourn is not amendable. A motion to adjourn is amendable as to time of assembling, but a motion that we do now adjourn is not amendable to read that at some later time we will adjourn.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is not well taken. As many as are in favor of the amendment will give the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The amendment is lost. All those in favor of the original motion to take recess now until 1:30 p. m., will give the usual sign of the Order—

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I call for a division.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: All those in favor of the motion to take recess until half-past one will please rise to their feet and stand until counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed. The Adjutant General will announce the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are 27 voting in favor of the motion; 52 against it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is lost. New business is now in order.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander, I move that we suspend the order of new business and proceed to the election of officers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That cannot be done. The Constitution provides that the election of officers shall not take place until all other business before the Encampment has been disposed of.

FIXING PLACE FOR HOLDING 13TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move you that we do now proceed to fix the time and place for holding the next annual Encampment.

G. S. KLING, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded that we do now proceed to fix the time and place for holding the next Encampment. All those in favor of the motion will give the usual show of the order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I move that Brother Dilley be given the floor a moment to present an invitation from the city of Davenport, Iowa.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That is not necessary. The Chair will declare nominations now in order for the next place of meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

LEWIS A. DILLEY, of Iowa: Commander, it affords me great pleasure to present a few invitations from the city of Davenport, Iowa, to hold the next session of the Commandery-in-Chief in that city. I will read first the invitation from the local Camp. It is as follows:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 7, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—We, a committee, duly authorized by and representing Joe Hooker Camp No. 17, Division of Iowa, S. of V., U. S. A.,

have had the high honor conferred upon us of extending to you a cordial and warm hearted invitation to hold the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief in Davenport, Iowa.

We promise that you will, should you accept of our invitation, receive a whole souled and royal welcome from our Camp and from our citizens.

Davenport lies one hundred and eighty miles west of Chicago on the C. R. I. & P. R. R.; city of about 35,000 population, whose homes rest on many hills, from the tops you can gaze upon "The Father of Waters" flowing majestically to the sea. No more beautiful spot is occupied by a city of our Union. Before the city, kissed on every side by the Mississippi, is that natural Eden, Rock Island, which contains the largest arsenal in the world, where our government has spent over \$15,000,000 in buildings and water power. We will show you these; we will show you the famous Watch Tower of the renowned Sac Chief, Black Hawk, which is now surmounted by an ice cream palace of modern architecture, to which you ride in electric cars, but the modern convenience spoils not the view extending for miles and miles. Come to Davenport over the great steel bridge; come to the great and growing west; only come and we will extend to you the hand of friendship and make you happy.

LEWIS A. DILLEY,
LAWRENCE B. GUY,
E. S. BOWMAN.

Here is an invitation from the City Council:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 3, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment, of the Commandery-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN—By vote of our city council, I am authorized to extend to you a cordial invitation to hold your next Encampment in this city. If you should decide to come here, I assure you that the people of this city will do all in their power to make your stay here pleasant and enjoyable. I am, gentlemen,

Very cordially yours, H. VOLLMER, Mayor.

Here is also an invitation from the Business Men's Association, of Davenport:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 8, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN—I am authorized by our Executive Committee to extend to you a cordial invitation to hold your next Encampment, in Davenport; and, to assure you the hearty welcome of the Davenport Business Men's Association, which will do its best together with the general hospitality of the city, if you decide to come, to make your visit here memorably pleasant.

Very Cordially yours, etc.,

F. J. WALTZ, Secretary,
A. W. VANDER VEER, President.

And also an invitation from the old Veterans of our place.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Aug. 10, 1893.

To the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—I am instructed by this Post to extend a hearty invitation to hold your next National Encampment in our city. Our

Guards have been instructed to admit yourselves and friends. You will also find our tent flaps tied wide open as you pass through our Camp.

Yours in F. C. and L.

D. B. MOREHOUSE, *Post Adj.*

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I move that this invitation of the Iowa representatives be accepted, and that the Thirteenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief be held in the city of Davenport, Iowa.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I do not know whether that motion is in order, or not.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I hope the brother will withdraw that motion and allow other nominations to be made, if there are any others.

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, I will withdraw the motion for the present.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, in the absence of the Commander of the Massachusetts Division, who has unfortunately left the room, it has devolved upon me by general consent to present for the consideration of this Encampment the name of the city of Boston as the place of holding the Thirteenth Annual Encampment. (Applause). It is a settled and known fact for a number of years past that the Encampments of this Order have been held in the West, or in the central part of the United States. The Encampments of this Order have never been held east of Paterson, New Jersey, yet in the New England States we have perhaps the largest and most compact single body of Sons of Veterans in the country. We have some of the largest and some of the best Divisions. We have also worked faithfully and well for the Order. We have always been willing to stand aside when we thought that by sending a National Convention to other parts of the United States the Order would be benefited. Now, this year, finding that not so very many cities desired the next Encampment, finding also that the city which we are happy to say desires the Encampment this year is asking for it a second time, we thought we could safely, on behalf of our Division and on behalf of the Grand Army of the State, and on behalf of the citizens of Boston and of all New England, invite you to come and accept of our hospitality next year. It is not necessary for us to describe the beauties of Boston. We have no mountains to speak of, we have no ragged peaks soaring towards the Heavens, nearer than the White Mountains, but we have the Ocean and we have the electric cars and we have everything else that can be desired. (A voice: And beans. Applause). I was about to refer to the fact of having beans, but I wanted to say before hand that we had one attraction besides beans. We have Providence, and we have our clams. We have without doubt all the facilities for entertaining the Encampment, as those who attended the National Encampment, of G. A. R. at Boston a few years ago can testify; and if the Sons of Veterans cannot be accommodated in the city we have the suburbs. We are ready and willing to pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to make this a notable occasion and to show you of what material the Division of Massachusetts and also our sister Divisions in New England are composed. Therefore, brothers, we respectfully and earnestly invite you to set the seal of your approval upon Boston as the next place of holding the National Encampment. (Applause).

J. A. AVERDICK, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to second the nomination

of Davenport as the place for holding our next Encampment. I second the nomination of Davenport Iowa because I want the little man from Boston to be the Commander-in-Chief of this organization, and I want to give him the honors that are due him away from his home: Though a prophet you are not recognized at home as you are abroad, you know. The use of corn-juice is forbidden in Iowa, and we can show the people there what grand boys the Sons of Veterans are, as they will have no opportunity to indulge. And then Davenport is a Western city. Look at the opportunity the Sons of Veterans will have to come down from Minneapolis and from along the Mississippi River and from here. The Davenport people are here and promise what they will do. They did it when we met there before and they will do it again. If you were at the Encampment at Des Moines you never will forget it; and Davenport is in the same State and populated by the same kind of people and you will have a grand time there if you go.

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation I desire to second the nomination of Boston. I very gratefully remember the recognition that was accorded to us at Des Moines, Iowa, and the splendid time we had there but as Iowa has entertained us once I desire now that the boys go to Boston and see what they can do in Boston. I have been in Boston at the Encampments of other organizations and I know just what they will do. There is no finer place, there is no more fitting place or patriotic place in the United States than the city of Boston; and I believe we ought to go to New England once any way. We never have been there yet, and I think it is due them as they come here this afternoon and ask us to go there. Therefore on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation I second the nomination of Boston.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I desire most earnestly to second the nomination of Davenport. I do not do it because of its proximity to the state of Kansas, but because I know the hospitality of the place, and because I understand from the brothers of this Order that they have received better accommodations and treatment in cities of the size of Davenport than in the large cities in which we have met.

Now I would like to go to the great city of Boston and visit the many historical localities about that place, but I also want to have the pleasure of assisting in receiving and entertaining the boys of Boston and the eastern states out on the broad prairies of Iowa and Wisconsin, where they can let the wind gently blow through their whiskers. (Applause.) It is a foregone conclusion, and I believe it is right that it should be, that the grand state of Massachusetts will be honored by the election of her favorite son as Commander-in-Chief; an honor is about to be conferred on the state of Massachusetts that has been conferred upon no other state for years, and that is the unanimous election of one of her sons as Commander-in-Chief of this Order; I do not believe they raise hogs in Massachusetts. (Applause and laughter.) They raise hogs in Iowa, Kansas and Illinois.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, the brother is mistaken: We kill hogs in Illinois; we do not raise them there.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I do not know about that. But conceding everything else to the east I believe we ought to do something for the western boys, and therefore on behalf of the Kansas delegation I second the nomination for the city of Davenport.

WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, it would be pre-

sumptuous on my part to say much in reference to the city of Boston, but the brother who has just taken his seat says we must go to Iowa because they know how to entertain there. As a son of Massachusetts and a citizen of a town right close to Boston, I want to tell him and the brothers of this Commandery-in-Chief that the hospitality of Boston is proverbial, its reputation in that respect is world wide. The Commandery may conclude to go elsewhere, if it thinks best, but do not for a moment question the hospitality of Boston, or of the old Bay State. (Applause.)

W. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, in behalf of the Vermont delegation I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Boston. New England has never yet had an opportunity to entertain the Encampment and we want to show you what we can do.

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, the Rhode Island delegation desires to second the nomination of Boston.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the Division of Iowa year after year has sent a delegation as large as its numbers would permit to this Commandery-in-Chief. We have been here to take part in its proceedings. We have given all assistance that was in our power to give and we have never come here asking a solitary thing in the history of the Order. We have a city on the bank of the Mississippi river that is fully as capable of entertaining this organization as the great historic city of Boston. We know it. We did have an Encampment there once. We have never brought candidates here and insisted on their election; but we do ask you to come to the city of Davenport. We are invited by the citizens, by the Common Council, by the Mayor of the city, by the G. A. R. Post and by the Camp of Sons of Veterans of that place. We will give you a royal welcome and entertainment. I guarantee it. If I did not know it would be done I would not stand here and ask you to come.

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, on behalf of the delegation of Michigan I second the nomination of the city of Boston.

FRANK A. WHITE, of Maryland: Commander, as a representative of Maryland I desire to second the nomination of Boston.

(The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.)

H. V. SPEELMAN, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the nominations be now closed and we proceed to vote.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that nominations be now closed and the Commandery proceed to ballot. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered. We have in nomination the city of Davenport and the city of Boston. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions and the Colonel of the Division will announce the vote of his delegation.

The Adjutant General called the roll (Roll call 8.) and announced the vote as follows: In favor of the city of Boston, 51; in favor of the city of Davenport, 57.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have selected the city of Davenport as the place of meeting for the Thirteenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief by a vote of 57 to 51. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery?

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I desire in behalf of the delegation

of Iowa to extend our thanks to the Commandery and say to you that we will meet you at Davenport. It is understood that you cannot buy any corn-juice in Iowa, we have a law that stops it; but if any of the brothers are taken suddenly sick we will see that they do not suffer. (Laughter and applause).

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Commander, I move you that we now take recess until half past one.

NEWTON J. MAGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

E. H. ARCHER, of Ohio: Commander I desire to make an inquiry. The motion was that we proceed to fix the time and place for holding the next Encampment; we have only fixed the place.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is true, but we have a motion to adjourn which has been seconded.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I would like to inquire as to what time we will have to adjourn for the parade, because if we have time it would be advisable to fix the time of meeting now rather than later, and then at half past twelve we might take recess until 2 o'clock sharp.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I desire to ask Brother Bundy as Chairman of the local committee if he will see that a proper color company is detailed to carry the Commandery's colors.

W. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, we will attend to that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I desire to announce to the Commandery also that we are promised a visit not only from the honored Commander of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., but also from the eminent Commander-in-Chief, Weissert. (applause). The comrades will be here to be presented to the Commandery at 7 o'clock this evening, and I sincerely trust that every member present will see that all the Sons of Veterans in the city are in attendance this evening in order that they may give to these honored gentlemen and our friends and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic a true expression of our sentiment toward them.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON DEATH OF LELAND J. WEBB.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been voted by the Commandery that an hour be set aside for a memorial service to Past Commander-in-Chief Webb and that a committee of three on condolence be appointed by the Chair; and the Chair if the Commandery consents, will appoint as such committee our honored brother Milham, (who was a warm personal friend of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb), Past Comander-in-Chief Bartow S. Weeks, and Surgeon General Wilcox, who were intimate personal friends of our deceased brother.

