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

1890-92

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ELEVENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT

OF THE

SONS OF VETERANS, U.S.A.,

HELD IN

HELENA, MONTANA,

AUGUST 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12,

1892.

PRESS OF THE HAMILTON PRINTING COMPANY,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
1892.

NEW YORK CITY, October 15, 1892.

The following is a true and correct report of the proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Session of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U.S. A., begun and holden at Helena, Mont., August 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, A.D. 1892.

BARTOW S. WEEKS,

Past Commander-in-Chief.

RAPHAEL TOBIAS,

Past Adjutant General.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION,

August 8, 1892.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order in Auditorium Hall at 4 o'clock P.M., with Commander-in-Chief Bartow S. Weeks in the chair.

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

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

Commander-in-Chief, Bartow S. Weeks; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Fuller; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, C. A. Bookwalter; Adjutant General, Raphael Tobias; Quartermaster General, John V. B. Clarkson; Inspector General, Henry Frazee; Judge-Advocate General, R. Shaw Van; Surgeon General, Frank M. Gier; Chaplain-in-Chief, George W. Pollitt; Connoil-in-Chief, Isaac Cutter, William A. Stevens; Commandant Sons of Veterans' Guards, George H. Hurlbut; Advisory Board of Sons of Veterans' Guards, E. H. Milham, H. B. Baguley, H. W. Wessels.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will appoint the following brothers as the Committee on Credentials: Adj. Gev. Raphael Tobias, of New York, (by virtue of his office,) chairman; F. F. Drake, of Indiana; M. D. Friedman, of Alabama; Wheaton F. Dowd, of Connecticut; and J. H. Wilkens, of Arkansas. That committee will meet upon call of the chairman. I suggest that they meet at once, and that the Commandery-in-Chief now take a recess for 20 minutes, to enable that committee to prepare and present their report.

Past Commander Frank McCrittis, of Illinois: Commander, I move we take a rocess for 20 minutes, to enable the Committee on Credentials to meet and prepare their report.

Commander Winfield Scott Omerdons, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried, and a recess for 20 minutes was taken.

4:30 o'clock P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief will please come to order. Before hearing the report of the Committee on Credentials, I desire to announce that to-morrow morning the delegates' badges will be given out, and after the delegates' badges are issued nobody will be allowed upon the floor of the Encampment except delegates. Visiting brothers will take seats in the gallery. The Committee on Credentials are now prepared to report, and the Commandery-in-Chief will hear their report.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, the Committee on Crodentials beg

leave to report that they have examined the official roster, compiled from the certificates issued by the various Division Commanders, and recommend the seating of all delegates that have thus been regularly certified as elected, except in cases where the alternate is reported as acting instead of the delegate, and in addition, Past Commanders-in-Chief, Past Grand Division Commanders, Constitutional Life Members, Past Commanders of Divisions, and Sitting Commanders of Divisions. I will therefore call the roll, and where some alternate is acting instead of the delegate, if he has not already reported, he can report.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Adjutant General called the roll, as follows:

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief-Bartow S. Weeks, New York city.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief-Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee, Wis.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief-C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.

Adjutant General—Raphael Tobias, New York city.

Quartermaster General-John V. B. Clarkson, New York city.

Inspector General-Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

Judge-Advocate General-R. Shaw Van, Dennison, Iowa.

Surgeon General-Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale, Mich.

Chaplain-in-Chief-George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.

Council-in-Chief-E. D. Morris, Red Wing, Minn.; Isaac Cutter, Camp Point, Ill.; William A. Stevens, Lowell, Mass.

Commandant of Sons of Veterans' Guards-George H. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill.

Advisory Board of Sons of Veterans' Guards—E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; George B. Stadden, Kansas City, Mo.; H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. W. Wessels, Litchfield, Conn.; John A. Wood, McKeesport, Pa.

Past Commanders-in-Chief — Frank P. Merrill, Boston, Mass.; Maj. A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; George B. Abbott, Chicago, Ill.; George W. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis M. Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles F. Griffin, Hammond, Ind.; George T. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edwin Earp, Lynn, Mass.; Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas.

PAST GRAND DIVISION COMMANDERS —A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; Frank M. Challis, Manchester, N. H.; S. S. Bangs, Waterville, Mo.; W. E. W. Ross, Battimore, Md.; Raphael Tobias, New York city.; R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles S. Crystler, Independence, Mo.; E. Howard Gilkey, Columbus, Ohio; Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kas.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIFE MEMBERS —W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Eldridge, ——; J. A. Rodriege, Newark, N. J.; Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, Conn.; John A. Thompson, ——; Maj. A. P. Davis, Pitisburg, Pa.; R. M. J. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. M. Linton, Johnstown, Pa.; O. B. Brown, Dayton, Ohio; John E. Mills, Bradford, Mass.

ALADAMA AND TENNESSEE.

Commander-W. D. Good, Greenville, Tenn.

Past Commanders—M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.; R. W. Biose, Chattanooga, Tonn.; W. R. Cooper, Kuoxville, Tenn.

Delegate at Large-Harry L. Venzey, Harriman, Tonn.

Delegate-F. E. Willis, Harriman, Tenn.

Alternate at Large-R. A. Harrington, Nashville, Tenn.

Alternate-Samuel Slover, Clinton, Tenn.

ARKANSAS.

Commander—Lewis E. Finney, Huntington. Delegate at Large—E. P. Sizemore, Paris.

Delegate-Past Commander J. H. Wilkins, Paris.

Alternate at Large-None elected.

Alternate-Thomas P. Hackett, Hackett.

CALIFORNIA.

Commander—Thomas M. Gilbert, Fresno.

Past Commanders—L. De P. Callahan, Los Angeles; C. J. Callahan, Los Angeles; Edward C. Robinson,
Oakland; E. W. Conant, San José; Fred. V. Wood, Oakland; S. L. Blodget, Bukersfield.

Delegate at Large-F. F. Connor, Berkeley.

Delegate-W. H. Cook, Bakersfield.

Alternate at Large-F. A. Bailey, Woodland.

Alternate-Phil. K. Gordon, San Francisco.

COLORADO.

Commander-Abraham L. Fugard, Pueblo.

Past Commanders-Frank C. McArthur, H. D. Kendig, Charles H. Anderson, L. W. Kennedy, Denver.

Delegate at Large-James M. Kennedy, Denver.

Delegate-H. M. Covert, Pueblo.

Alternate at Large-Theodore Douglass, Denver.

Alternate-M. W. Bennett, Denver.

CONNECTICUE.

Commander-A. E. Chandler, Norwich.

Past Commanders-Wm. II. Pierpont, New Haven; G. Brainard Smith, Hartford; H. W. Wessels, Litchfield; Willis N. Barber, Meridon.

Delegate at Large-Wm. A. Andrews, Cheshire.

Delegate-Wheaton F. Dowd, Litchfield.

Alternate at Large-Geo. M. Crossman, Winsted.

Alternate-William Major, Killingly.

FLORIDA.

Commander-J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West.

ILLINOIS.

Commander-Edward A. Wolls, Murphysboro.

Past Commanders-R. V. Mailory, Springfield; C. T. Orner, Bloomington; G. B. Abbott, Chicago; Frank McCrillis, Chicago; Geo. B. Stadden, Chicago; Geo. H. Hurlbut, Belvidere.

Delegate at Large-Mack M. Pinckley, Bushnell.

Delegates-J. B. Lidders, Rock Island; W. C. Schneider, Kankakee; A. L. Guilford, Chicago; W. M. Owen, Le Roy; J. U. Danley, Morris.

Alternate at Large-J. W. Kilboune, Marshall.

Alternates-W. F. Mangen, Sterling; D. C. Yates, Springfield; J. C. Lafferty, Sparta; Robert Scholes, Peoria; C. B. Hutt, Bloomington.

INDIANA.

Commander-Newton J. McGuire, Rising Sun.

Past Commanders-W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; E. S. Walker, West Lebanon; Geo. C. Harvoy, Danville; John W. Newton, Winchester; Otis C. Gully.

Delegate at Large-F. F. Drake, Rensselaer.

Delegates-E. H. Bookwalter, Fort Wayne; J. W. Noel, Star City; C. H. Beeson, Winchester.

Alternate at Large-Rollo B. Oglesbee, Plymouth.

Alternates-Will. G. Young, Connersville; Geo. T. Whittaker, Portland; G. P. C. Newman, Hammond.

IOWA.

Commander-Lewis A. Dilley, Davenport.