Brothers, it has been moved and seconded that we do now take recess until 1:30 o'clock. As many as are in favor of the motion will—

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Has the time been fixed for holding our next annual Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has not been, as yet, but it can be fixed. It will come up under the head of new business the first thing after dinner, if it is so desired.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, the question has been asked when the parade will form.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the parade will form at the Grand Hotel and along the streets adjacent to it at half past three o'clock.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As many as are in favor of the motion to

take recess until half past one will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the Commandery takes recess until half past one o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 o'clock p. m.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers will come to order. Brother Roon ey, of Massachusetts, will take the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief's chair, and Brother Cooper, of Tennessee, the chair of the Junior Vice Commander until these officers arrive. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported no quorum present. (Roll call 9.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have sent the Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard for absent members.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, a quorum is now present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business in order this afternoon is the reception of the supplemental report of the committee on Resolutions. Brother Oberdorf, chairman of that committee has the floor.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I yield the floor to Brother Shaw Van as I do not feel capable of presenting the report myself.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander the committee on Resolutions beg leave to submit a verbal report this afternoon and request the stenographer to take it down as we have had no opportunity to write it out. The committee submits a majority report in favor of extending to Harry M. Russel and Lewis M. Wagner the Gold Cross of the Order on the payment therefor by the Division of Pennsylvania; and also that constitutional life membership in the Order be conferred upon William Luther Davis, of Ohio. That is the majority report of the committee on Resolutions on the recommendations of these Divisions.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the supplemental report of the Committee on Resolutions.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, and seconded by Brother Cooper, of Tennessee, that the Gold Cross of the Order be conferred upon Harry M. Russell and Lewis M. Wagner on the payment of the cost of the same by the Division of Pennsylvania; and that William Luther Davis, of the Division of Ohio, be made a constitutional life member of the Commandery-in-Chief on account of his zealous services for and on behalf of the Order. Are there any remarks? If not, as many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried and the report of the committee adopted.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I now move that the Committee on Resolutions be discharged.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by brother Shaw Van and seconded by Brother Lyon of Iowa, that the Committee on Resolutions be discharged. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried and the committee is discharged.

The Commander-in-Chief would suggest that the conferring a constitutional life membership in the Commandery upon any brother is something which ought to have practically the unanimous consent of the Encampment when a working majority is present.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would inquire if that is not an amendment to the Constitution, if it does not require a change or amendment of the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think not an amendment to the Constitution. There is no reference to it in the Constitution.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, we have provided for Constitutional life members. What does that mean?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is nothing in the Constitution about it, only this body has a right to elect its members.

Next in order is New Business. Has any brother anything to propose for the good of the Order?

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, I desire to present an amendment to the Constitution. It should go to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, but I neglected to place it before that committee. If I owe the committee any apology in that regard I here make it. I do not believe in frequent changes of the Constitution but I think this amendment should be adopted.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations was discharged last night.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is in order and may introduce his resolution.

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, as I was saying I believe frequent changes in the Constitution of the Order are deleterious, but there is one glaring inconsistency in the uniform of the Order which I think ought to be corrected. I refer to Sec. 4, Art. XIII, Chap. V., on Page 66, namely:

Section 4. "All officers shall wear the full dress sword belts prescribed by the United States Army regulations for officers of corresponding rank, and the regulation Sons of Veterans sword with nickel scabbard."

Now the wearing of a full dress sword belt with fatigue uniform is, from a military stand point, ridiculous. As far as my observation goes but few members of the Order have ever complied with this requirement, and I think the sooner the purchase of those belts stop the better. I therefore propose the following amendment:

To strike out the words "full dress" in the section just read, and insert in lieu thereof "black leather" so that the section will read:

Section 4. "All officers shall wear the black leather belts prescribed by the United States Army regulations for officers of corresponding rank, etc."

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved by Brother Foster, of Vermont and seconded by Brother Milham, of Minnesota, that section 4, article 13, chapter 5 of the Constitutional Rules and Regulations, be amended by

striking out the words "full dress" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "black leather." Are there any remarks?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I suggest to the brother presenting this amendment that he had better withdraw it for the present. I doubt if there is enough members in the Commandery to pass an amendment to the Constitution if every one voted in the affirmative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is evidently impossible to adopt this amendment to the Constitution by the necessary two-thirds vote at the present time. I think it had better be withdrawn until later in the session.

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, I will withdraw the amendment.

IN MEMORY OF PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LELAND J. WEBB.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT of Illinois: Commander, I move that the special memorial services in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb, be made the special order of business subsequent to the reception of our visitors from the G. A. R. this evening.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Abbott and seconded by Brother Bundy that the special memorial services in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb be made the special order of business after the reception of our distinguished visitors this evening. Are there any remarks?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I hope this motion will not prevail, because the effect of the motion will be to post-pone the election of officers until after the services. The committee appointed to draft proper testimonials will be ready to report very shortly, and I think we can get through with it this afternoon before the parade.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I beg leave to differ with my brother. This is not the regular order of business. It is a special provision of this Encampment, and I think if it should be set for a particular time it would not interfere with the regular order of business in any way or prevent our going ahead with the election of officers as that matter comes up in regular order. If I understand this ceremony partakes more of the nature of a camp-fire than of a meeting of the Commandery, any how; it was suggested by the Commander-in-Chief and provided for by the adoption of the report of the committee on officers reports, but that report did not provide that it necessarily had to take place during the session of this Encampment proper. We might have set a time and place entirely different from this.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I should like to enquire, through the Chair, how the Encampment can receive a report from a committee appointed by it to draft resolutions at any camp-fire, or any where else than in a regular session of the Commandery. That committee must report before the election of officers, according to the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken because this is certainly a part of the regular order of business and comes under the head of Reports of Committees, and it should have the consideration of the Encampment. Brothers, the question is on the adoption of the motion of Brother Abbott.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, with the consent of my second I will withdraw my motion in view of the ruling of the Chair.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, as a seconder of the motion I consent to its withdrawal.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand the committee is about ready to report. In this connection I will say that I have received a request from certain friends of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, that certain brothers be called upon to address the Commandery on the past services and record of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb. Those brothers, are Past-Commander-in-Chief Weeks, who is to speak of his general life and services, and Surgeon General Wilcox, who is a relative of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, will read a biographical sketch of his life. If the members of the Commandery desire they may now name other brothers to participate in the memorial service or select them hereafter.

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I nominate Past-Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin, of Indiana, as one of the speakers.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, I would nominate a delegate from Kansas, Brother Madison.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I would nominate Windfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York, as one of the speakers.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I do not know but what we have got already as many speakers as we will have time to hear, but we have with us a brother who was intimately connected with Brother Webb in all his service, who was the general mustering officer on his staff when he commanded the Fourth Grand Division, and I therefore nominate George W. Penniman.

W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, under ordinary circumstances it would be a privilege as well as a pleasure to speak words of kindness in reference to a man whom I esteemed as highly as I did Leland J. Webb, and whose friendship I so valued; but I think the brothers here assembled all appreciate the condition I am in, and I do not think I ought to try to address you. I ask to be excused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Oberdorf is suffering quite severely from indisposition and his excuse of course must be accepted.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I thank the Past Commander-in-Chief, Brother Payne, for his kind mention of my name in connection with Brother Webb, but it will be necessary for me to leave the city early this evening and of course I shall not be present at the service. Otherwise it would give me sincere pleasure to add my word in testimony to the valued services of General Webb, whose acquaintance I made and whose friendship I formed in 1884 at the Commandery-in-Chief session when we both became for the first time members of this organization.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the brother is not present he will be excused.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I would beg to substitute for Commander Oberdorf, Commander W. H. Robertson, of New York.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I suggest that we must not permit this service to occupy too much of our time and we cannot have the programme lengthened to any great extent.

DATE FOR NEXT ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I trust that the programme will not be further extended. My own remarks will be brief. It seems to me that the truest tribute we could pay to the memory of our deceased brother, whom we loved, is to stand silent with heads uncovered and think of his past and look forward to the future of the organization which he

loved so deeply. I move you, Commander-in-Chief, that we now proceed to fix the time for holding the next Encampment.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that we now proceed to fix the time for holding the next Encampment at Davenport, Iowa. Are you ready for the question?

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander I rise to a point of information. Is not the time fixed by the Constitution in the months of August and September.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would suggest that as a rule this matter has been left with the Council-in-Chief with the understanding that they were to notify the Order through the Commandery-in-Chief a certain length of time in advance—six weeks, I think it is, before the meeting. That is the usual custom.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Then, Commander, I will withdraw my motion. As I recall now we had already decided to proceed to that matter, and I move you that the matter of fixing the date for the next annual Encampment be left to the Council-in-Chief, the Council-in-Chief to notify the Order a reasonable time in advance of the date fixed, say six weeks.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, and seconded by Surgeon General Wilcox, that the matter of fixing the date for the next annual Encampment be left to the Council-in-Chief, the Council-in-Chief to notify the Order six weeks in advance of the date fixed. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, it seems to me in view of the fact, as appeared in the discussion before the committee on constitutional Rules and Regulations; that the proposition of biennial sessions for both Commandery-in-Chief and Divisions was defeated because the proposition had not been thoroughly and sufficiently discussed by the different Divisions of the Order. Now I believe there is a very large sentiment in favor of biennial session. It has not been generally proposed and talked about by the different Divisions of this Order in Encampment assembled, and it was largely because of the uncertainty of the various delegations as to the wishes of their Divisions that they were unwilling at this particular time to vote in favor of that amendment. In order, therefore, that the matter may be brought to the attention of the various Divisions I move that the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief and biennial sessions of the various Divisions be referred to the different Division Encampments for discussion and consideration; and that they be instructed to make a recommendation on the subject to the next Commandery-in-Chief.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I desire to second the motion and then to amend it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, and seconded by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, that the matter of biennial sessions of this Commandery and the several Divisions be referred to the several Divisions with the request that the subject be discussed at the

next Division Encampments, and that the Division Encampments recommend to the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief such action as they deem best in the premises. Are you ready for the question?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I desire to offer as an amendment to that motion that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to notify each Division Encampment of this action of the Commandery-in-Chief immediately preceding the Division Encampments.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, with the consent of my second I will accept the amendment. (Laughter.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, the amendment being accepted the question is upon the motion as amended. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is carried and it is so ordered. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery?

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers.

W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Abbott, of Illinois, and seconded by Brother Stevens of Massachusetts, that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year. Are you ready for the question?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks will state his point of order.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, my point of order is, that the motion is not in order because there is a committee that has not yet reported.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

NO PRIZE FOR THE BEST DRILLED CAMP.

E. H. MILLIAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I notice by the reports of our officers that we have some eight hundred or more armed Camps in the Order. Now, as we are to some extent supposed to be a military Order, the next Encampment would be a very nice opportunity to offer a good cash prize to stimulate drills in the armed Camps. In order to test the sense of the Commandery-in-Chief on this subject, and to find out whether as a matter of fact we are a military organization, I move you that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated by the Commandery-in-Chief as a prize to the best drilled Camp in the Order under the present United States army regulations and under rules that govern competitive prize drills, said prize to be competed for at the next Encampment at Davenport, Iowa.

The motion was not seconded.

THE OLDEST SON OF A VETERAN, U. S. A.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, in the report of the Surgeon General the statement was made that both Illinois and Wisconsin claim the oldest members of our Order, and that the age of that oldest member was seventy-one years. Massachusetts has a claim in that direction. The principal musician of General John R. Nickles Camp, No. 139, of Averill, who attends every session of the Camp is Brother John E. Mills, and if he lives until the 12th day of next month he will be seventy-nine years of age. So, I think Massachusetts has the oldest member of the Sons of Veterans.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, in order that I may be right before the Commandery, I want to say that my report was based upon the reports rendered by the Division Surgeons. I am glad that Massachusetts has got something that she wants. (Laughter.)

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEBB'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I would inquire, if the committee on the Webb Resolutions is so near ready to report, why it would not be wise to proceed with the remarks that are to be made on the life and services of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, and then adopt the resolutions at the close of the remarks. That would be the proper order, anyway. I move, therefore, that we proceed at once to the memorial service in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, seconded by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, that we proceed immediately to hold the memorial service in memory of our beloved Past Commander Leland J. Webb. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is carried, and it is so ordered.

Brothers, I would very much prefer that you would call to the Chair, Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin to preside over and conduct this Memorial Service. I very much desire to yield the Chair to him during this service and I hope you will favor me to that extent.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move that we now go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of having appropriate memorial services in memory of our Past Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb.

WILLIAM A. STEVENS of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, and seconded by Brother Stevens, of Massachusetts, that we now go into a committee of the whole for the purpose of holding a memorial service in memory of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CHAS. F. GRIFFIN CALLED TO THE CHAIR.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I nominate Past Commander-in-Chief Charles F. Griffin as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin is nominated as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. As many as are in favor of his election will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. Brother Griffin, you have been elected to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana, assuming the Chair, said:

Brothers, I thank you for the compliment conferred upon me in thus selecting me from among your number to preside over your deliberations. While it is an important duty it is also a very sad one. As I suggested to you this morning, the last act of my official life as your Commander-in-Chief at St. Joe, was to pin upon the breast of our dead brother the badge of his office as your leader. I did it then with great pleasure. I remember it now as one

of the most pleasant recollections of my official career. I remember him as one of the noblest, the truest, the most enthusiastic members of this grand Order of which he was a member, not only because he was a son of a Veteran, but because he himself had worn the blue and carried a musket and fought for the old flag. He had a double interest in it and in us. His heart was filled with the fires of patriotism. He was a member of the Order of the Sons of Veterans not for anything there was in it for himself, but because he loved his country; because he was a patriot from principle and because he loved the principles for which this Order stands and the flag for which he and his father and our fathers fought, and some of them died. Nothing that we can say to-day can add or detract from the true merits of our brother. We forget his short comings, if he had them, and we remember only the good things, the great things, the noble qualities of mind and heart and life. As a Past Commander we honor him. As a dead brother we love him and respect his memory. (Applause).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL: Brother Griffin, in the order of business for this occasion I presume it will be proper for the biographical sketch to come first and after that the addresses. As brother Wilcox was particularly selected to prepare and present the biographical sketch I suggest he be called upon first.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand a committee has been appointed to report some resolutions. I ask for information.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL: Such a committee has been appointed, but I understand they are not ready to report, and it was ordered that this ceremony should proceed and the resolutions come in later.

THE CHAIRMAN: A biographical sketch of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb has been prepared by Brother Wilcox. Unless there is an objection Brother Wilcox will now present it.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: In preparing this sketch, brothers, I found so many facts to be recorded that I could not trust my memory to carry them all; so I hope the Commandery will pardon me for using my notes.

LELAND JUSTIN WEBB.

LELAND JUSTIN WEBB was a descendent of Richard Webb who emigrated to this country from Dorsetshire, England, in 1626. Richard Webb served at the Great Falls fight and was the ancestor of a long line of pre-eminently patriotic men. In the war of the Revolution we find Colonel Charles of the 7th Connecticut Line, General Samuel Blachley, Colonel of the 9th Connecticut Line, Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington, and among the many others was the great grandfather of Leland Moses and his five brothers, one of whom was killed at the battle of White Plains and another as prisoner of war died at Quebec. Moses' youngest son, John Leland, served in the war of 1812, in Col. Nehemiah Lockwood's regiment. Leland's father, William C., son of John Leland Webb, served during the late war as Quartermaster of the 37th Wisconsin Infantry and later as Colonel of the 52nd regiment of the same state. Leland Justin Webb, the eldest son of William C. and Emily E. (Abbot) Webb, was born at Smithfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on August 5, 1846. Imbued with the loyalty of his ancestors, at the age of fifteen he enlisted at Wautoma, Wisconsin, October 1, 1861, and was mustered as drummer in Company H., 16th Wisconsin Infantry, from which he was discharged at Camp

near Corinth, Mississippi, on August 25, 1862. Returning to Wisconsin he immediately re-enlisted and was mustered as musician in Company L, 30th Wisconsin Infantry, from which he was discharged under special order No. 192, War Department, Washington, D. C., as of date March 8, 1865. On the 12th of the same month he re-enlisted at Chicago, Illinois, and was mustered as a private in Company E, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery. He remained in service until July 15, 1865, when he was mustered out at Chicago, Illinois. He was present at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Gun Town, Tupelo, Holly Springs, Oxford, Nashville, Siege of Corinth and about a dozen other engagements and battles. After his removal to Kansas and location at Fort Scott in 1868, in October he enlisted as private in the 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Samuel J. Crawford, Commander, and was engaged on the frontier in service against the Indians and was mustered October 18, 1868. He was discharged at Fort Hays, Kansas, April 18, 1869, then being First Sergeant of Company G, 19th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. On December 11, 1869, he was admitted to the bar at Fort Scott, Kansas. In March, 1870, he was elected as the first Mayor of Columbus, Kansas. In May, 1871, he removed to Winfield, Crowley County, and was a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas for the years 1878-78, and held various public positions, being a member of the Republican State Central Committee from his district in 1872. In 1880 he removed to Topeka, Kansas, where, in 1883-5, he was Justice of the Peace.

On August 31, 1870, he married Helen M. Herman, by whom he had two children, a son who died at the age of four years, and a daughter, now the wife of Harry J. Wells of Topeka, Kansas.

In the Grand Army of the Republic he was Adjutant, Vice Commander and Commander of Lincoln Post No. 1, and Judge Advocate of the Department of Kansas. He was Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Rea, a delegate to the National Encampments at San Francisco and at Milwaukee where he introduced the resolution by which the first official recognition of the Sons of Veterans was taken by the Grand Army of the Republic, and which declared the Camp System in spite of the adverse report of the committee, as the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

On February 9, 1881, Old Abe Camp, No. 16, Division of Kansas, was organized with Brother Webb as first Captain. In July he attended the Encampment at Chicago of the 3rd Grand Division then comprising the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, and was there elected its Commander. He doubled the number of Camps and more than doubled the membership in one year. In March, 1886, he was elected Colonel of the Kansas Division. He attended the National Encampments at Philadelphia, Buffalo, Des Moines, Wheeling, Paterson, St. Joseph and Minneapolis.

For one year he was Judge Advocate General upon the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Payne, and through him was introduced the restriction of the Sons of Veterans against any one who had borne arms against the Government of the United States. At St. Joseph in 1890, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans and served his term with honor. As a citizen, as a Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, as a Brother in the Sons of Veterans, he fulfilled his duty, and in doing it he occupied a foremost place. In the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans his patriotism and loyalty, the priceless heritage of two centuries of his family history, were ever prom-

inent. At the Kansas Bar his magnificent intellect, his sturdy honesty, his ringing eloquence, early won for him a distinguished position. In the home circle he was a devoted husband and a loving father. In public life, an outspoken partisan, but always sincere in his convictions. Towards his friends he showed a love such as only true hearted men can feel, towards his opponents he always maintained an uncompromising position but ever holding due regard for their opinions. Firm in his convictions he was ever ready to yield when shown to be in error. While his lasting determination was to be just to all men, fraud, deceit and hypocrisy filled him with utter abhorrence. Treachery in an enemy he could understand, in a supposed friend it would arouse his strongest indignation. To those at whose hands he had received kindly offices, he showed a never ending gratitude. Towards those who abused his kindness he exhibited a silent contempt. To me, almost the only one in the Order with whom he could claim kinship, he unburdened his heart. And in that fierce conflict of a noble soul against conditions not of his own choice nor of his own fault, but of the misused confidence he had reposed in others, it was permitted to me to see the true man, a man of sweet simplicity of character, steadfast friendships, overwhelmed by his fate. With body racked by pain, but with spirit undaunted, and in faith undying, Leland Justin Webb, on the 21st of last February, passed into the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

THE CHAIRMAN: Brothers, you have heard the biographical sketch. Do you desire to take any action in regard to it?

GRANT W. HARRINGTON, of Kansas: Commander, I move it be incorporated in the proceedings of the Commandery.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Brothers, you have heard the motion that the biographical sketch just read embodied in the proceedings of the Commandery-in-Chief. Are you ready for the question?

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Mr. Chairman, has the committee of the Whole power to do that? Will it not be necessary when the committee rises for the Commandery to vote that the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole be given a place in the proceedings of the Commandery? The Commandery-in-Chief is not supposed to know what occurs here. It is not material, however.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Mr. Chairman, this meeting was provided for by the Committee on Officers' Reports, that committee basing its report upon the recommendation in the report of Commander-in-Chief Hall, and I think the motion is in order.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chair will entertain the motion. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet. The motion is carried unanimously. General Weeks, of New York, has the floor.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: General Griffin, and brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief, the remarks that I have to make to you are certainly not reduced to writing. The cold black and white of pen and paper are to me out of place in any memorial service which springs, as this does, direct from the heart. My earliest connection with this Order is brightened by the memory of my acquaintanceship with our departed Commander-in-Chief. My first visit to a National Encampment drew me close to him, and I was honored

with a place upon his staff, and his record as your administrative officer was to me, when I succeeded him, the goal of my own ambition. Meeting him not only here in the Order, but socially upon his visits to the east, I learned to know him and as all who knew him did, I learned to love him. His devotion to the Order was ever uppermost in his thoughts. His devotion to his friends was second only to his love of country and this great Order, which he believed was the truest exponent of American citizenship. He felt as all good Sons of Veterans must feel, that the services he rendered to this Order were but the continuation of the services that had been rendered by our ancestors in the preservation of this Union. And with that thought uppermost in his mind, time, energy, health were all given up for the accomplishment of the end which he felt most deeply interested in.

I know not how to speak to you of his many great qualities; those of you who were fortunate enough to have his personal acquaintance know them as well as I. Those of you who were not so fortunate must look backward to his memory, if you can do so, and conceive one of natures noblemen. Faithful to every trust reposed in him, proud of his privileges and devoted to his duties as a citizen and as a member of this Order, able at all times to look every man in the face because his conscience and his record were alike clear. What more can be said of a man than that? It has always seemed to me that when the heart, full to overflowing of kind and loving memories of one who has departed, attempts to put into words the expression of those tears of blood which are wrung from that heart by the loss of that loved one, words are useless. Language is incapable of expressing the thought and the silent memory is the truest. The very highest praise that we can offer Leland J. Webb, who is with us no more, is the record or his achievements. The memory of his life must ever remain with us a monument to his noble nature.

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Mr. Chairman, Brother Maddison was selected by the Encampment to represent the delegation from Kansas. He is not here and we ask permission to substitute Brother Russell.

THE CHAIRMAN: Certainly, as you choose.

W. H. RUSSELL, of KANSAS: Mr. Chairman and brothers, we of Kansas, as you may well believe, knew Leland J. Webb the best; so to us perhaps he was the dearest of all those who have taken high places in this Order. We appreciate him more fully even than those of you who reside elsewhere. We met everywhere throughout the State. He visited the Camps of our Division oftener perhaps than elsewhere, because they were near his own home. He did more for his own Division because it was at his door step, but he did more perhaps than any one man, than any ten men for the Kansas Division, to make it what it is to-day. Words are idle at this time; they cannot express what we feel, but I want to read to you the resolutions that were adopted by the Kansas Division Encampment this spring which was in session at the time of his death. The resolutions were adopted at that time by a rising vote with uncovered head. These resolutions by the Committee on Resolutions. "Be it further

Resolved, That it is with deepest sorrow that we have learned of the death of that most illustrious brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb. We feel that the Order has lost that brother who more clearly than all others showed in his every word and deed, that he had engraved upon his heart, and implanted within his being, the true spirit of friendship, charity and loyalty, a friendship for all those who called him

“brother,” and for the Veterans, that was unwavering in its devotion, and as constant in its extended hand, Son or Veteran, as is the earth in its revolution; a charity for all; not only those among our own membership, but manifested towards every one with whom he came in contact; a charity, that always extended a helping hand to any needy and deserving one; a charity, that, too, was always ready to throw over any faults or short-comings, the broad and kindly mantle of a deep and unfailing love; a friendship and a charity that were always equal to the task set before them; a friendship that was like the friendship of Damon and Pythias; a charity as simple and yet as broad and deep and kindly as that of the great preacher who said, “though I speak with the tongues of men and of angles and have not charity I am become, as sounding brass, and a tinkling cymbal.” And he was imbued with a loyalty that held up the law, as that sacred thing that like the Ark of God of old, is not to be touched by irreverent hands; a loyalty that spurned upon every attempt to dethrone its supremacy; a loyalty that knew no sleeping, no tiring, but was ever watchful of our interests as an Order. Leland J. Webb was a brother who sacrificed his own interests for the Order. A man who, loved justice, truth and right. A man who whether a “private in the ranks” or “Commander-in-Chief,” was the embodiment of all that is good and noble and manly in a Son of a Veteran; a man who exemplified in the highest degree the grandest qualities of a hero among the many heroic Americans whose names adorn the highest pages of our history. May God bless thy memory, Brother Leland, and keep it ever green of all Sons of Veterans.”

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee of the Whole now rise.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Mr. Chairman, I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks now moves that the Committee of the Whole do now rise. Brother Raymond of Illinois seconds the motion. Are you ready for the question?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move an amendment that these proceedings be reported without further reading to the Commandery-in-Chief in session, and that the Commandery-in-Chief be requested to order these proceedings printed in full in the Journal.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: The amendment is accepted. The motion stands then as amended, that the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole be reported to the Commandery-in-Chief without reading, and that the Commandery-in-Chief be requested to order the same printed in full in the Journal, and that the Committee of the Whole do now rise. All those in favor of that motion will make it known by the usual sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion prevails.

(Commander-in-Chief Hall assumed command).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Committee on Resolutions on the Death of Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb is next in order. Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, who is secretary of the committee, informs me the report will be forthcoming in a moment.

There is only one other matter before this body and that is the amendment to the Constitution which was proposed this morning by Captain Foster of Vermont. I think there is probably sufficient number here now to

adopt the amendment if every brother would vote.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, will you indulge me in one motion? As Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, which has just risen, I move you sir, that the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole, including the biographical sketch, be embodied in full in the minutes of the proceedings of this Encampment.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin and seconded by Brother Spackman, of Illinois, that the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole be incorporated in the proceedings of this Encampment. Are you ready for the question?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I suggest that be taken by a rising vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: As many as are in favor of this motion will so manifest it by rising to their feet. The motion is carried unanimously.