Past Commanders-James D. Rowen, Des Moines; Fred. M. White, Waterloo; J. H. Pickett, Oskaloosa; George Van Houten, Lenox.

Delegate at Large-A. M. Welch, Winterset.

Delegates-E. D. Wolf, Dubuque; W. H. Reed, Marshalltown.

Alternate at Large-T. T. Rutledge, Sharpsburg.

Alternates-Geo. B. Gray, Washington; O. C. Van Houten, Lenox.

KANSAS.

Commander-Frank A. Agnew, Newton.

Past Commanders—Leland J. Webb, Topeka; Clay D. Horod, Emporia; Charles S. Nation, Eric; Charles D. Jones, Norton.

Delegate at Large -T. J. Ritner, Atchison.

Delegates-S. J. Crumbine, Dodge City; W. P. Feder, Ellinwood; G. W. Harington, Hlawatha; Arthur B. Callahan, Topeku.

Alternate at Large-Charles F. Horne, Mankato.

Alternates-O. II. Phinney, Kansas City; George E. Lowis, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. H. Fisher, Chanute; W. H. Russell, Rush Centre.

KENTUCKY.

Commander-W. R. Hoffin, Marysville.

Past Commanders-Geo. H. Capito, Louisville; Fred. G. Singleton, Newport.

Delegate at Large-L. F. Reeves, Covington.

Delegate-John E. Stebbins, Newport.

Alternate at Large-W. S. Drew, Covington.

Alternate-J. Hazard Davis, Newport.

MAINE.

Commander-F. E. Fairfield, Augusta.

Past Commanders-Frank P. Merrill, Malden; Aug. S. Libby, Portland; C. H. Rice, Bangor; John C. Blake, Auburn; E. K. Gould, Rockland; Thomas G. Libby, Vinalhaven; W. H. Perry, Portland; C. F. Hutchings, Bangor; A. C. Cloudman, Cumberland Mills; E. C. Moran, Thomaston.

Delegate at Large-G. V. S. Michaells, Augusta.

Delegates-Chas. L. Witham, Lewiston; Warren Phinney, Thomaston.

Alternate at Large-E. Mullen, Rockland.

Alternates-E. N. Small, Lewiston; J. S. Douglass, Auburn.

MARYLAND.

Commander-Robert W. Wilson, Baltimore.

Past Commanders-Geo. W. Collier, Miles W. Ross, Baltimore; Sherman J. Brown, E. R. Campbell, S. E. Thomason, John R. Neely, Washington, D. C.

Delegate at Large-Shelton T. Cameron, Washington, D. C.

Delegate-Hamilton S. Smith, Washington, D. C.

Alternate at Large-Martin V. Brown, Washington, D. C.

Alternate-Samuel H. Jacobson, Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commander-Walter H. Delano, Canton,

Past Commanders-Edwin Earp, jr., Lynn; F. J. Bradford, Lowell; J. B. Maccabe, East Boston; O. F. Sargent, Lawrence; J. H. Hinckley, Beverly; H. S. Crossman, Springfield; N. C. Upham, Fitchburg; D. B. Purbeck, Salem; W. A. Stevens, Lowell; C. K. Darling, Fitchburg.

Delegate at Large-Geo. W. Penniman, Brocklon.

Delegates-O. H. Cook, Meirose; Frank Robinson, Gloucester; W. R. Davis, Cambridgeport; Ellas White, Jr., Marblehead; Geo. N. Howard, Lowell.

Alternate at Large-Chas. D. Rooney, Winchester.

Alternates-R. W. Hilngworth, No. Adams; O. L. Gurnoy, Hanson; F. W. Eager, Fitchburg; C. J. Barbour, Springfield; J. D. Coales, jr., Newburyport.

Commander-Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale.

Past Commanders—Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale; Burt M. Fellows, Bronson; Frank M. Williams, Grand Rapids; Frank D. Eddy, Lowell; Fred. C. Stillson, Battle Creek.

Delegate at Large-Phil. Porter, Detroit,

Delegates-Norris G. Cooper, Sturgis; Geo. L. Hauser, Charlotte.

Alternate at Large-F. M. Simons, Bay City,

Alternates-W. R. Downey, Kalamazoo; E. R. Henderson, Hadley.

Commander-Francis G. Drew, Minneapolis.

Post Commanders - E. M. Van Cleve, Minneapolis; E. H. Milham, St. Paul; A. S. Morgan, Missoula, Mont.; E. D. Morris, Red Wing; Geo. H. Sheire, St. Paul.

Delegate at Large-Geo, H. Klein, Mankato.

Delegates-Bradford S. Sheire, St. Paul; Rev. Chas. McColley, Winnebago City.

Alternate at Large-Wm. G. Young, Montrose.

Alternates-C. J. Roy, Le Roy; A. B. Goodwin, Winnebago City.

MISSOURI.

Commander-E. W. Raymond, St. Louis.

Past Commanders-Will, K. West, Kansas City; F. Noudorff, St. Joseph; J. J. Speaker, Kansas City; A. H. Vandlvort, Bethany; E. R. Durham, Bethany; R. Loebenstein, Warrensburg; H. J. Kline, St. Joseph; B. W. Frauenthal, St. Louis.

Delegate at Largo-Jas. B. Patrick, St. Louis.

Delegates-Jno. F. Human, St. Louis; Jno. S. Cochran, Creighton.

Alternate at Large-M. R. Moore, --

Alternates-Frank Beebe, St. Louis; R. Reichards, Washington.

MONTANA.

Commander-W. S. Votaw, Helena,

Past Communders—John R. Miller, Holena; A. E. Venzie, Holena; E. G. Worden, Lewistown; C. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh.

Delegate at Large-E. D. Weed, Helena,

Delegate-J. U. Sanders, Helena.

Alternate at Lurgo-O. F. Stuart, Holona,

Alternate--C. R. Sanders, Helena.

NEBRASKA,

Commander-P. A. Barrows, St. Edward.

Past Commanders—S. W. Coglizer, Weeping Water; B. W. Hawkins, Beaver City; A. M. Appelget. Hot Springs, South Dakota; Mosos P. O'Brien, Frank J. Coates, Omaha; F. P. Corrick, Stockham.

Delegate at Large-J. S. Catterson, Harvard.

Delegates-F. A. Holt, Syracuse; J. C. Ellioit, West Point.

Alternate at Large-C. J. Humphrey, Doniphan,

Alternate-A. V. W. Baker, Wahoo.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Commander-Frank C. Smith, Lebanon.

Past Commandors—Frank H. Chailis, Manchester; Frank E. Libby, Great Falls; Frank M. Shackford, Concord; Michael F. Crowley, Portsmouth; Frank B. Perkins, Manchester; Ben. O. Roby, Nashua; Jas. H. Joyce, Great Falls; Burt E. Fisher, Dover.

Delegate at Large-C. H. Little, Manchester.

Delegate-Walter S. Tarbell, South Lyndeboro.

Alternate at Large-John W. Dufney, Great Falls.

Alternate-Levi F. Felker, ----

NEW JERSEY.

Commander-Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth.

Past Commanders—Henry E. Hatfield, Newark; Edward C. White, Cocoa, Fla.; Andrew Derrom, jr., Paterson; Geo. H. Perkins, Atlantic City; Thos. H. Edmond, Trenton.

Dolegate at Large-Wm. G. Dunkerly, Paterson.

Delegate-F. F. C. Woodward, Trenton.

Alternate at Large-David Strauss, Elizabethport.

Alternate-F. G. Hoffman, Bayonne.

NEW YORK.

Commander-Winfield Scott Oberdorf, Dansville.

Past Commanders—M. J. Downing, New York; E. F. Fellows, Brockport; Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo; W. A. Hyde, Wolcott; J. C. Sawyer, Matteawan; Job E. Hedges, New York; Adolph Hoefling, Brooklyn; Clarence E. Holmes, New York.

Delegate at Large-Past Com. Wm. 11. Wykor, Goshen.

Delegates—Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, Russell B. Harrison, New York; Joseph R. Swain, Sing Sing; Chas. Kinney, Brocton.

Alternate at Large-Jacob Wisel, New York.

Alternates—James Walker, East Albany: L. H. Hendee, Lowville; F. J. Alverson, Dansville: E. H. Lanning, Amsterdam.

orito.

Commander-Filmore Musser, Portsmouth.