WEBB RESOLUTIONS.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, the Committee on the Memorial Service and Resolutions in regard to the life and character of Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb is now ready to report. The committee begs leave to submit the following resolutions:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable wisdom to remove from our ranks Brother Leland J. Webb, Past Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., be it therefore

Resolved, That, while we bow to the divine will, we cannot refrain from expressing our high esteem of the many virtues, and noble qualities of mind and heart as exemplified in the life of our departed brother.

That, there has fallen out of our ranks one whose manhood and character will bear critical inspection. When treason and secession threatened our country, he exemplified on the battlefield in her defense, the highest type of patriotism and loyalty, as a citizen soldier, and as a member and brother of our Order, a high ideal of true fraternity.

That, as a patriot his integrity baffled question or scrutiny, and never shaped itself to circumstances, but like a rock, stood firm in the days when the storms threatened to wreck the ship of state.

That, as a brother and friend he knew no guile, his bosom was transparent and deep in his heart was rooted a love for his associate brothers of our Order, as warm and enduring as the radiance of the sun at midday.

That, his fidelity was marked. He was not a rover and shifter, playing fast and loose with duty, but an earnest brother, who having found truth planted himself upon it with invincible firmness.

That, he was sincere, he could no more bear a sham, than be a sham himself, he had no hiding place even for his faults.

That, he was self-sacrificing. Wherever his name was mentioned, you seemed to hear the beat of a big heart, as one on a steamers deck feels the throb of the engine that helps him over the waves, his sympathetic cheerful character shone in his countenance and rang in his voice.

That, in his death our Order has lost an honored and much beloved leader and brother, and each individual brother a warm and sympathetic friend, and be it further

Resolved, that his life and example will ever be an incentive to us all, in our efforts to exemplify Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. (Signed).

E. H. MILHAM,
GEO. B. ABBOTT,
BARTOW S. WEEKS,
REYNOLD W. WILCOX. } Com.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of these resolutions by a rising vote, heads uncovered.

E. H. MADISON, of Kansas: Commander, I desire to second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it has been moved by Brother Raymond, of Illinois, seconded by Brother Madison, of Kansas, that we adopt these resolutions reported by the committee by a rising vote with uncovered heads. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by rising to their feet. The resolutions are thus adopted.

C. W. RAYMOND, of Illinois: Commander, I move you now that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and family.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Brother Raymond, of Illinois, and seconded by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott, that a copy of these resolutions be transcribed and sent to the widow and family of deceased Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is carried and it is so ordered.

New business is now in order.

IN RELATION TO SWORD BELTS.

H. S. FOSTER, of Vermont: Commander, I now desire to offer again my amendment to Sec. 4, Art. XIII., Chap. V., of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, to-wit:

To strike out the words "full dress" and insert in lieu thereof the words "black leather"; so that the section will read:

SECTION 4. The officers shall wear the black leather sword belts prescribed by the United States Army Regulations, etc.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I move the adoption of the amendment.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Inspector General Frazee and seconded by delegate Bookwaller, of Indiana, that the proposed amendment be adopted. Brothers, this is a constitutional question and must receive a two-thirds vote of the members accredited to the Encampment. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by rising and standing until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will now rise. The Adjutant General will report the vote.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, there are ninety-three in favor of the amendment; two against it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers this amendment to the Constitution is adopted by a vote of ninety-three to two. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery.

New business is in order.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move we now proceed to nomination and election of officers.

C. T. SPACKMAN, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by General Abbott and seconded by Brother Spackman of Illinois, that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a question of privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Payne, of Ohio, rises to a question of privilege. He may proceed.

WALTER S. PAYNE, of Ohio: Commander, we have been forcibly reminded today that we are all times in the presence of death. In this matter of mine there has been a good deal of feeling pro and con. I have no assurance that I will ever meet with you again, as I belong to the ranks of the old soldiers who are rapidly passing over the river; and I therefore want to say to this Encampment from the depths of my heart that I entertain no animosity or ill will against a soul on earth, that I would not be freely reconciled with if I found in them a corresponding disposition.

ELECTION OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it has been moved and carried that we now proceed to the nomination and election of officers.

The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions for the nomination of candidates for Commandery-in-Chief.

The Adjutant General began the calling of the roll.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee yields the floor to Illinois.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it is with the profoundest pleasure and satisfaction to myself that I am permitted on this occasion to ask your support as a candidate for the highest position in this Encampment for one of the grandest men it has been my pleasure to meet; a brother in whose heart the interests of the Order lie closest; a brother who has never been called upon that he did not respond; a brother whose course in this organization has been marked by ability, integrity and devotion; a brother who merits the highest reward that is in your power to bestow; a brother who through pure patriotism and love of country has devoted more hard work, more serious thought, more disinterested effort for the advancement of this organization than any brother I can now call to mind; a brother who has never permitted any business relation or important matter of any kind to keep him away from any of the National Encampments of the Order since he has been a member; a brother who has come over six thousand miles to attend this Encampment, who having been away from his family for nearly five months, yet comes here first to discharge his duty as a Son of a Veteran and a member of this body. I present to you the name of a brother from New England, a brother from the grand old state of Massachusetts. Since the first Commander-in-Chief in the person of our illustrious brother, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, New England has never had a Commander-in-Chief within her

border. The banner state as our Inspector has informed us in numbers of Camps and completeness of organization, is the state of Massachusetts, and I now ask that you confer upon that state the honor which she has so well earned. When you place at the head of the Order the brother I shall nominate you will have recognized the ability, the devotion, integrity, honor and hard work. I nominate Brother Joe B. Maccabe, of Boston. (Applause.)

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the roll.

When the Division of Colorado was called: •

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, the Division of Colorado gives way to Massachusetts.

CHARLES K. DARLING, of Massachusetts: Commander, in rising to second the nomination just made it would be useless for me to attempt to add to the eloquent words of Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott; and yet no brother from Massachusetts, when called upon to speak in behalf of the nomination just made, could fail to find adequate words. As we have come here year after year to these Encampments of the Commandery-in-Chief, we have learned what has been the work of this brother for the Order. We know that his labors are written on every page and almost every line of the fundamental law of this organization. But it is for us who are nearer and closer to him, to tell you that what Jos. B. Maccabe is in this Encampment, he is 365 days of the year in his own Division of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of our Division and one of the first Commanders. His membership in the House of Lords, as it is termed, has not, as is often the case, removed him from close touch with the rank and file of the Order. He has served within the past few years upon our Division Council, and there his advice as much as anything else, has laid the foundation of our present prosperity. And not only that, when I had the honor to command the Division of Massachusetts, it was Captain Joe Maccabe. He took a Camp in our division which was about to die, and when that Camp was inspected at the close of his term of office it ranked the highest Camp in the Division. That is what Joseph B. Maccabe has done for us in the Division; and it is for this that we love him; for this that we have stood by him in the past, and for this that we stand by him here today. We ask you to unite with us in lifting him to the position of Commander-in-Chief. He will give us a business-like and straight forward administration. He has come, as has been said here, over six thousand miles to attend this Encampment, and we ask that he shall make the return journey of a thousand as the Commander-in-Chief of this Order. (Applause.)

When the Division of Kentucky was called:

FRED G. SINGLETON, of Kentucky: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Kentucky I wish to second the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Indiana was called:

NEWTON J. MCGUIRE, of Indiana: Commander, in behalf of the Division of Indiana, I wish to second the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Maryland was called:

FRANK A. WHITE of Maryland: Commander, the Division of Maryland seconds the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Michigan was called:

GEORGE E. COGSHALL, of Michigan: Commander, Michigan falls in line with Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Minnesota was called:

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, as one of a very few on the floor of this Encampment who have attended every Encampment of this Order since the Encampment at Grand Rapids in 1885, I take great pleasure on behalf of the Division of Minnesota in seconding the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Missouri was called:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOBENSTEIN: Commander, Missouri seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Nebraska was called:

W. B. McARTHUR, of Nebraska: Commander, on behalf of Nebraska. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Maccabe.

When the Division of New Hampshire was called:

EDWIN H. SWETT, of New Hampshire: Commander, the Division of New Hampshire seconds the nomination of Maccabe.

When the Division of New Jersey was called:

A. L. SPARKS, of New Jersey: Commander, New Jersey seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe:

When the Division of New York was called:

W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York: Commander, New York seconds the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Ohio was called:

DAN S. GARDNER, of Ohio: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Ohio I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe for Commander-in-Chief.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

HORACE M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Division of Pennsylvania takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Joseph B. Maccabe.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called:

W. M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander, Rhode Island seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Vermont was called:

W. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, Vermont seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Washington was called:

E. W. YOUNG, of Washington: Commander, the Division of Washington seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of West Virginia was called:

E. O. BOWER, of West Virginia: Commander, West Virginia seconds the nomination of Brother Maccabe.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called:

HARRY S. FULLER, of Wisconsin: Commander, Wisconsin seconds the nomination of Maccabe.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, I move you sir that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the vote of this Encampment for Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, for Commander-in-Chief.

W. H. YOUNG, of Indiana: Commander, I desire to second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, seconded by Brother Young of Indiana, that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this Encampment for

Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, for Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing term. Are you ready for the question?

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Are there any tellers to receive the ballott?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint as tellers Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks and Abbott. (Laughter). As many as are in favor of this motion will so signify by rising to their feet. As many as are opposed will now rise. The motion is carried unanimously, and the Adjutant General is so instructed.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, the tellers are pleased to report that Brother Joseph B. Maccabe receives the entire vote of the Encampment for Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the report of the tellers. By this report I declare Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts, unanimously elected as your Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. (Applause.)

Will the tellers kindly escort Brother Maccabe to the rostrum to receive the plaudits, and return the greeting of the Commandery. I desire that the Commandery receive our honored brother standing when he arrives.

During this little interruption I will appoint as the regular tellers for this afternoon Brother Drew, of Minnesota, and Young, of Washington; they will relieve Past Commanders-in-Chief Weeks and Abbott, who were appointed for the occasion a few moments ago.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, a couple of telegrams have been received at my desk. Will you hear them.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Commandery-in-Chief hear the telegrams at this time? The Chair hears no objection.

The Adjutant General will read the telegrams.

The Adjutant General read the telegrams as follows:

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 16, 1893.

Murrin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief S. of V. Headquarters,

Nebraska Department Daughters of Veterans, extend greeting to National Encampment S. of V. now assembled.

NELLIE A. BAIRD, *Dept. Sec.*

BULAH C. DAVIS, *Dept. Pres.*

SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT, Aug. 17, 1893.

Gen. Murrin E. Hall, Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, Grand Hotel, Cin.

Regards to all, and continued prosperity for our glorious Order.

H. O. BIXBY.

CHARLES KINNEY, of New York: Commander, I move the Adjutant General be instructed to make suitable answers to the telegrams.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is a matter that will be attended to by the Adjutant General without motion unless there is an objection.

The Commander-in-Chief elect, Joseph B. Maccabe, escorted by Past Commanders-in-Chief George B. Abbott and Bartow S. Weeks entered and were received by the members of the Commandery-in-Chief, standing.

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Mr. Commander, we have the pleasure of presenting to the Encampment Commander-in-Chief elect, Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts.

A BROTHER: What is the matter with Joseph B. Maccabe?

SEVERAL BROTHERS: He's all right, you bet. (Laughter and applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I have the distinguished honor and great pleasure of introducing to you—though he needs no introduction—your Commander-in-Chief elect, Brother Maccabe. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT MACCABE: Commander-in-Chief and Brothers, I might say friends, because from the first day I took my obligation as a Son of a Veteran I considered every member of that organization my friend as I was his. This demonstration today is to me the most distinguished honor, and most assuredly one of the most distinguished honors that could be conferred upon anybody, to sit in your gallery, to rank side by side with that good honest, rugged character, Leland J. Webb, to sit side by side with Bartow S. Weeks and Marvin E. Hall, and as I love to term him, my good old friend, George Abbott, and that good old fellow who is known in New England as Gimp—Frank Merrill. I assure you I consider it no small honor, and I thank you again and again. I would be most ungrateful if I were not deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me. What the outcome of my administration will be only the Divine Ruler knows, but I can say this without conceit, my brothers, that if work, earnest work upon an honest basis will succeed, then the administration of the man from Boston will be a success. I hope that it may be. I invoke your earnest assistance. I am the candidate of no Division, of no clique, thank God. I am the candidate of the forty thousand boys, Sons of Veterans of the United States. (Applause.) I want to feel that I have the support, and that if I should call upon the humblest member in the Order for assistance that it will be readily given to me. I am sure that I will not hesitate to call upon anybody to help me, because I am only human and have no doubt I will need your assistance.

Now, with reference to what perhaps might be considered a word of advice from the new Commander, let me say to the Commanders of Divisions here present that the coming year will mean hard work. It is possible that we are facing a financial crisis the like of which we have never seen in this country. God grant that it may not be such, but all business men in this convention, I dare say are in sympathy with me when I say as an humble business man that I am fearful of the times. Lowering though they may be, I hope they will have no effect upon our beloved Order. To you boys who sit at the helm, the Commanders of the several Divisions, let me say that we must take off our coats and vests, like our daddies in 1861 and 1865, and the darker the storm the higher should be our heart-beats, the brighter our eyes. Our colors must never droop whether the weather be cloudy or fine. Give me that assurance, my brothers, and we will go on in battle array. I imagine that one year from today we can say that the Order of the Sons of Veterans has passed through this crisis, in common with all others in the United States, and that we will stand upon a firm foundation. How can this be accomplished? Let me tell you one simple way. I do not pretend to be, as my good brother from Kansas says, a wise physician, but I honestly believe that if we get down to work sincerely, honestly and truly, we can in a measure stop this horrible, dreadful appalling leak—dropped membership. How can this leak be stopped? I will tell you. Divide your Divisions into Districts, such as they have in Massachusetts, inspection districts, if you please. Let some good clever hustler, or several hustlers, if need be, be assigned to that district; and when Tom Jones or Brother Smith or Brother A, B or C are dropped from member-

ship let not only the captain of that Camp and his Quartermaster and these aforesaid hustlers get in their work, but let them call upon the dropped brothers and find out what is the matter and help them along and insist that they shall return to their membership in this Organization. That will be the commencement of the work upon the part of your Commander-in-Chief, and I want you to render him all the assistance you can in that respect. I do believe, this leak can be stopped. I believe if we take off our coats and look at it like business men and go to work earnestly and methodically we can stop it.

Perhaps, I am becoming prosy, my brothers, but if I should drop a word of wisdom in my out-flow of prose it might help us out; I am of the opinion firmly and honestly that if we call upon all dropped brothers and see them individually, and talk with them and urge upon them their solemn duty to the Order, and to the memory of their fathers, we will awaken in their breasts new desires and a new enthusiasm; we will increase and build up an interest in our organization such as we have never had before. You know that the zeal of a good true convert is proverbial. Let us get some of that zeal at work. The old timers, as you might call them, are here year after year; new boys come in and get into the harness and sometimes the old ones drop out, and sometimes the new ones drop out. We want all hands, new and old to stay in the Order. We want to fight for all we are worth, especially so I say if this crisis which now threatens, should sooner or later involve us. Then will be the time to display our executive capacity, our ambition and sentiment and desires as good citizens. I thank you brother Commander-in-Chief, and every member of this Commandery. I can only say may God bless and prosper us the coming year. (Applause).

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I move you that we do now take a recess untill half-past seven o'clock this evening.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is now seventeen minutes past three; the Chairman of the committee on arrangements told us that the parade would form at half past three. I think it is important that we should give them all the support and aid in our power in displaying this Order, and that a recess is necessary.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the parade is not to start untill four o'clock. If the Commandery can form readily we can transact business for some little time yet.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I think it is possible for us to get through with the election of officers before we take a recess.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I withdraw the motion.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I move that we proceed with the nomination and election of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

ELECTION OF SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief are now in order, without motion. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee give way to Ohio.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and brothers of the Commandery, I believe it would be superfluous for any one from Ohio to add any tribute in words to the brother whom I intend to nominate for this posi-

tion—a tribute wells up from the heart of every delegate of this Commandery-in-Chief from the Division of Ohio in his favor. The first meeting that we had with this distinguished brother of our Order was at that wonderful meeting at Wheeling, West Virginia, where many of us—against his advice as a good physician, both moral and otherwise—marched down the streets of Wheeling, not a hundred thousand strong, but forty or fifty of us, to the tune of “Sea-bright, Sea-bright, Wah Hoo Wah.” That was the Encampment to which all of us turn back our eyes with pleasure, because of the warm welcome we there received. One of the faces and one of the voices and one of the hearts that most impressed itself upon that Commandery-in-Chief was that of Dr. C. T. Orner of the Division of Illinois. (Applause.) At every meeting since that time the work and the voice of Brother Orner has been with us, aiding us in our deliberations, aiding us in wise legislation for the benefit of this grand organization. He has held almost every working position in his Camp. He has held many of the working positions in the Order, but has had but little of the honor to which he is rightfully entitled. He has filled every position from Camp Guard of his Camp to Camp Council, and has been a member of the Council-in-Chief of this Order; and he was colonel of that magnificent Division of Illinois at the time when she was unjustly claiming credit over Ohio for being on top. Now we have lost, and we are willing to waive all these little prejudices that we used to have against the Division of Illinois because there are one or two or the three other Divisions that have made it very interesting for us since that time, and we have joined hands across the bloody chasm of Indiana to fight New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. (Applause.) There is another reason why we are here today advocating the unanimous selection of the Division of Illinois for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of this organization. We have done well so far. Let us put right back of that grand leader and magnificent worker in this Order whom we have just elected Commander-in-Chief, one who has a record, not only in this organization but in the army and in the service of his country in defence of the grand old stars and stripes which we all love, to which we owe our best allegiance. One who has so served, I say, has commended himself to the brothers of this Order; to the comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, to all those who marched shoulder to shoulder in that grand cause. (Applause.) Elect Colonel Orner to the position of Vice Commander-in-Chief; put him shoulder to shoulder with grand old Joe Maccabe, whom I knew in this Order before I had the honor to attend my first Encampment at Des Moines, and whose leadership I followed at that time and for quite awhile in other Encampments—although once or twice we have drifted slightly apart since (laughter)—put Orner shoulder to shoulder with Joe Maccabe, and then when the proper time comes General Griffin of Indiana will tell you who to nominate for Junior Vice Commander, and you will find that notwithstanding the possibility of hard times, you will have officers who will push this great organization to the front and stop the leakage that has been distressing us. (Applause.)

When the Division of Illinois was called:

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, Illinois wishes to second the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Iowa was called:

J. OWEN SMITH, of Iowa: Comander, Iowa seconds the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Maryland was called:

FRANK A. WHITE, of Maryland: Commander, Maryland seconds the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Michigan was called:

C. J. POST, of Michigan: Commander, Michigan takes pleasure in seconding the nomination of Orner.

When the Division of New York was called:

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, in spite of the strong combination formed by Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to down New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania New York wants to unite in all good work; and therefore on behalf of the Division of New York I second the nomination of Brother Orner, of Illinois. If they can down us all right but we don't think they can.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

H. M. LOWRY, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Division of Pennsylvania seconds the nomination of Brother Orner.

When the Division of Iowa was called:

J. D. ROWEN, of Iowa: Commander, I move you that the Adjutant General be authorized to cast the entire vote of this Encampment for Brother C. T. Orner, of Illinois, for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of this Organization.

CEDRIC G. MARSH, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Adjutant General be authorized to cast the entire vote of this Encampment for Brother C. T. Orner of Illinois, for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of this Organization. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

The Adjutant General will so cast the vote of the Commandery and the tellers will report the result.

FRANCIS G. DREW, of Minnesota: Commander, the tellers beg leave to report that they find the entire vote of the Encampment cast for C. T. Orner for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The tellers announce that the ballot of the Encampment has been cast as instructed through the Adjutant General for C. T. Orner for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and I now declare him duly elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year. (Applause and calls for "Orner," "Orner.") Brothers, I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you this well known face, Brother Orner, of Illinois.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT ORNER: Commander, and brother Sons of Veterans, I thank you for the honor you have extended to me today. There is no position in the Order from Camp guard to Commander-in-Chief that is not an honor to the person receiving it. It is especially honorable in this instance from the fact that it is at the request of my own State that I have become a candidate for this position, and the honor is not to me so much as it is to the State I represent. I am proud to be here as a representative from the State of Illinois. I am still more proud to be here as your future Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. I can assure you, brothers, that the efforts made by grand old Joe Maccabe to increase the efficiency and membership of this Order will meet with the hearty co-operation of your Senior Vice. I will spend all the time that can be possibly spent in extending our usefulness, in keeping the brothers together, and in bringing back those that have strayed; so that in the near future Ohio, Indiana and New York may look out for

their laurels. Again, let me return my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. (Applause).

ELECTION OF JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief are now in order: the Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll:

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee gives way to Indiana.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander and brothers, you have probably observed that when Ohio, Indiana and New York combine they get there. (Applause). That seems to have been the combination according to statements today. The millenium has almost been reached it would seem, in the deliberations of this body, when we can proceed to the election of the highest officers in our Order by a unanimous vote. (Applause). It is something unheard of. Whether it is because of the hard times (laughter), or, as brother Bookwalter suggests, free coinage of silver (laughter), I will not undertake to say; but it is a remarkable fact, something unheard of in the history of the Order, and a thing upon which we are to be congratulated: not only upon that fact but also in the choice of brothers to fill these two high and important positions.

Now without further comment, for time is short. I am commissioned by the state of Ohio; by the delegates of the state of Ohio, in their name, and speaking I believe the sentiments of all who are present at this Commandery-in-Chief, as a compliment to the grand old Buckeye Division, as a recognition of her hospitality to us upon this occasion, and as the following out of the custom and usage of this Organization, which has become almost a law, I place in nomination for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief a member of the Executive Committee of this city, one of the most active in the entertainment and reception of this body, a resident of the city of Cincinnati and one of the most patriotic and enthusiastic brothers of the Order in or out of the state; a young man who traveled one hundred and sixty miles in order to find a Camp through which he might become mustered into the Order because there was none at home; a son of a sailor and not a soldier, and therefore a representative of that Division of the Order which we had seldom recognized. I place in nomination Brother Frank O. Wilkinson, of the city of Cincinnati. (Applause.)

I do not desire it to be understood that I nominate him simply and solely as a compliment to the state of Ohio; I nominate him also because he is worthy of the distinction and merits the honor. He is a man of ability, old enough to have reason and ripe judgment, and young enough to be active and energetic and capable. We will do ourselves proud by electing him as the third member of the trio which is to lead us through the next year.

R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I believe there will be no opposition to this nomination and in order to facilitate matters here and shorten up our proceedings I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this Encampment for this brother for the position of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

W. R. COOPER, of Tennessee: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Shaw Van, in as much as there are no other candidates to be presented, and seconded by Brother

Cooper, that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the ballot of this Encampment for Brother Frank O. Wilkinson, of Ohio, for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

E. W. YOUNG of Washington: Commander, the tellers report the entire ballot of the Commandery cast for Brother Frank O. Wilkinson for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The tellers report that the Adjutant General has cast the unanimous ballot of the Encampment for Frank O. Wilkinson for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year as per your instructions; and I therefore declare him duly elected.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move that we proceed to the election of Council-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is the regular order, and the motion is not necessary. Nominations are now in order for members of the Council-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called:

HARRY L. VEAZEY, of Tennessee: Commander, the Division of Alabama and Tennessee gives way to Ohio.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I rise on behalf of the Ohio delegation to place in nomination for a position on the Council-in-Chief a gentleman whom you have not heard a good deal from in this Encampment, but who has done as much or more for the Order than many men who have spoken. During the dark days when we had no money at our command, when it required the utmost effort and increasing diligence to keep the Order together at all, his untiring energy and the manner in which he conducted the affairs of his office during his administration as Commander alone put the Order upon its feet. He was its first Commander-in-Chief, and he secured a recognition of the benefits to be derived by membership in it. I believe that it is proper that this Commandery-in-Chief should recognize the services he rendered at that time, and honor this brother with a position on the Council-in-Chief. I believe he will bring to that position the necessary energy, care and business qualifications. It is one of the most responsible places we have to fill, and as a man qualified to fill the position I take great pleasure in nominating Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill, of Maine. (Applause.)

When the Division of New York was called:

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, in presenting the name of the candidate that New York desires you to consider favorably I will occupy as little of your time as possible. It is of the most importance, it seems to me—and the brothers who have carefully watched the work of the Commandery-in-Chief must appreciate it—that members of the Council-in-Chief should be men of good judgment; men of business ability, and men who are familiar with the workings of the Order. Having those three requirements in mind New York presents for your consideration the name of John V. B. Clarkson. He has been a faithful worker in the Order from the very beginning. He knows all the routine work of the Commandery-in-Chief. He is the Past Quartermaster General and during the last year has been a member of the Council-in-Chief. I feel certain that I am betraying no confi-

dence when I state he has been one of the most valuable assistants of the Commandery-in-Chief. Being connected with a business house in New York in which money is of very great importance, and as at this time it has to be watched as one watches molasses in fly time, he is unfortunately unable to be with you today; but he has kept in touch with all your proceedings. He has made arrangements for transportation, and up to the very last moment hoped to be here. I hope that next year he will still have the opportunity to be with you as a member of the Commandery-in-Chief. (Applause.)

When the Division of Illinois was called:

GEORGE B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, it has been a custom for several years almost to place upon the Council-in-Chief either the Adjutant General or the Quartermaster General of the retiring administration in order to secure the advantage of his knowledge and help in business matters that come over from the old council to the new. It has worked most excellently in the past, and in accordance with that custom, as it will place upon our Council a brother eminently fitted to fill the position, I take pleasure in nominating the present Adjutant General Brother Elias P. Lyon, of Michigan.