Past Commanders — E. W. Poe, E. H. Glikey, W. C. Wykoff, Columbus; F. W. Myers, Steubenville; Geo. A. Ensign, Defiance; Henry Frazee, Cleveland; G. W. Leonard, Urbana; Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati; C. J. Deckman, Malverů; J. V. Hillfard, Newark; Harry R. Bacon, ———.

Delegate at Large-Wm, Luther Davis, Cincinnati,

Delegates—Tiffin Gilmore, Chillicothe; H. V. Speelman, Wellston; J. D. Houston, Georgetown; Jas. E. Atha, Paulding; H. R. Thompson, East Liverpool; G. G. Bambach, Ripley.

Alternate at Large-Don E. Cable, Nelsonville.

Allernates—Dr. D. S. Gardner, Massillon; L. Vern Williams, Ripley; Frank Schrive, Georgetown: R. B. Barrett, Highland; Walter J. Sears, Chillicothe; Geo. Whitney, Akron.

OKLAHOMA.

Commander-W. M. Allison, Chandler.

OREGON.

Commander-C. E. Drake, Portland,

Past Commander-S. H. Griffith, Portland; Frank Melvin, St. Paul.

Delegate at Large-W. Scott Beebe, Portland.

Delegate-E. T. Deeming, Portland.

Alternate at Large-C. A. Hermann, Oregon City.

Alternate-Horace T. Clapp, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Commander-Walter E. Smith, Allentown.

Past Commanders—Jas, H. Closson, Philadelphia; E. W. Alexander, Reading; Robert T. Hopkins, Milton: Wm. H. Smith, Plainfield, N. J.; Horace H. Hammer, Reading; A. K. Howard, Titusville; Frank H. Hurtzell, Plitsburg; Harry H. Russell, Philadelphia: Chas. J. Milter, Philadelphia: Geo. P. Brockway, Titusville; Jas. Lewis Rake, Reading; P. J. Schroeder, Philadelphia; Wm. B. McNulty, Philadelphia; Andrew J. Falls, Philadelphia; Geo. W. Gerhard, Lock Haven; D. P. Ingham, Academy Corners; Horman M. Rebele, Alleghony.

Delegate at Large-Clayton H. Kochersperger, Philadelphia,

Delegates-John H. Wooden, Honesdale: Horace M. Lowry, Indiana: Geo. F. Kenk, Pittsburg; E. N. Bridges, Bradford; C. E. Chapple, Johnstown; Jas. Tiernan, Philadelphia.

Alternate at Large-Arch. Lester, Allentown.

Alternates-Harry Louderbach, Philadelphia; F. C. George, Lilly; A. Wesley Weikel, Philadelphia; C. L. Hunker, Pitisburg; J. Edward Fisher, Philadelphia; Harry Eisenbise, Roading.

RHODE ISLAND.

Commander-T. M. Sweetland, Pawtucket.

Past Commanders-Chas. H. West, Newport; Theo. A. Barton, Providence; Dr. Wm. B. Russell, Providence.

Delegate at Large-Herbert L. Thompson, Providence.

Delegate-Fred. C. Olney, -

Alternate at Large-M. P. O'Flaherty, -

Alternate-E. O. Riggs, ----.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Commander-D. L. Printup, Britton.

Past Commanders-C. C. Bras, Mitchell; L. D. Lyon, Watertown.

Delegate at Large-D. V. Moore, Mitchell.

Delegate-W. S. Carpenter, Pierre.

Alternate at Large-F. A. Kleinschmidt, Blunt.

Alternate-A. H. Barnard, Watertown,

VERMONT.

Commander-Frank L. Greene, St. Albans.

Past Commanders-J. C. Rutherford, Burlington; F. D. Proctor, Proctor; C. F. R. Jenne, Brattleboro: George E. Terrill, Underhill; John E. Fox, Burlington; F. L. Eaton, Montpeller; E. T. Griswold, Bennington; H. O. Bixby, Springfield; H. S. Foster, Burlington.

Delegate at Large-H. C. Herrick, Vergennes.

Delegate-Leonard Fiske, Burlington.

Alternate at Large-F. A. Duffy, Barre.

Alternate-W. M. Sargent, South Royalton.

WASHINGTON.

Commander-Harry Rosenhaupt, Spokane. Past Commanders-Hiram E. Allen, Spokane; B. W. Coiner, Tacoma; E. Weldon Young, Scattle.

Delegate at Large-Moritz Koch, Seattle.

Delegate-Jas. A. Borden, Spokane.

Alternate at Large-E. M. Mumford, Olympia.

Alternate-J. J. Stoves, Kelso.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Commander-G. Ed. Sylvis, Wheeling.

Past Commanders-R. H. Freer, Richle C. H.; H. B. Baguley, Wheeling; E. D. Hazen, Parkersburg: J. S. McCaskey, New Martinsville.

Delegate at Large-Burnett G. Watt, Wheeling.

Delegate-W. T. Sidell, New Martinsville.

Alternate at Large-Chas, Cecil, Parkersburg.

Alternate-R. T. Adams, Huntington.

WISCONSIN.

Commander-R. L. McCormick, Hayward.

Past Commanders-J. P. Sheridan, East Saginaw; F. J. Walthers, Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee: Geo. W. Wing, Kewaunee.

Delegate at Large-E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee.

Delegate-John L. Jung, La Crosse.

Alternate at Large-Chas. Moyer, Kewaunce.

Alternate-Clarence B. Cone, Sheboygan.

And the following officers and delegates, or alternates, answered present:

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF OFFICERS.

Commander-in-Chief-Bartow S. Weeks, New York city.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief-Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee, Wis.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief-C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.

Adjutant General-Raphael Tobias, New York city.

Quartermaster General-John V. B. Clarkson, New York city.

Inspector General-Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio.

Judge-Advocate General-R. Shaw Van, Dennison, Iowa.

Surgeon General-Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale, Mich.

Chaplain-in-Chief-George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.

Council-in-Chief-Isaac Cutter, Camp Point, Ill.; William A. Stevens, Lowell, Mass.

Commandant Sons of Veterans' Guards-George H. Huribut, Belvidere, Ill.

Advisory Board of Sons of Veterans' Guards—E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, W. Va.: II, W. Wessels, Litchfield, Conn.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Past Commander-in-Chief-A. P. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.

ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

Past Commander-M. D. Friedman, Birmingham, Ala.

Delegate at Large-Harry L. Veazey, Harriman, Tenn.

ARKANSAS.

Delegate-Past Com. J. H. Wilkins, Parls.

CONNECTICUT.

Delegate at Large—William A. Androws, Cheshire. Delegate—Wheaton F. Dowd, Litchfield.

YLLINOIS.

Commander-Edward A. Wells, Murphysboro.

Past Commanders-C. T. Orner, Bloomington: Frank McCrillis, Chicago.

Delegates-W. C. Schneider, Kankakee; W. M. Owen, LeRoy; J. U. Danley, Morris.

Alternates-D. C. Yates, Springfield; J. C. Lafferty, Sparta.

INDIANA.

Past Commander-John W. Newton, Winchester.

Delegate at Large-F. F. Drake, Rensselaer.

Delegates-E. H. Bookwalter, Ft. Wayne; C. H. Beeson, Winchester.

IOWA.

Delegate at Large-A, M, Welch, Winterset.

Delegates-E. D. Wolf, Dubuque; W. H. Reed, Marshalltown.

KANSAS.

Commander-Frank A. Agnew, Newton.

Delegate at Large-T. J. Ritner, Atchison.

Delegates-S. J. Crumbine, Dodge City.

Alternates-George E. Lewis, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Russell, Rush Center.

MARYLAND.

Commander-Robert W. Wilson, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commander-Walter H. Delano, Canton.

Past Commander-J. B. Maccabe, East Boston.

Delegate at Large-Geo. W. Penniman, Brockton.

Delegate-Willard White, Marblehead.

MICHIGAN.

Past Commander-Marvin E. Hall, Hillsdale.

MINNESOTA.

Delegates at Large—Geo. H. Klein, Mankato. Delegates—Bradford S. Sheire, St. Paul; Rev. Chas. McColley, Winnebago City.

MISSOURI.

Commander—E. W. Raymond, St. Louis,

Past Commander-R. Loebenstein, Warrensburg.

Delegate at Large-Jas. B. Patrick, St. Louis.

Delegate-Jno. F. Human, St. Louis.

MONTANA.

Commander-W. S. Votaw, Helena.

Past Commanders-John R. Miller, Holona; C. F. Morrison, Fort Keogh.