When the Division of Indiana was called:

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, on behalf of no one Division, because I have not been authorized or asked to speak for them, I desire to place before this Encampment a brother whose name is a household word in every Camp of the organization: I desire to place before this Encampment as a candidate for the position of a member of the Council-in-Chief a brother whose services in the past in behalf of this Order cannot be ranked as second to those of any other brother: I desire to place before you, brothers, a member of this Order who will in the discharge of his duty maintain the highest standard that has been established in years that have gone by. Without further words, on behalf of the Order universally, I nominate Past Commander-in-Chief Honorable Charles F. Griffin.

When the Division of Iowa was called:

GEORGE B. GRAY, of Iowa: Commander, in behalf of the Iowa Division I rise to second the nomination of Clarkson, of New York.

When the Division of Kansas was called:

W. Y. MORGAN, of Kansas: Commander, in behalf of the Division of Kansas I second the nomination of Clarkson of New York.

When the Division of Maine was called:

CHARLES E. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, the Division of Maine seconds the nomination of Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill.

When the Division of Massachusetts was called:

WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, after the nominating speeches which have been heard here today I feel that no words of mine in favor of the candidate whom I shall present for a position on the Council-in-Chief would insure his election: I know the brothers of this Commandery-in-Chief; I have been with them before, and I am satisfied by the votes that have been cast in Encampments heretofore that it does not take eloquence to elect a man. Therefore, in behalf of a dear and esteemed friend of mine I wish to present for your consideration as a candidate for a position on the Council-in-Chief one who is absent from this convention, but only absent by reason of the fact that he is confined to his bed; one who had made all arrangements to be here, but unfortunately is suffering today with a fractured leg; one who is eminently qualified to fill the position of member of the Coun-

eil-in-Chief by reason of his experience as the financial secretary of one of the largest manufacturing companies in the world; one whose face is familiar to most of you, one who has done service in the Order, one who is recognized by Sons of Veterans and by comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic; brothers. I ask your votes in favor of Past Colonel Theodore A. Barton, of Rhode Island, and I take great pleasure in behalf of the Division of Massachusetts in placing him in nomination.

When the Division of Minnesota was called:

E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Minnesota I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination for member of the Council-in-Chief of that loyal prince of good fellows, the first Commander-in-Chief of this Order, Frank P. Merrill, of Maine.

When the Division of Missouri was called:

B. W. FRAUENTHAL, of Missouri: Commander, Missouri desires to second the nomination of Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called:

R. M. J. REED, of Pennsylvania: Commander, Pennsylvania never placed a man in nomination through sentiment, and they never seconded the nomination of any brother through sentiment. On behalf of the Division of Pennsylvania I take the greatest pleasure in seconding the nomination of my old friend, Past Commander-in-Chief Frank P. Merrill, of Maine.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called:

WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, of Rhode Island: Commander and brothers, on behalf of the Division of Rhode Island. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Theodore A. Barton. His name is so well known and his eminent services in the Order so generally recognized that I hardly need to refer to them. But there are a few members who are not so familiar with his record and to them I will say that he is a brother well known in Rhode Island, a man whose services to the Order have been invaluable. I fear that some nominations have been made today as a matter of compliment, but gentlemen, I assure you that when Theodore A. Barton takes hold of anything it goes. He is a man who is square in all his acts and eminently fitted for any position, he is a Past Commander of our own Division and a Past Commander of the Department of the G. A. R., and has served most acceptably as Colonel on the Staff of the Governor of Rhode Island. Therefore I ask you to support him, not only because the Division of Rhode Island has never had an office in the Commandery-in-Chief, but because he is a man who reflects great credit and honor on the Order.

When the Division of Vermont was called:

GEORGE E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Vermont I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Frank P. Merrill of Maine.

The Adjutant General concluded calling of the roll of Divisions.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that this Encampment do now take a recess until 8 o'clock and thirty minutes this evening.

M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that the Encampment do now take recess until half past seven o'clock this evening. You know who we are to receive at that time, and I trust every brother will be here, out of courtesy to these distinguished comrades of the G. A. R. As

many as are in favor of recess will so signify by the usual sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and the Encampment takes recess until 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Encampment will please come to order and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll. (Roll call 10.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business before the Encampment this evening, in regular order, is the election of the Council-in-Chief, nominations having been closed the last thing before the adjournment. The candidates are past Commanders-in-Chief Merrill and Griffin, Adjutant General E. P. Lyon and Brothers J. V. B. Clarkson and Theodore A. Barton.

FRANK P. MERRILL, of Maine: Commander, as one of the candidates nominated I would consider it a favor if I may be excused from voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will be excused from voting unless there be objection.

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: There is no reason why this brother should not vote for two members of the Council.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, under the circumstances I will also ask to be excused from voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, where a candidate desires to be excused from voting the Chair will rule that that may be permitted.

The Adjutant General also requests that he be excused from voting.

The Adjutant General will call the roll. In the absence of Brother Drew, of Minnesota, one of the tellers, I will appoint Brother A. B. Spink, of Rhode Island. The tellers will immediately repair to the Adjutant General's desk, and keep a record of the vote as it is announced. Each delegation will rise when called and the Chairman of the delegation announce the vote.

G. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, under the action taken by this Commandery, I presume I will be permitted to vote with my Division in this election.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes sir.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

When the vote of the Division of Maine was announced:

BARTOW S. WEEKS, of New York: Commander, I should like to have the delegation from Maine polled.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I ask by what right Past Commander Weeks asks for a polling of the delegation from Maine?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that only a member of the Maine delegation can call for a polling of the vote of the Maine delegation.

The tellers announced the vote as follows:

J. V. B. Clarkson, 73; Theodore A. Barton, 50; Charles F. Griffin, 39; Elias P. Lyon 65; Frank P. Merrill, 63.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers Clarkson, Merrill and Lyon, hav-

ing each received a majority of the votes cast, are hereby duly elected as members of the Council-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Indiana: Commander, I move you that the election of the three brothers named be made unanimous.

G. S. KLING, of NEW YORK: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin, seconded by Brother Kling, of New York, that the election of the three brothers named be made unanimous, As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. Brothers, you have made it unanimous. I therefore declare the three brothers named, Clarkson, Merrill and Lyon, unanimously elected as members of the Council-in-Chief.

RECEPTION OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, L. H. WILLIAMS.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, I am requested to announce that L. H. Williams, Department Commander, of Ohio, and Dr. Booth, an Aid on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Weissert, are waiting to be received by the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint, as a committee to receive and escort the distinguished gentlemen to this room, Brothers Bundy, and Past Commander-in-Chief Marks. These brothers will retire and perform that duty.

The committee retired and returned escorting the visitors already announced.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, I have the honor to introduce to you, and to this Encampment, Honorable L. H. Williams, of Ripley, Department Commander, of Ohio, G. A. R., and one of the best friends that this organization ever had. He is accompanied by Dr. Booth, who is an Aid on the Staff of Commander-in-Chief Weissert, who, unfortunately, as will be explained by comrade Williams, cannot be present. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Please escort the comrades to the Commander's station.

Commander Williams, representing the Commandery-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans in Twelfth Annual Encampment assembled, I extend to you the greetings of our Order, and thank you for your attendance here tonight, acknowledging the claims the Order has upon you and upon your comrades; and thanking you for your generous presence here in acknowledgment of those claims. We greet you and welcome you into our ranks. Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the distinguished Commander of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., L. H. Williams. (Applause).

COMMANDER WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WILLIAMS: Commander and brothers—some of you are comrades also—it is an exceeding pleasure to meet with the representatives of this Order throughout the whole country. I am always glad to be with the Sons of Veterans from Ohio, and I am more than glad to have the opportunity of meeting the representatives from all the Divisions of the United States. It has caused me some little effort to get here in time, and I thought after all my trouble I was going to fail. As you know whenever you have a point that you are especially anxious to make by a certain time, the train is sure to get behind. We have got here, but have not had time to

get the dust off yet, nor to get any refreshments; but we soldiers and Sons of Veterans can make campaigns without much refreshment, if necessary; although there comes a time when we like to be refreshed. I made an effort to get the Commander-in-Chief to visit you and thought I had succeeded. He was with me yesterday, and last night at a meeting in Stark county, and we had a Camp-fire at Canton last night. He left the Department of California on Saturday especially to meet me at Canton. He had been on the Pacific Slope for some two or three weeks and had not had the opportunity of being home, or I certainly would have had him with us tonight. He had been away from home so long that he thought it was necessary for him to go there at once.

When I look over this body, representative of the Order of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, I am led to believe that our country, that our flag, that everything that is loyal and patriotic will be well cared for in the future by the loyal Sons of this country. I am rather an enthusiast in regard to the Order of the Sons of Veterans. I think they stand side by side with the Order of the Grand Army. One of our principal duties is to teach loyalty and patriotism. We are at the age in life when we are passing the downward slope, and it will not be many years until there will not be any material for the Grand Army of the Republic to recruit from. One by one the old comrades are falling into line and passing over the river and pitching their tents there never to return. It will not be long until the bugle will sound "Lights out," and when the last one is gone, who is better prepared, who has a more loyal heart, who has the love of country more deeply implanted in their breasts, than the Sons of the Veterans of the late war. While we are passing the downward slope we want you boys to assist us in teaching patriotism and loyalty in this country. We want to stand by you while we remain. We want you to stand by us while we are with you, and when we are gone, when there is not a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic left, we want you to take up the flag and carry it along as your fathers carried it. I say that our country is safe so long as we have loyal and patriotic boys, the Sons of Veterans. I only wish that I could meet with the Sons of Veterans all over this land, and especially those who are not members of the Order. I was surprised when I visited certain localities where they ought to have thrifty, growing Camps of Sons of Veterans and found, through the lethargy of the boys the Camps can scarcely survive. If you could get them together, if they could be under the influence of those who belong to and see the necessity and the benefit to be derived from connecting themselves with this Order I think you would not be troubled with taking up the charters of Camps. You have the material to draw upon. The only trouble is to get the boys to understand that it is their patriotic duty to belong to the Order. I do not know how best you could get at it, but all the Sons of Veterans ought to belong to Camps and all the Camps ought to thrive. Ohio ought to do much better than she is doing in the Order. Everywhere I go during the coming year, wherever I attend a reunion, wherever I visit a Post, I shall make it my duty to encourage the boys—the Grand Army boys I mean—to influence their sons to unite with the Order of the Sons of Veterans. (Applause).

A soldier of the late war who has an honorable discharge, who is eligible to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has no right, has no business not to belong to the Order. It is his duty to belong. It is the same way with our sons. Every son of a veteran who is eligible to become a member of

the Order ought to unite with the Order. If there ever was a time in this country when the boys ought to stand shoulder to shoulder with their fathers remembering what it cost to maintain the flag in the days of '61 and '65 it certainly is now. Boys, when you go to your homes in the various States go home with renewed energy and see to it that no son of a veteran in your neighborhood who is eligible to membership in the Order remains out of it, if you can influence him to go in. (Applause).

I want Colonel Gardner, who is Commander, of the Ohio Division, to have a successful year, and believe that he will have it, and if I can assist him I am going to do so. I have been many places since I assumed the position I now occupy, and expect to be many more, and wherever I can do the order any good I shall. Why? Because it is the Order that must stand for us. Our boys are getting too old. They cannot climb upstairs and attend Post meetings much longer; and we want the assistance of the boys now. We want them to stand by us as we have stood by them, and as we will be able to do for sometime yet. There is nothing more pleasing than to know that we have an Order of the character here before me. Your principles are founded upon such a just rock that no tide, no storm, no cyclone can come against you that will cause your institution to totter and fall to the ground. You are only in your infancy as an order yet. You have material coming on every year, boys coming to the proper age to become a member of your Order, as Dr. Booth and all my old comrades all over the United States have done their duty since they came out of the war, there is certainly a large crop of Sons of Veterans coming on yet. (Applause). I believe the doctor didn't do anything in that line; he simply prepared to assist the Order of the Ladies' Aid Society (applause)—the next best thing he could do; but I had an eye to this business and have been able to supply both Orders. I have a son that belongs to your Order, and I have two daughters that belong to the Ladies' Aid Society, and if I had any more I would, of course, have prepared them for one or the other, for I want them to belong. I tell you the Ladies' Aid Society is a pretty good thing for the boys, and the Woman's Relief Corps is a pretty good thing for us. Although some of the boys say they can get along better without them. I tell you this world is so constituted that it would not be worth living in if they were taken out of it. There is not one of you here that would want to live in this world if we did not have lots of nice, good looking sweet girls and women in it. If they take them away the country would not need the Grand Army any longer, the Grand Army would not stay any longer and I do not believe the Sons of Veterans would want to stay any longer.