Delegate-J. U. Sanders, Helena.

NEDRASKA.

Commander-P. A. Barrows, St. Edward.

Delegate at Large -J. S. Cattorson, Harvard.

Delegate-F. A. Holt, Syracuse.

NEW JERSEY.

Commander-Louis L. Drake, Eitzabeth.

Delegate at Large-Wm. G. Dunkerly, Paterson.

NEW YORK.

Commander-Winfield Scott Oberdorf, Dansville.

Alternate at Large, Jacob Wisel, New York.

Delegate-Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, New York.

ощо.

Commander—Filmore Musser, Portsmouth.

Past Commander—Wm. E. Bundy, Cincinnati.

Delegate-J. D. Houston, Georgetown. Alternate-L. Vern Williams, Ripley.

OREGON,

Delegate at Large—W. Scott Beebe, Portland. Delegate—C. A. Hermanu, jr., Oregon City.

PENNSYLVANIA

Commander—Walter E. Smith, Allentown.
Delegate at Large—Clayton II. Kochersperger, Philadelphia.
Delegates—Horace M. Lowry, Indiana; E. N. Bridges, Bradford.

RHODE ISLAND.

Commander-T. M. Sweetland, Pawtucket.

VERMONT.

Past Commanders—Geo. E. Terrill, Underhill; H. S. Fostor, Burlington. Delegate at Large—H. C. Herrick, Vergennes.

WASHINGTON.

Commander—Harry Rosenhaupt, Spokane. Past Commander—E. Weldon Young, Seattle.

WISCONSIN.

Commander-R. L. McCormick, Hayward. Delegate at Large-E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee.

When the Division of Kansas was reached in the calling of the roll-

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to inquire if those alternates who have answered to their names are the alternates of delegates who are not present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I presume they are, or the Adjutant General would not recognize them.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: That is correct.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I am informed by the Adjutant General that they are reported as alternates of delegates who are not present.

When the Division of Massachusetts was reached in the calling of the roll —

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the Massachusetts delegation hand up the following communication:

Raphael Tobias, Esq., Adjulant General S. of V., U. S. A.:

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Division Council held -

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Does the communication relate to the calling of the roll?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Yes, sir; it relates to the calling of the roll.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusets: Commander, as the Adjutant General has just said, this is in perfect harmony with the call of the roll. Our delegates are not here, and these are the rogular alternates who have been elected by our Council, and represent the delegates.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is a matter that can be presented by the Commander of the Massachusetts Division after the call of the roll. The roll-call should be proceeded with until completed.

GEORGE W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, in what respect does this case differ from the case of the Kansas Division, where the brother arose and stated that the delegate was not present, that the alternate was, and the name of the alternate was entered on the roll?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The accredited dologates being absent, the accredited alternates announced their presence. In the case in Massachusetts, the delegates and alternates elected not intending to be present, the Division Council, acting within their powers, convened and elected new delegates and alternates, after having received the resignations of those originally elected.

The Adjutant General resumed and completed the calling of the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Massachusetts delegation desire now to have a correction made. The Adjutant General will read the communication from the Division of Massachusetts.

The Adjutant General read the communication, as follows:

HELENA, MONT., August 8, 1892.

Raphael Tobias, Esq., Adjutant General S. of V., U.S.A .:

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Division Council, held at Boston, Mass., the following alternates to eleventh annual meeting of Commandery-in-Chief were

Daniel F. Goulding, of Somerville, vice O. L. Gurney, resigned. Albert W. Batchelder, of Salem, vice R. W. Illingworth, of North Adams, resigned. J. Arthur Fulton, of Methuen, vice John W. Coates, jr., of Newburyport, resigned.

Respectfully submitted, in F. C. and L., Meeting August 1, 1892.

W. A. STEVENS, Clerk of Council.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is an objection, the substituted alternates will be placed upon the roll in lieu of those whose places they take.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to enter an objection. The ground of my objection is this: that the report is not properly filed; that it has not been properly filed with the Commandery-in-Chief as a report of the delegates. That is my first objection. My second objection is this: that the Division Council has no right, by the constitution, to fill those vacancies.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the brother will refer to page 26 of the last Constitution, referring to elective officers of Divisions, he will find that any vacancies which may occur may be filled by the Division Council for the unexpired term.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: But, Commander, from the fact that it says "the officer next in rank shall, under the direction of the Division Commander, perform the duties of offices thus vacated," it shows that the officers intended are the elective officers directly of the Division, and not delegates, because there is no rank attached to the office of delegate, and no "next in rank."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief will declare the point of order upon that ground not well taken, it always having been the custom to allow delegations to be filled by the Division Council. The constitution itself provides that it can be done.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I want to inquire if that matter is now disposed of -the senting of the substituted alternates from Massachusetts?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is, for the present. Unless there is an appeal from the decision of the chair, the Adjutant General will call the roll of the substituted alternates from Massachusetts.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Willard White is substituted in the place of Elias White, jr.; Daniel F. Goulding, in place of O. L. Gurney; Albert W. Batchelder, in place of R. W. Illingworth; J. Arthur Fulton, in place of John W. Coates, jr.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, there is a mistake, or a mistake has been made. Past Commander Darling and Past Commander Stevens made out that paper, and the name of C. D. Rooney ought also to have been added to that list. Now let me make an explanation. It has been the custom in the old Bay State, from time immemorial, for the Division Council to nominate and elect the officers. In accordance and in harmony with that idea, the Council had this matter referred to it this year. They tried to elect alternates to attend the convention. The alternates could not attend, by reason of engagements and business entanglements. Charles D. Rooney was elected alternate at large, and he is here to-day in Helena at the expense of the Massacusetts Division, and should be recognized.

It has all been done fairly. Massachusetts would have nothing to do with it if it was not. Therefore, we present these names, as Sons of Veterans, loyal and true, with every feeling that they will be received in a spirit of honesty and patriotism. I therefore move to add to the paper just now read by the Adjutant General the name of Charles D. Rooney.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: I have the name of Charles D. Rooney on the register as an alternate at large. The delegate at large is George W. Penniman.

Charles D. Rooney, of Massachusetts: Charles D. Rooney was elected alternate at large. The delegate at large is present; and he asks to be seated in place of one of the regular delegates who is not here. That is the question. He simply asks to be changed from alternate at large to an alternate.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Has Charles D. Rooney ever regularly resigned as alternate at large, and his resignation been accepted?

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: His resignation was handed in before the delegation started for Helena.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: When was his resignation handed in.

CHARLES D. ROONEX, of Massachusetts: On Monday, August 1; the night before the delegation started.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the Secretary of the Division Council of Massachusetts is present, or any councilman, I would like to ask whether there was any meeting of the Division Council subsequent to that date?

Councilman-in-Chief William A. Stevens, of Massachusetts: Commander, the Division Council of Massachusetts is at the present time a little under a cloud—a sorrowful one—as we have just been called upon to lay away one of our members. At the present time the Division Council is composed of but two members, myself and Past Division Commander Darling. Previous to our coming to this convention, he requested me—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I suggest that Brother Stevens can save a great deal of time by answering the question put by the chair, yes or no. Was there a meeting of the Division Council of Massachusetts subsequent to the 2d of August?

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: No, sir; not subsequent to the 2d of August.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then there would appear to be no question before the house.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, Brother Stevens did not understand.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Was there any meeting of the Division Council of the Division of Massachusetts at which the resignation of Alternate at Large Rooney was acted upon?

COUNDILMAN-IN-CHIEF WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: No, Commander. The Commander-In-Chief: Then that is settled. Now, there is another question from the Division of Massachusets, in regard to Willard White in place of Elias White, jr., who was reported to the Adjutant General as a delegate from that Division. I understand that there is some one here claiming to be Elias White, jr., who answers to the name of Willard White. If that person is present with regular oredentials, they may be submitted.

Commander Walter H. Delano, of Massachusetts: Commander, at our Annual Encampment Willard White, of Marblehead, was the man elected to represent the Division at this Encampment, but, owing to some mistake on the part of the Division Adjutant, his brother's name, Elias White, jr., was inserted. That is a mistake. I was not informed of it at headquarters until I saw Brother White, when we started for Helena. The brother who is here to-day is the brother who was elected at that

Encampment, but owing, as I say, to a mistake on the part of the Division Adjutant, the name of Elias White, jr., was put on the books instead of Willard White.

The Commander-in-Chief: But the Commander of the Massachusetts Division has issued credentials as delegate to Willard White.