Now perhaps I am talking too long and detaining you from your business, but I can say to you that I am exceedingly glad to have had this opportunity of being once present at a National Encampment of one of the grandest Orders that our country now is blessed with. I hope that when you disperse to go to your homes you will not become discouraged. I know there are troubles in this State and I presume it is so in most States, and sometimes you have reason to be discouraged; you see so many boys that are eligible to be members of the Order who make excuses and say they do not want to belong to it that those of you who have the Order at heart cannot help feeling discouraged. But I ask you not to be discouraged. Your Order will still exist, and it will grow from year to year, and as the years advance and as the Grand Army becomes fewer and fewer in numbers, your Order will increase and it will be a great privilege to be a member of it, and it will come to be so regarded by

every boy who is eligible. They will consider it a great privilege to join so grand, so noble, so loyal, so patriotic an Order. (Applause).

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander Williams having already voiced to you my sentiments and personal feeling, speaking now for the Order I represent, I want to say still further that during the past years everywhere I have been I have found the Grand Army as enthusiastic for us as you appear to be. We have been treated with courtesy and kindness and encouragement and we thank you for this testimony on your part; and now on behalf of the incoming administration, which will have intimate relations with the Grand Army of the Republic, I want to introduce to you and to your comrade Dr. Booth, the Commander-in-Chief elect, Joseph B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts.

You know boys, that Joe speaks best when his speech is impromptu, and I have given him no notice that he would be called upon.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT, J. B. MACCABE: Commander, gentlemen of the Grand Army and brothers—There was once upon a time a man who in the course of his varied experience was compelled to visit a morgue. He had lost a brother, or some member of his family, who was inclined to be a trifle wild. It seems that his brother had been absent for a couple of weeks and in the course of that time this man began to think that possibly his brother John had passed over the silent river, and with that idea in his head he visited the police station and lastly the morgue. He saw a body laid out there that he believed to be the body of his brother John. He looked at the body and said, "Yes, that is poor John; let me look at his clothing." He inspected his clothing and that only confirmed him in the belief that it was John's body, and he was about to give orders to the morgue keeper, when he recollected that John had some peculiar gold fillings in his teeth, and he said to the morgue keeper, "Will you kindly open the corpse's mouth and let me look at his teeth?" The morgue keeper did so and a smile passed over the visitor's face and he said, "That is not my brother John," and then made his exit; and the morgue keeper, who happened to be a son of the Emerald Isle, put his hands in his pockets and looked at the body and said, "Ye dom fool ye, if you'd only kape your mouth shut you'd had the foinest funeral of any man that iver lived in Boston." (Laughter.)

Now, I do not know what to say, but I want to say one thing as a son of a soldier, that I thank Commander Williams from the bottom of my heart for the support and the ringing words that he has uttered tonight, which have not always been accorded to us by the Grand Army of the Republic. There are many department Commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic today that absolutely know nothing of the correct principles of the Sons of Veterans, or anything about them except that there is such an organization; and the presumption on their part is that they are sons of Union soldiers. Beyond that meager bit of information they absolutely know nothing of what the Order is and what its purpose is. But there are some loyal men in this country; thank God scores of them, like our good friend Commander Williams, who will help us build up this Order and make it one of these days the successor of the men whose memory it is our duty to protect when they have crossed the Silent River.

Such of my brothers as are newspaper men, as belong to that grandest profession that the world knows, men who earn their living by the sweat of their thumb and forefingers, as I do myself, know that oftentimes sentiments will crop out in certain journals that are incompatible with true patriotism. I do

not care, my brethren, who the soldier is, be he a poor fellow who fought in the ranks or be he a general, it is our solemn duty to protect his memory against the attacks of anybody, be he journalist or be he a pettifogger in any other walk of life. (Applause). As a son of Massachusetts I cannot help but remember when General Benjamin F. Butler, one of the greatest patriots this country ever saw (applause), when the Divine Commander called him to final settlement and he was mustered out on the grand parade ground, what did certain newspapers of this country do? Why, they published such miserable, low-lived rhetoric, as, "The Beast is Dead." That was the caption at the head of several columns. I received a copy of a Cincinnati paper sent me by the Honorable Department Commander, Williams, present on the floor here, that contained a clipping from a paper published in another part of this country wherein a violent attack was made upon the memory of General Butler. I tell you it made my blood boil to read it.

Now understand me, I am not shaking the bloody flag. Nothing of that sort. I am simply setting forth here to you certain facts which I know, which I read myself. The attack made upon General Butler was generally copied in our local press in Massachusetts, and I tell you that every loyal son of the grand old Bay State rose with indignation against the attack. They say General Butler was a beast. If cleanliness sits next to Godliness, New Orleans today comes pretty near being in that position because of General Butler's visit there. You know the condition New Orleans was in when he went there, and you know the condition it was in when he left it.

Now, my brothers, that is one thing. Another little feature can be performed by the Sons of Veterans that will win the admiration and esteem of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this country, south of Mason and Dixon's line, there are thousands of graves that on Memorial Day are not decorated. The Sons of Veterans of Massachusetts have taken the initiative in this respect, and last Memorial Day sent down thousands of flags to be placed upon the graves of our fathers' comrades. The Sons of Veterans have got to drop this bass drum style of helping each other, if you please, and do something for the loyal dead. In the first place they must protect the memory of the dead, and in the next place they must see that the graves at least are surmounted with Old Glory in miniature or in floral form on every Memorial Day; and the time is none too long now to perfect yourself in the greatest work that man or woman knows of, to wit: Charity. Let us commence to perfect ourselves in that work, and in that way we will win the admiration and esteem of every Grand Army man in this country; and when they know, as our friend, Commander Williams does, that we are in earnest and that we mean to protect their memories, then everybody in this grand country—the grandest country that the world ever saw, and I know what I am speaking about—then everybody, every Grand Army man, every loyal man in this country will say the Sons of Veterans are doing their duty. We thank you Commander Williams, for your good words, for your words of encouragement, for your helpful words of sympathy, and we hope sir, that your road and the road of your comrades may lead though the pleasant valley of success; and that we may meet often; that we may learn to love and respect each other, though we are boys and you are men, and that we may, should the emergency ever arise, stand shoulder to shoulder against the foes of Old Glory. (Applause.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Williams, in behalf of the Commandery-in-Chief assembled, I desire that you carry with you the greetings of

this body when you meet with your department. Say to them that the Commandery-in-Chief appreciates your visit with us, and that we regard and we appreciate the work which has been done by your comrades in the state of Ohio for our Order.

Brothers what is your further pleasure?

IN REFERENCE TO DEPOSITING THE FUNDS OF THE ORDER.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL LOEBENSTEIN: Commander, I would like the Encampment to consider this matter that I tried to bring up before adjournment. The outgoing Council-in-Chief authorized the deposit of the funds of the Order with the Union Trust Company, of Chicago, Illinois. I desire to have a ruling as to whether this authorization still holds good, or whether a new authorization is necessary by this Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would rule that until changed by the incoming Commander and Council-in-Chief the authority conveyed to the Quartermaster General by the outgoing Council-in-Chief will remain in full force and effect, as the voice and decision of this Encampment. Unless there be objection it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection and it is so ordered.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I have a resolution to introduce, but before I offer it I want with your permission to say a word or two in explanation. I intended to present the resolution before we took up the order of election of officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If Brother Bookwalter will yield the floor for a moment—Comrade Williams desires to be excused. He has had no refreshment since he arrived in the city, and if the members will consent I will suggest that the committee escort the comrade to the door.

Comrades Williams and Booth retired, escorted by the committee.

EXPENSES OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Bookwalter has the floor now to introduce a resolution.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, before introducing that resolution I would ask unanimous consent to give an explanation of it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair rules that no resolution can be introduced at this stage of the proceedings of this Encampment without suspension of the rules.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Then Commander, I desire to make a motion, after I shall have explained the reasons for offering my resolution to this body.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Encampment consent to hear Brother Bookwalter. Understand, the order of business distinctly states what shall be done and we have now reached the head of "Installation of Officers."

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, as a member of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations I notice that a large number of Divisions recommended to this Commandery that there be biennial instead of annual sessions of this Commandery-in-Chief; and the strongest argument advanced in favor of such sessions was that the expenses of the present annual sessions of the Commandery were so enormous that the work of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Officers of the Commandery was seriously hampered by lack of funds. In view of the fact that nine-tenths of the members of this Commandery have paid their own expenses, and in view of the financial con-

dition of the Order, and in view of the fact that during the next year we will doubtless be compelled to meet the most serious financial crisis that this country has ever experienced, and in view of the fact that the organization today is in a critical condition, and every dollar should be husbanded and no expenditure made unless value received is given, I believe that it would be no more than justice, no more than fair to the Commandery that some limit should now be placed upon the amount of bills presented by the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief for their services in attending the meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief. I broach this subject with considerable hesitation for the reason that I am open to the charge on the part of some brothers, if they desire to be uncharitable, that I have in the past enjoyed the usufruct, and that as I now no longer enjoy it, I seek to draw a rule upon others that I would not have liked to have drawn upon myself; but brothers, I believe you all see the justice of it. Therefore, without further remark I move you that in the future all officers of the Commandery-in-Chief except the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General be limited to the sum of \$50 in payment of expenses for attendance upon any session of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair must still rule that this matter cannot be introduced without a suspension of the rules. The next order of business after new business is the nomination, election and installation of officers.

J. B. LYON, of Iowa: Commander, in order to entertain the resolution presented by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, I move a suspension of the rules.

HARLAN THOMAS, of Colorado: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. It requires a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, in order that this resolution may be introduced.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I doubt if there is two-thirds of the accredited attendance present, at this time. I do not think it is worth while to take up time voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think the statement of General Abbott is correct. If the brothers will be still so that I can count, I can tell in a half a minute. There are only 67 or 68 members in the room. There is not a sufficient number to suspend the rules or amend the Constitution and therefore the motion is out of order.

We will proceed with the installation of officers, unless some brother has some motion to make relative to the postponement of that ceremony.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that this Encampment do now take recess to meet, for the purpose of the installation of officers, at the Memorial Hall at the Soldiers Home in Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow morning.

EXCURSION TO SOLDIER'S HOME.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, before this motion is put I would like to ask Brother Bundy for a statement from the Local Committee of Dayton, or the Local Committee of Cincinnati who were acting in co-operation with them; as to what they desire of this Commandery, as to whether it shall attend in uniform, or citizens clothes; so that we may go in the morning as they expect us.

BROTHER SELZ, of Dayton: Commander, representing the Local Committee on Arrangements, of Dayton, I would say that we would like all who can

to attend in uniform; but we do not want any to stay away because they cannot do so. We have arranged for your entertainment and it does not make any difference just so you wear a Sons of Veterans badge.

I would say that the train leaves at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning from the Grand Central Depot, and all delegates to the Commandery-in-Chief and to the Ladies' Aid Society will be furnished transportation to Dayton free of charge. I ask you to come and we will assure you of a good time.

A. L. SPARKS, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to ask the local committee on arrangements what time we will get back from Dayton tomorrow?

BROTHER DAVIS, of the Local Committee: You can come back on any regular train in the afternoon. The special train will leave Dayton at 10:30 in the evening. You must have your ticket stamped at the depot before going on the train. That is all that is necessary. Tickets will be furnished each delegate on the train.

EXPENSES OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, Article VIII., Page 45 provides that the Constitution may be altered or amended as follows:

"The Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and the Ritual of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., shall only be altered or amended by the Commandery-in-Chief, by a two thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to a vote, at a stated annual meeting thereof."

Now that undoubtedly requires two-thirds of those reported present and entitled to vote. On page 46 it says:

"This order of business may be transposed by a two-thirds vote at any stated meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a quorum being present."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think that is right in accord with the ruling of the Chair.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: The point is that the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of those who are registered on the books of the Adjutant General to alter or amend the Constitution, but only requires a two-thirds vote of the members present at any stated meeting to suspend the rules, provided there is a quorum.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair ascertained that there was only about 67 or 68 members present. Supposing you suspended the rules and considered the amendment. You have not a sufficient number here to adopt it if all voted in favor of it. The Chair did not rule that you could not suspend the rules, but ruled that you could not carry this amendment to the Constitution.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: But Commander, this is not an amendment to the Constitution. The Constitution does not provide that all the expenses shall be paid.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If that is the case then the Chair is in error, and the rules may be suspended.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, counting out visitors, I do not think there is a quorum here. It would be best not to raise the point.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is doubtful if there is a quorum.

ADJOURNED TO DAYTON, OHIO.

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I made a motion which was

seconded. I move that this Encampment now adjourn to meet in Memorial Hall at the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, tomorrow at noon.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, it is moved and seconded that we do now take recess to meet in the Memorial Hall at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, tomorrow at noon. Are there any remarks?