Commander Walter H. Delano, of Massachusetts: Credentials have been issued to Willard White, but the certificate which was forwarded to the Adjutant General bore the name of Elias White, jr.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Commander of the Massachusetts Division at present prepared to issue over his own signature credentials to Willard White as a duly-elected delegate from the Massachusetts Division?

Commander Walter H. Delano, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That being the case, I assume there will be no objection to the correction being made upon the roll.

Past Commander FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to know the date at which the Council in Massachusetts convened to elect the alternates in place of those read by the Adjutant General?

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I trust this matter may be disposed of now and quickly—

Past Commander FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I should like a reply to my question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Brother Stevens grant the request of Brother McCrillis, and give the date upon which the Division Council met and elected the substitute alternates whose names are presented here?

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF WILLIAM A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: The 1st of August. E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, it is very clear that technically we may put a stumbling block in the way of Brother Rooney's admission to this floor. An explanation is made, which if made in bad faith would be more laughable. The member of the Division Council of Massachusetts, when he was on his feet, explained that in a sense he is the sole surviving member, at present—at least, in our presence—but that he holds the power of attorney of the other surviving member to act for him. Now, it was the ambition, as I understand it, in good faith, of the Massachusetts Division, to be as fully represented as possible, and it is, as I understand it, perfectly competent for Brother Stevens to set up as Pooh Bah and declare the majority vote of his Council. Now, as to Brother Rooney: if there is no other way of getting at it, let Brother Stevens meet as the Council, on this 8th day of August, and accept Brother Rooney's resignation as alternate at large and elect him an alternate. I say that in good faith.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief regrets to differ with Brother Krackowizer upon his construction of the law. He knows of no means by which a member of the Division Council can give a power of attorney to any other member, so that that member can act for him. I desire to be recorded on that question, so that silence shall not by any possibility give an erroneous construction to our constitution.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to inquire if the other member of the Division Council was present, or not present, at this meeting on the 1st of August, or whether Brother Stevens held a power of attorney and acted for him at that time?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I hope the brothers will not waste any more time on this matter; I understand this has been passed upon.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order. There is no question before the House; this matter has been disposed of.

CASE OF CHAS. D. ROONEY.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, I have attended all these conventions, and for the first time in the history of Massachusetts her integrity has been questioned. We want now to ask, in accordance with votes cast at the previous Encampment, that Chas. D. Rooney be placed upon the list as a regular delegate from Massachusetts. I do that for this reason: that at this meeting of the Council on the 1st of August, it was then understood that the Rev. George N. Howard was to attend as delegate from Massachusetts, but owing to some business engagements he decided not to come. Had it not been for that fact, Brother Rooney would unquestionably have resigned as alternate at large and been sent here as a delegate. With that idea in view, he has come all the way to Helena as a delegate, and the Massachusetts Division is bearing his expenses. I submit, now, in good faith, and in all candor, is it not but fair that he should be here and represent the Massachusetts Division, by virtue of spending the money of that Division? I therefore move you, sir, that the name of Charles D. Rooney be placed upon the list as a delegate from Massachusetts, in place of the Rev. George N. Howard.

E. W. KBACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander Maccabe, and seconded by Brother Krackowizer, that the name of Brother Rooney be placed upon the rolls as a duly-accredited delegate from the Massachusetts Division, in place of Brother Howard. Are there any remarks?

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF ISAAO CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. I do not believe that this Encampment can elect delegates to itself from the Division of Massachusetts.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules the point of order well taken.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise to a point of information. I did not catch the point of order just made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order was that this Commandery-in-Chief cannot elect delegates to its body from the Division of Massachusetts.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetss: Commander, I shall have to continue traveling on the road to further information. Am I to understand, then, that the Massachusetts delegation cannot continue on its rolls the name of Brother Rooney?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It cannot, except as alternate at large.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: That there is absolutely no power that can entitle Brother Rooney to vote in this Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That I understand to be the meaning of our Constitution; that I understand to have been the ruling of Past Commanders-in-Chief; that is my recollection of the ruling of General Griffin, at St. Joseph.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Will the Commander-in-Chief order a roll-call of the Massachusetts delegation as it now stands?

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, it seems to me we are taking up unnecessarily a good deal of valuable time with this matter. I move this whole matter be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is nothing to be referred to the Committee on Credentials. The committee has acted and reported upon all questions that have come before it, and this matter has been ruled out of order. Are there any further corrections to the roll? If not

E. W. Keackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to speak to a correction of the roll. It is a notorious fact —

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Brother Krackowizer oblige the chair by stating his motion first, and speaking to it later?

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, my motion is that we admit Brother Rooney to this floor as alternate at large from the Massachusetts Division. Now, I presume I have a right to speak to that question.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Jown: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the motion of Brother Krackowizer, that Brother Rooney be admitted to the floor as alternate at large from Massachusetts, seconded? The motion is not seconded. Is there any further business relating to the call of the roll?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: There is not, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If not, the roll-call having been completed, we will pass.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to inquire further whether the substituted alternates have been seated?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The substituted alternates have been seated.

Past Commauder J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: How many, if you please?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Three, I believe; the ones that were certified by the Secretary of the Division Council.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, has or has not the Commandery-in-Chief the power to name its own members?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has not.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, is it not competent to see that a Division is fully represented up to the limit of all its delegates, making up the entire roster to which it is entitled, no more nor less, so that there shall be either delegates or alternates in number equal to the number of delegates to which the Division is entitled?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no power in the Commandery-in-Chief to fill such vacancies. Those offices must be filled by the Division Encampment, or the Division Council.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: There does not seem to be any question about the fact that it has been done all the time.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: I have no knowledge of any such action ever having been taken by the Commandery-in-Chief. I have before me the proceedings of the Minneapolis Encampment, and there is nothing of that sort in it.

Past Commander C. F. Morrison, of Montana: Commander, the Minneapolis Encampment admitted one delegate in place of another.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, the Commanderyin-Chief have given such persons membership, and I therefore move that we now confer the right of membership upon Brother Rooney, for this Encampment.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order.
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If Brother Bundy will excuse me, the question is not
whether the Commandery-in-Chief have the right to confer membership upon a
brother. I stated that they have. They have the right to confer a life membership,
but not a membership for a stated period.

Past Commander J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: Commander, is it in order to move a suspension of the rules?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is in order, always, to move a suspension of the rules, within the authority of the Constitution.

Past Commander J. B. MACOABE, of Massachusetts: Then I move that so much of the rules as pertain to the election of delegates and alternates be suspended.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You move to suspend a certain section of the Division Constitution?

Past Commander J. B. MACOABE, of Massachusetts: Yes, Commander. I said those which have reference to the election of delegates and alternates. I did not say election; I said, which pertain or have reference to the election of delegates and alternates.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Those portions which refer to the election of delegates and alternates to the Commandery-in-Chief are, in part at least, in the Division Constitution. If the brother will make his motion more explicit, by naming the section which it is desired to suspend, I will entertain the motion.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, there are other sections that incidentally refer to it in the rules of the Commandery-in-Chief. I am simply anxious to get Brother Rooney in as a delegate, and I therefore make the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If Commander Maccabe will allow the chair to make a suggestion: There is but one way, in the opinion of the chair, in which Brother Rooney can obtain a seat upon this floor, and that is by an appeal from the decision of the chair, and overruling such decision. The chair is entirely clear that Brother Rooney has been elected as an alternate at large from the Division of Massachusetts, and that he has not been elected as an alternate; that the delegate at large from the Division of Massachusetts is present, and therefore Brother Rooney cannot obtain a seat unless the delegate at large absents himself from the Encampment. In no way can that decision be modified, except by its being overruled by this Commandery-in-Chief.

E. W. Keackowizer, of Wisconsin: Do I understand the chair that this matter cannot be re-referred to the Committee on Credentials?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that the matter has been before the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Credentials reported, substituting the substituted alternates.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: May I ask the chair if that committee has been discharged?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It has not been.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Then, Commander, I move you the re-reference of this matter to the Committee on Credentials.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Is the motion of Brother Krackowizer, that this matter, whatever it is, be re-referred to the Committee on Credentials, seconded?

Past Commander J. H. WILKINS, of Arkansas: Commander, I second the motion.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move to lay that motion on the table.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander Bundy, of Ohio, seconded by Past Commander Orner, of Illinois, that Brother Krackowizer's motion be laid on the table. All those in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the order. Those opposed. The chair is unable to decide. The Adjutant General will count.

The Adjutant General reported 31 voting in the affirmative; 36 in the negative.

The Commander-in-Chief: The motion to lay upon the table is lost by a vote of
31 to 36. The question now recurs upon the original motion.

The motion was then adopted.

SELECTION OF OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, I move you that Bro. W. S. Garber be scleeted as the official stenographer for this Encampment.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I second that motion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE TO LELAND J. WEBB.

Commander Frank A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, I rise to a matter of courtesy and privilege. I would like to make a statement and then a motion. On my way to the National Encampment, and just as I was leaving Denver, I learned that General Webb, our Past Commander-in-Chief, had started to the National Encampment, and was taken very sick at Denver and compelled to return home, and consequently will not be at this Encampment. I therefore move that a committee of three be appointed to send a message of sympathy and condolence to General Webb.

REYNOLD W. WILCON, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved by Commander Agnew, and seconded by Brother Wilcox, of New York, that a committee of three be appointed to send a message of sympathy and condolence to General Webb. I should like to state that I am in receipt of a letter from General Webb, informing me of his sudden illness at Denver, and his great regret that he cannot be present at this meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the chair appointed Brothers Hall, Newton and Fuller as a committee to draft and send the telegram.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I move that this Encampment do now take recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Commander EDWARD A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commandery took recess until 10 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, August 9, 1892.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday, August 9, 1892.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The first business is the reading of the minutes of the last session.

JOHN F. HUMAN, of Missouri: Commander, I move that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with.

WILLIAM G. DUNKERLY, of New Jersey: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief detailed Past Commander Morrison, of Montana, to act as officer of the day during the Encampment, and Delegate at Large Andrews, of Connectiont, to act as officer of the guard.

The Adjutant General called the roll, and the following additional delegates answered present: Illinois, Delegate at Large, Mack M. Puckley, Bushnell; Maine, Delegate, Charles L. Wetham, Lowiston.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business provided for by the Constitution is the appointment of committees. The Commander-in-Chief will announce as the Committee on Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, Bro. J. B. Maccabe, of Massa-

chusetts, chairman; and Bros. F. J. Walthers, of Wisconsin, T. M. Sweetland, of Rhode Island, Jacob Wisel, of New York, and W. Scott Beebe, of Oregon.

Committee on Ritual: Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio, chairman; Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania, W. H. Russell, of Kansas, Robt. W. Wilson, of Maryland, and W. H. Reed, of Iowa.

Committee on Resolutions: Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York, chairman; E. W. Raymond, of Missouri, P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska, and Wm. G. Dunkerly, of New Jersey.

There is a vacancy in this committee yet to be filled.

Committee on Reports of Officers: Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan, chairman; Frank McCrillis, of Illinois, E. W. Young, of Washington, H. S. Foster, of Vermont, and Chas. McColley, of Minnesota.

The chair will announce later the additional member of the Committee on Resolutions.

The next business provided for by the Constitution is the receipt of the reports of officers. Past Com. R. Loebenstein, the acting Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, will preside while the Commander-in-Chief reads his report.

The acting Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief assumed command.

REPORT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A., NEW YORK CITY, August 1, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

BROTHERS—In presenting to you this report of the administration of the affairs of our Order for the past year, I cannot refrain from again expressing my appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me and the responsibilities attendant thereon.

In assuming the office it was with a full realization that the glorious records of my predecessors made even more difficult the task of satisfactorily performing its duties. If I have been enabled to do anything to strengthen the bonds of Friendship, to enlarge our Charity and to increase our Loyalty, I will feel that the confidence reposed in me by my brothers has not been entirely without foundation. If the labors of your officers during the past year have resulted in improving the business methods and financial condition of the Order, and in placing it upon a firmer and more reliable basis by weeding out dead Camps and closing up the ranks, they will feel that their efforts have not been in valu, and that the future development of the Order will attest the wisdom of their action.

Believing, however, that in this report no attempt should be made at rhetorical display. I propose to state, as briefly as possible, such facts relating to the administration of the office during the past year as are of special interest, and to make such suggestions as are deemed to be advantageous to the future welfare and continued prosperity of our beloved Order.

I assumed command of the Order August 28, 1891, and Headquarters were established at No. 40 Broadway, New York City, September 1st, 1891, and the property of the Commandery-in-Chief was received at Headquarters September 30th, 1891.

RECORDS.

All the records kept by my predecessors have been continued and some new methods and books have been adopted by the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General in their respective departments, which will be found fully set forth in their reports and the recommendations made by said officers are heartfly approved.

DECISIONS.

Many official decisions have been rendered, copies of which are submitted herewith. In most instances the opinion of the Judge Advocate General was asked and copies of his opinions are also annexed.

In June of this year a communication was received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, calling attention to the membership in our Order of Brother Judd Malvin, of Camp No. 25, Division of Maryland. This Brother claimed to be eligible, as the illegittenate son of General Robert Anderson, and Colonel John R. Neeley, then commanding said Division, decided that he was not eligible to membership. The Commander of Camp No. 25 appealed from his decision, and General Webb sustained said appeal, whereupon said Judd Malvin was mustered into the Order. The decision of General Webb, No. LXXVII., was based upon the language of the preamble in our Constitution, Rules and Regulations which recited that we as "lineal descendants" of the veterans of the late war had formed an association, and the language of our eligibility clause which admitted all "sons" of such veterans.

No appeal was taken from this decision to the Commandery-in-Chief, nor was it called directly to the attention of the Commandery-in-Chief, the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief not having been annexed to his report.

With all respect for the kindly feelings which prompted General Webb to write, "to keep him out because of the indiscretion of his father, and because his mother loved not wisely but too well would be a gross injustice to him. We teach Friendship, Charity and Loyalty, "but it would be a most uncharitable act to close our doors against him," I cannot agree with his conclusions. Certainly our loyalty to the memories of our deceased ancestors imposes upon us the obligation to preserve their good name from the insidious attacks of those who would clevate themselves upon the ruins of their reputation, and it would seem to be a misdirected charity which would permit such a result.

Recommendation No. 1. I therefore recommend that Decision No. LXXVII. of General Webb be disapproved, and that it be the sense of the Commandery-In-Chief that a proper construction of Article V., Chapter I., of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations does not render integitimate descendants eligible to membership in our Order, and that the name of Judd Malvin, of Camp No. 25, Division of Maryland, S. V. U. S. A., be stricken from the rolls as never having been eligible to membership.

It will be necessary for the Commandery-in-Chief to consider appeals from two of my decisions.

FIRST. The facts in the first case are as follows:

On an appeal by General John A. Logan Camp No. 2, Division of Maryland, from a decision of Division Commander John R. Neely, the following official decision, No. XXXVI., was made June 1, 1892.

"On January 14th, 1892, Gen. John A. Logan Camp No. 2, Division of Maryland, S. V. U. S. A. proposed an amendment to their By-laws requiring the payment of One dollar before the issuance of a Transfer Card or Honorable Discharge, and the question of the constitutionality of such requirement was submitted by the Division Commander to the Commander-in-Chief.

"Opinion No. 8 of the Judge Advocate General was rendered March 8, 1892, holding such provision to be unconstitutional, which opinion was overruled by the Commander-in-Chief and Decision XX. under date of March 9, 1892, was forwarded to the Division Commander sustaining the constitutionality of the provision and recommending the approval of the By-law.

"The Division Commander forwarded to the Camp under date of March 17th, Decision XX.

of the Commander-in-Chief approving the amendment as of that date.

"Pending the approval of the By-law and prior to the date of Decision XX, certain members of John A. Logan Camp applied for Transfer Cards and were required each to pay the sum of One dollar, and were given a receipt in the following language:

" Received One dollar for Transfer Card, to be returned if By-laws not approved."

"The members paying these sums claim to have paid them under protest, while the Camp claims they were paid upon the specific condition that, if the amendment was not approved, the Camp would refund the money, but, if they were approved, none of the money would be refunded.

"The Division Commander, when promulgating Decision XX., notified the Camp that he had received protests from the members who had paid the fee, and stated that as the By-laws went into effect only from the date of approval by the Division Commander, viz., March 17th, 1892, all moneys accepted as fees under the provisions of the amendment were improperly demanded and must be repaid, and directed the Commander of the Camp to cause to be repaid such money. This the Camp refused to do and now appeals to the Commander-in-Chief claiming that the Division Commander improperly delayed action upon the proposed By-law and that the By-law having been decided constitutional should be considered effectual from the date of its adoption by the Camp and not from the date of its approval by the Division Commander and that in any event the payment was under contract and that the money should not be refunded unless the By-laws were disapproved.