GEORGE S. KLING, of New York: Commander, it was suggested that the Ladies' Aid Society desired to have their installation ceremony in connection with ours, and in order to do that it would be necessary, as I understand it, to authorize a public installation of our officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That can be done at that place.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I rise for information. Suppose it should prove tomorrow when we assemble in Memorial Hall that there was not a quorum present. What would the result be? Would it affect the installation of your successor, or the legality of any act that he might perform.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It might possibly affect the installation ceremonies if the question was raised. A quorum of this body is necessary to do business. The Constitution is clear on that point, and it requires a majority of the members accredited as present and entitled to vote to make a quorum.

FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, if that be true I question very seriously whether we will have a quorum in Dayton tomorrow, and I would rather see the installation proceed now than to run any chances in that particular. I would like to have the officers installed at Dayton; I can appreciate all that these brothers have said about the appropriateness of it; but we have elected officers for the ensuing year and the present Commander-in-Chief desires to be relieved, and I know that the incoming Commander-in-Chief desires to be installed. I do not think that we had better take any chances.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a motion to adjourn pending. This debate has been permitted because the Chair saw the danger signal and hoped some brother would bring it up.

C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I recognize that there is a motion pending and we are out of order in making remarks, but I will say this, that most deliberative bodies, at times, are guilty of a fiction of the record. A quorum is shown to be present, or it is taken that a quorum is present when the absence of a quorum is not shown. Brothers are discreet enough to keep still. Legislative bodies meet on Friday and Saturday of each legislative week, and pass bills up to the third reading by the hundred and nobody calls for a roll call consequently the absence of a quorum is not shown. If brothers will simply agree not to be technical tomorrow, there will be no trouble; we can install the officers just as if everybody was present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is the point which the Chair had in mind—that if the question was raised the installation would be unconstitutional; but if you accept the suggestion made by Brother Bookwalter it is all right.

ACTING SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORNER: Commander, I do not think there is any question before this Encampment at all. In most of the annual sessions of this Encampment the installation of officers has taken place with but very few members present. They have quite generally gone home before the installation; but the question of a quorum has never been

raised. Why, if a Son of a Veteran lies sick in bed he can be installed into his office at his home.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think after the word of caution we have had, there will be no question raised; because I know the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief desire to assist the committee in Dayton in every possible way.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, would it not be possible to pass some resolution here whereby we can provide for the installation there.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Chair would rule that you cannot. I think it is all clear enough to us now.

Is it the desire of the Encampment that we have a public joint installation with the Ladies' Aid Society? (Cries of "yes," "yes," "yes.") Will you authorize the Chair to appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements? (Cries of "consent," "consent.") The Chair will select as that committee our Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. He will inform the Ladies' Aid Society that this Commandery extends an invitation to them to unite with us in public installation ceremonies tomorrow.

You have heard the motion to take recess. All those in favor of the motion will signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is carried and the Encampment now takes recess to meet tomorrow at noon in Memorial Hall at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

MEETING AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, OHIO, August 18, 1893.

Memorial Hall, National Soldiers' Home,

12 o'clock M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery will come to order. Brothers, this is the time until which we took recess; and we now meet to close the business of the Twelfth Annual Encampment. What is your pleasure?

WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the minutes of this Encampment as taken down by the Official Stenographer be approved without reading.

ADJUTANT GENERAL LYON: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Bundy, seconded by Adjutant General Lyon that the minutes of this Encampment as taken down by the Official Stenographer, William S. Garber, be approved without reading. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed the same sign. The motion is agreed to and it is so ordered.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that we now proceed to provide for the installation of the officers elected yesterday for the ensuing year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That business is in order without a motion.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Then Commander, I move that the Commander-in-Chief appoint an installing officer and that we then take a recess and have a public installation of officers.

SURGEON GENERAL WILCOX: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the Chair appoint an installing officer and that the Commandery-in-Chief then adjourn for a public installation of officers. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign

of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to, and it is so ordered.

I will appoint Past Commander-in-Chief George B. Abbott, of Illinois, installing officer.

If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess during which time the public installation ceremonies will be conducted in the main auditorium of this building.

RECESS.

Installing officer George B. Abbott called the joint meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief and the L. A. S. to order in the main auditorium of Memorial Hall, and Brothers Joseph B. Maccabe, C. T. Orner, J. O. Wilkinson, Charles K. Darling, Henry Frazee, J. A. Averdick, and E. W. Young were, respectively installed as Commander-in-Chief, of the Order, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Inspector General, Surgeon General and Chaplain-in-Chief; and Brothers Frank P. Merrill and Elias P. Lyon, were duly installed as members of the Council-in-Chief, for the ensuing year.

The officers elect of the Ladies' Aid Society were then publicly installed, Past Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall, acting as installing officer, the Commander-in-Chief Joseph B. Maccabe presiding.

The purpose for which the recess was taken having been accomplished the Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by Commander-in-Chief Joseph B. Maccabe.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I call upon the Past Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall to approach the altar.

Past Commander-in-Chief Hall took his station at the altar and was joined by Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott.

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I am happy to be the means of conveying this special mark of appreciation and esteem upon our worthy Past Commander-in-Chief for the valuable services he has rendered the Order. The conferring of the jewel of the Order upon the retiring executive officer as a mark of our appreciation and love is one of the beautiful ceremonies of our Order; and it is a pleasure that devolves upon me to be the mouthpiece of the whole Order in conveying to General Hall this token, and expressing to him the sentiment that goes with it. It has been the custom to reward acts of special valor or bravery upon the battle field, and to mark meritorious service in any noble cause, by bestowing an emblem or token to be worn over the heart of the deserving one; and it is now my great pleasure to carry out, what has become a custom in our Order, and to confer upon General Hall as a mark of its special consideration and its high appreciation such a token.

(After pinning the jewel on Gen. Hall's breast.)

General Hall, shoulder to shoulder with you have I worked, and so do I fully know the eminent services you have rendered our beloved Order. For two years as Commander of the Division of Michigan you served that Division as it had never been served before or since. You served two years upon my staff and you served subsequent years as a staff officer upon the staff of my successors. In addition to that you have occupied minor positions in your state, and be it said to your credit and glory, while still Commander-in-Chief of this organization you found time to fill the humble office of Quartermaster Sergeant of your Camp, in which humble position you were an example of efficiency and devotion to the Order worthy of the imitation of every brother.

A man capable of holding the highest position in the Order was yet not too high to serve in the most humble capacity. In retiring from this work you take with you the good will, the love and regard of 50,000 of the bravest boys that it was every the glory of any man to command. You wear upon your breast the token of the Order, the emblem of the Past Commander-in-Chief. Ever bear in mind that in that emblem is represented this regard, this love and this appreciation of the boys you served. I take special pleasure in placing this emblem upon this noble breast and welcoming Brother Hall to the ranks of Past Commanders-in-Chiefs where he may stand along aside of those who have worked zealously and successfully for the Organization.

General Hall you have completed your work to the satisfaction of this organization; you have discharged your trust faithfully and well; I now on behalf of the Order thank you. (Applause.)

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HALL: Past Commander-in-Chief Abbott and brothers, it is not the assumption of power nor its successes that touch the human heart so tenderly, or afford so much satisfaction, as to know that our success is appreciated by others. These words of my brother, voicing the sentiment of this Order as I believe, afford me great pleasure and satisfaction; and I am sincerely grateful for them. Brothers, I thank you. (Applause.)

G. B. ABBOTT, of Illinois: Commander, I move that the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., do now adjourn *sine die*.

O. B. BROWN, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Twelfth Annual Encampment do now adjourn *sine die*. As many as are in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary the same sign. The motion is agreed to

Commander-in-Chief Joseph B. Maccabe then closed the Encampment in due form.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

	1st call	2d call	3d call	4th call	5th call	6th call	7th call	8th call	9th call	10th call
	page 14.	page 34.	page 114.	page 147.	page 181.	page 195.	page 199.	page 211.	page 216.	page 222.
KANSAS.										
Commander—W. V. Morgan.....	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	p
Delegate at Large—E. H. Madison.....	p	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Delegates— } W. H. Russell.....	p	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
} P. F. Ackerman.....	p	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
} Grant W. Harrington.....	p	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Alternate—R. J. Hopkins.....	p	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	p
KENTUCKY.										
Commander—J. L. Todd, Jr.....			p	a	n			p	D	a
Past Commanders— } Fred G. Singleton.....			p	p	a	n		p	D	a
} W. R. Itenfin.....			p	p	a	n		p	D	a
MAINE.										
Commander—Charles E. Merrill.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Past Commander—John C. Blake.....	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—Fred R. Fife.....	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate—F. L. Beals.....	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
MARYLAND.										
Delegate—Frank A. White.....	p	p	a	a		n	a	B	a	a
MASSACHUSETTS.										
Commander—Albert C. Blaisdell.....	p	p	p	p	y	n	p	B	a	a
} J. B. Maccabe.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
} C. F. Sargent.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
Past Commanders— } N. C. Upham.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	p	B	a	p
} W. A. Stevens.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	B	a	p
} C. K. Darling.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—George N. Howard.....	a	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a	a
} George W. Penniman.....	p	p	a	a	y	n	p	B	a	a
Delegates— } Charles D. Rooney.....	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	a
} F. W. Eager.....	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
} D. F. Goulding.....	p	p	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	a
Alternate—William R. Davis.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
MICHIGAN.										
Delegate at Large—C. J. Post.....	p	p	a	a	n	n	p	B	a	a
Delegate—George E. Cogshall.....	p	p	a	a	n	n	p	B	a	p
MINNESOTA.										
Commander—W. A. Mullen.....	p	p	p	a	n	y	p	D	a	a
Past Commanders— } E. H. Milham.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	p	D	a	p
} Francis G. Drew.....	p	a	a	a	n	y	p	D	a	a
Delegate at large—F. E. Austin.....				p	n		a	D	a	a
Delegate—C. I. Roy.....	p	a	a	a	n		p	D	a	a
Alternate—Wm. G. Young.....					n		p	D	a	a
MISSOURI.										
Commander—Fred E. Ernst.....	a	a	a	a			p	a	a	
Past Commander—B. W. Frauchthal.....	p	a	a	a	n		a	B	a	p
Delegate at Large—W. F. Anderson.....	p	a	a	a	n		a	B	a	p
Delegate—E. W. Dieterle.....	p	p	a	a	n		a	B	a	a
Alternate—John F. Human.....	p	p	a	a	n		a	B	a	a
NEBRASKA.										
Commander—W. B. McArthur.....	p	n	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
Alternate at Large—W. T. Bowen.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	D	a	a
NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
Delegate—Edwin H. Swett.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a	p
NEW JERSEY.										
Commander—A. L. Sparks.....	p	a	a	a			a	B	a	a
NEW YORK.										
Commander—W. H. Robertson.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	p
Past Commanders— } Clarence E. Holmes.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	a
} W. S. Oberdorf.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	a
Delegates— } H. C. H. Cooper.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	a
} George S. Kling.....	p	a	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	a
} Charles Kinney.....	a	p	a	a	n	n	a	D	a	a

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

	1st call	2d call	3d call	4th call	5th call	6th call	7th call	8th call	10th call
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OHIO.									
Commander—Dan S. Gardner.....	p	a	a	a				D	a
F. W. Myers.....	p	a	a	a				B	a
Wm. E. Bundy.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	D	a
Past Commanders—C. J. Deekman.....	p	a	a	a				B	a
J. V. Hilliard.....	p	a	a	a				a	a
Fillmore Musser.....	p	a	a	a				D	a
Delegate at Large—H. V. Speelman.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a
E. H. Archer.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a
Delegates—H. D. Davis.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	D	a
J. A. Averdick.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	D	a
R. B. Barrett.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	D	a
Alternate—John F. Liddy.....				p	y			a	a
PENNSYLVANIA.									
Commander—Horace M. Lowry.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	B	a
Delegate at Large—Wm. I. Carns.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	D	a
Emil Poerstel.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	a	B	a
Delegates—O. D. Stewart.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	a	B	a
Edwin Turpin.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	B	a
John H. Wooden.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	p	B	a
Elwood T. Carr.....	p	a	a	p	y	n	p	D	a
RHODE ISLAND.									
Commander—William M. P. Rowen.....	p	a	a	p	n	y	p	B	a
Delegate at Large—Arthur B. Splink.....	p	p	a	p	n	n	p	B	a
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Commander—W. S. Carpenter.....	p	a	a	a	y	n	p		a
VERMONT.									
Past Commander—George E. Terrill.....	p	p	p	p	y	n	p	B	p
Delegate at Large—W. E. Terrill.....	p	p	p	p	y	n	p	B	p
WASHINGTON.									
Past Commander—E. Weldon Young.....	p	p	p	y				a	a
WEST VIRGINIA.									
Commander—Edwin O. Bower.....	p	p	a	a	n	n	p	D	a
Past Commander—G. Ed. Sylvis.....	p	p	a	a				n	a
Delegate—H. W. Thurler.....								p	a
WISCONSIN.									
Commander—Walter C. Winter.....				p	y	n	p	D	a
Past Commander—Harry S. Fuller.....	p	p	p	p	y	n	a	B	a
Delegate at Large—Joe M. Chapple.....				p	y	n	a		a



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