"The Constitution clearly provides that Camp By-laws are not operative until approved by the Division Commander (Art. XVII., Chap. II.), and, although the provision requiring the payment has been held not to be in violation of the Constitution, it had no valid existence until after

the date of its approval by the Division Commander.

"There can be no question but that the Division Commander should have passed upon the proposed amendment himself and permitted the Camp to appeal as stated in Decision XX., but the fact that he did not cannot affect the rights of any member prior to the approval of the By-law, and it is but fair to state that the matter was delayed for some time at Commandery-In-Chief Headquarters by the liness of the Judge Advocate General.

"As to the right of the Camp to retain moneys paid for Transfer Cards pending the approval of the By-law, although there may be some merit in the technical claim that at the time of the payment a special contract was entered into between the member and the Camp it does not seem just that a member should be forced to pay money for a Transfer Card to which he is entitled as a matter of right, at any time prior to the formal approval of the By-law, and does not preclude him from having such amount returned to him because of the language of the receipt given.

"The Camp had no right to impose terms upon the granting of a Transfer Card until after the approval of their By-laws, and if they were dissatisfied with the delay in passing upon the By-

law their remedy was by appeal to these Headquarters.

"My decision, therefore, is that the proposed By-law was operative only from March 17th, 1892, and that the money paid for Transfer Cards prior to that date must be considered as paid under coercion and must be refunded to the members paying the same."

The Opinion and Decision therein referred to are as follows:

Decision XX. March 9, 1892

"Gen. John A. Logan Camp No. 2, Division of Maryland, having proposed an amendment to their By-laws as follows:

"Any brother against whom no charges exist, and who has paid all debts, shall, on written application and the payment of one dollar, receive a Transfer Card or an Honorable Discharge in accordance with Art. IV., Sees. 2 and 3, page 10, C. R. & R."

"The question submitted by the Commander of the Maryland Division is as to whether the

provision requiring the payment of a fee for a Transfer Card is Constitutional, and my attention is called to Decision XXIX. of General Webb (page 34, Jour. Pro. Tenth Annual Encampment) hold-

ing that a fee can be charged for an Honorable Discharge.

"Although the regular proceeding in this case would have been for the Commander of the Division to have passed upon the proposed amendment in the first place and then to have allowed the Camp to take an appeal if they so desired, in accordance with Decision LVII. of General W-bb (paga 44, Jour. Pro. 10th Annual Encampment), in which decision I fully concur, in view of the fact that I had previously communicated with the Commander of the Division upon the subject involved in the proposed amendment, I determined to accede to his request for a decision upon the question.

"Opinion No. 8 of the Judge Advocate General is forwarded herewith, and although I recognize the force of the argument that any member of the Order who comes within the Constitutional provision of having paid all his debts is entitled, as a matter of right, to a Transfer Card and that the Camp has no power to place any limitation whatever upon such right, and also that if the right existed to charge One dollar for a Transfer Card any larger sum might with equal propriety be demanded, and although I have even expressed an opinion, without careful examination of the subject, that such By-law as is here proposed would be unconstitutional, I feel obliged to follow the established precedents and to decide this question upon the authority of Decision XXIX., above referred to, and Decision LIV. and Opinion XIX. (pp. 42 and 106, Jour. Pro., Tenth Annual Encampment), which latter was approved by the Commandery-in-Chief (p. 316, Id.).

"My decision, therefore, is that the proposed By-law is not unconstitutional and should be approved."

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINION VIII.

March 8, 1892.

"Referring to the inquiry of the Commander of the Maryland Division regarding the Camp rule for charging One dollar for an honorable discharge, I will say that Section 3 of Article IV., Chapter II., Camp Constitution, is too clear to admit of any doubt.

6 The Camp Constitution says he *shall*, under certain contingencies, receive an Honorable Discharge. It is imperative. No condition can be attached to it. A modification of it by a Camp is inconsistent with the Constitution. The law says ho shall have it when he is in good standing. It does not give any one authority to charge him One dollar for it."

Camp No. 2, Division of Maryland, appeals from said Decision XXXVI. In the consideration of this appeal I trust the Commandery-in-Chief will also pass upon the question involved in Decision XX, as to the right of Camps to charge fees for Transfer Cards or Honorable Discharges.

SECOND. In the second case the decision was rendered upon a question submitted by Division Commander Newton, of Indiana, and the appeal is taken by the Pennsylvania Division.

My decision and the opinion of the Judge Advocate General therein referred to are as follows:
DECISION XIX. March 8, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the Indiana Division which is quoted in the Judge-Advocate General's Opinion No. 7 herewith, is, as I understand it, whether upon the disbandment of a Camp the Captain is required to forward all property of the Camp to Division Headquarters, or whether upon the payment of all Per Capita Tax and other obligations to the Division, they may dispose of the property as they see fit.

I fully concur in the conclusion reached by the Judge-Advocate General, as I can find no provision in the Constitution restricting the power of Camps in the disposition of their property or giving Divisions any interest in such property or any claim on the Camp funds other than for the collection of the Per Capita Tax and the enforcement of its monetary obligations to the Division, except Sec. 3, Art. 1., Chap. V., which provides, in case of the surrender or forfeiture of the Charter, that all property of the Division, or Order, including all books of record, orders, rituals and Camp papers shall be turned over to the Division Adjutant.

This section applies specifically to the property of the Division or Order, and cannot therefore include Camp funds or Camp property (See Opinion XXV., G. A. R. Blue Book, page 198.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINION VII.

March 2, 1892

Replying to the inquiry of the Commander of the Indiana Division, which is as follows:

"When a Camp disbands is the Captain of the Camp required to forward to Division Headquarters all money, tlags, furniture, guns, side arms, drums, etc., or may the Camp pay up the Division Per Capita Tax and dispose of all of the other property, and divide among the members thereof?"

I will say that I find a peculiar state of affairs to exist. Sec. 7, Art. VIII., Chap. II., Camp Constitution, defines the duties of the Quartermaster-Sergeant. The obligation of Camp officers and Staff is to the effect that they will "turn over to their successors, etc." Now, they have as much authority to turn it over to the Woman's Relief Corps as to the Division. In fact

they have no authority for either. The laws which were provided for the creation of Camps never contemplated their destruction, and made no provision for the disposition of Camp property.

My answer to the inquiry is that there is no authority for the Division claiming the property of a dishanded Camp.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

I am pleased to report that only thirteen Court-martial proceedings were received by me, a much less number than were acted upon by any previous administration of which record can be found. In all cases they were referred to the Judge Advocate General for his opinion, and copies of all his opinions and all the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief are hereto annexed, as also Opinions 28 to 35, inclusive, of Judge Advocate General Weeks, which were not printed in the Report of the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Encampment.

THE ROWLEY JUDGMENT.

The judgment in favor of Bro. H. T. Rowley, of Pittsburg, recovered in the Court of Common Pleas of Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1888, for \$578.05 and costs amounting to \$39.50, was referred to Past Commander-in-Chief Griffin for examination, in accordance with the action of the Tenth Annual Encampment, but no report has yet been received from him.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ARNOLD.

The Commandery-in-Chief, at the Ninth Annual Encampment, appropriated the sum of \$200 to aid in the erection of a suitable monument to Past Commander-in-Chief Arnold, and said amount was again appropriated at the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief upon the recommendation of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, but no request has yet been made by the Pennsylvania Division for the payment of the same, although I am informed that an amount has been raised by the Division sufficient to complete said memorial.

Recommendation No. 2. I therefore recommend that the sum of \$200 heretofore appropriated (the same not having been expended) be again appropriated for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a monument to Past Commander-In-Chief Arnold.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

The necessity of a careful attention to the many details of the work at Headquarters, together with my other official duties and the conflicting dates selected for many of the Division Encampments, rendered it impossible for me to make as many official visits as I desired, but I have endeavored to keep in touch with the various Divisions by frequent correspondence with the Division Commanders; and, although I am confident that visits of the Commander-in-Chief to Division Encampments are always productive of good results, I feel that the energy and ability of the commanding officers of the Divisions during the past year have sufficiently kept alive the enthusiasm of our members, and that the saving in Traveling Expenses caused in part by the inability of the Commander-in-Chief to make such visits, while It has deprived me of the pleasure of meeting the Brothers of the various Divisions, will largely compensate for the loss of such benefit by making it possible to turn over the Order to my successor nearly, if not quite, out of debt.

ARREARAGES.

Upon assuming command there was reported as due to the Commandery-in-Chief, among other amounts, the sum of \$34.75 from the Division of Missouri, and \$97.03 from the Division of Pennsylvania, both of which sums were claimed by the Divisions to have been ordered cauceled by the Ninth Annual Encampment.

Their claim was found to be correct, and upon their filing a statement of their objection to the payment of said amounts, as required by the resolution adopted by the Council-in-Chief and approved by the Commandery-in-Chief (see p. 146, Jour. Pro. Ninth Annual Encampment) the said indebtedness was canceled

There were many other claims made by various Divisions of errors in their accounts, but all have been adjusted, except a claim against the Division of Rhode Island for the sum of \$2 for a Camp Charter issued in 1889, which said Division claims to have paid, and which claim of payment, owing to the absence of the cash-book for that period, cannot be satisfactorily disputed.

Recommendation No. 3. I therefore recommend that the charge against the Division of Rhode Island of \$2 be canceled.

SONS OF VETERANS GUARDS.

The action of the last Encampment in creating a Military Rank to be known as the "Sons of Veterans Guards," and directing the appointment of a Commandant and Advisory Board to organize and establish the same and to report to this Encampment was a very important event in the history of our Order, and the report to be presented by those officers will detail fully the work that has been accomplished.

In considering this subject certain facts must not be lost sight of. The Committee having in charge this important work, realizing fully the evils that might follow hasty action, devoted considerable time to the careful preparation of the details of organizing this new branch in our Order, and as a result the official circular giving the particulars for the formation of companies, &c., was not issued until the latter part of October. They also labored under the disadvantages arising from the uncertainty as to whether the Military Rank would be continued by this Encampment, there being a very general feeling throughout the order that it might be so modified by subsequent legislation that the expenditure of time and money by those who had joined the Military Rank would be virtually lost.

The departure from the old customs and methods coming at the same time as the changes in the titles of Camp officers made it difficult to convey to the Order at large a correct understanding of the exact situation and of the objects sought to be accomplished, and those who were originally opposed to the movement as well as those who were desirous of preserving the use of the military titles of all officers appear to have made common cause not only within the Order but through the medium of newspaper articles for the purpose of increasing the misunderstanding and magnifying the feeling of uncertainty.

Notwithstanding these difficulties substantial progress has been made, and, considering that the Military Rank has had but a few months of trial, the results have been very satisfactory.

Although it is quite possible that the Sons of Veterans Guards will not accomplish all that we desire in strengthening our Order, and although it will undoubtedly be also necessary to make changes in our Ritual, from all the information that I have been able to obtain I am satisfied that the organization of the Sons of Veterans Guards has proven of benefit to the Order.

Recommendation No. 4. I therefore recommend that the Military Rank be continued, as the "Sons of Veterans Guards" are now organized, until the next National Encampment, that Commandant Hurlbut be reappointed, and that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for the purposes of said organization.

RITUAL.

The proposed new Ritual as adopted at the last Encampment was published and submitted to every Camp in the Order for the test of a practical trial and, the suggestions received from the Camps were forwarded to the Committee, whose report will be presented to you for action.

PROCEEDINGS.

In accordance with the instructions of the last Encampment, after distributing to Divisions such copies of the old proceedings as were called for, all old proceedings were destroyed, except such as were necessary to complete files for new Camps.

Recommendation No. 5. I recommend that three thousand copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published under the supervision of the retiring administration, and that they be distributed to all members of the Commandery-in-Chief and through Division Headquarters to all Camps.

CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

One of the provisions of the new Constitution required the publication, quarterly, in General Orders of a detailed report of the Quartermaster-General showing the receipts and expenditures for the preceding quarter, together with the eash value of all supplies on hand, and, in addition to this report, there has been published quarterly, during the past year as soon as it could be prepared by the Adjutant-General, a consolidation of the reports of the Division-Adjutants, which I am satisfied has been of great benefit by showing throughout the year the actual condition of the Order.

Recommendation No. 6. I therefore recommend that Sec. 3, Art. V., Chap. IV., C. R. & R., be amended, so that the last sentence thereof shall read as follows: "He shall consolidate the reports of Division Adjutants, which consolidation shall be published quarterly in General Orders, and he shall prepare a roll of all members of the Commandery-in-Chief who are entitled to vote therein."

Prior to the adoption of the now Constitution, Division Adjutants and Quartermasters were required to forward their reports to Commandery-in-Chief Headquarters within theiry days after the expiration of the quarterly term. This period, however, was extended to sirty days by changes made in Sections 2 and 6 of Article II., Chapter V., although Divisions were still required to forward their per capita tax within theirty days (Sec. 1, Art. III., Chap. V.) and to make final settlement with the Quartermaster-General at least fourteen days prior to the stated meeting of the Council-in-Chief.

The extension of time for Division Officers to forward their reports does not seem to have produced any beneficial results. For the quarter ending september 20, 1891, five reports were forwarded within thirty days, twelve more within sixty days, and the officers of fourteen Divisions took from sixty to one hundred and lifty-one days to forward their reports. For the quarter ending December 31, 1891, ten Divisions forwarded their reports within the Constitutional limit of time, and the officers of twenty-one fivisions apparently suited their own convenience, the last

report not being received until April 13, 1892. For the quarter ending March 31, 1892, nine reports were received in time and twenty-two were delayed beyond the period fixed by law, the last report being received July 29, 1892, or nearly four months after the close of the quarter.

The early date fixed for this Encampment made it necessary that reports for the second quarter of 1893 should be received at Headquarters within twenty-five days after the close of the quarter, and such reports, therefore, show a very much larger number of suspended members and delinquent Camps than would have been reported had the full period of time been allowed. It seems hardly proper to compel Division Officers, who have been recently elected, to submit at the beginning of their term such an unsatisfactory, and, in many instances, unfair report, and I have therefore directed the Adjutant General to prepare his report, based only upon the three quarters ending September 30, 1891, December 31, 1891, and March 31, 1892, and would suggest that Divisions be allowed until September 15, 1892, to prepare and forward supplemental reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1892, and that the Consolidated Report for that quarter be corrected and published with the report of Adjutant General Tobias in the proceedings of this Encampment, and now ask the Commandery-in-Chief to approve such action.

I am unable to discover any good reason for allowing a longer period than thirty days for the forwarding of Division reports. Camp Officers are required to make returns to Division Head-quarters upon the first day of the new quarter, and there can be no valid excuse for a delay of more than a week, and certainly Division Officers, if competent to perform the duties of their respective offices, should be able to consolidate those returns within three weeks. Delays in the trunsaction of official business are never justifiable, and when permitted, often result, as has been shown during the past year, in lax business methods and disregard of constitutional provisions.

Recommendation No. 7. I therefore recommend the amendment of Secs. 2 and 6 of Art. II., Chap. V., by the substitution of the word "thirty" for the word "sixty" wherever the same occurs in said sections.

Recommendation No. 8. I further recommend, so as to give full time for the forwarding of reports for the quarter ending June 30th in each year, that Sec. 1, Art. III., Chap. IV., be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief between August 15th and September 30th of each year."

OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports of the various officers of the staff and the recommendations contained therein deserve your careful consideration. They have been unremitting in their efforts to improve the condition of the Order in their respective departments, and the suggestions made by them are the result of their experience during the past year and have my unqualified endorsement.

DIVISION OF OKLAHOMA.

On July 25, 1891, there being six camps in the Indian Territory and Okiahoma Territory, the Division of Okiahoma was organized and Division Officers appointed. Shortly after assuming command, not having received any reports, I wrote Commander Allison and have been in constant communication with him endeavoring to obtain some official information of the condition of the Camps in his Division.

No reports have been received from said Division, and the Division Commander has informed me that they were unable to hold an Encampment.

Recommendation No. 9. I therefore recommend that the Charter of the Division of Oklahoma be revoked and that the Camps in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory be reattached to the Division of Kansas for jurisdictional purposes.

REVENUES AND FINANCES.

Upon assuming command, the assets reported by the last administration consisted of Cash, \$1,031.62; Supplies, estimated at selling price, \$2,781.63; Furniture (at cost price), \$501.50; and Records, being the books of record and account of the Order, \$471.50.

The item of "Records on hand, \$171.50," was not in any proper sense an asset, as it should have been originally charged to General Expenses, and the value of the supplies was reduced to \$2,121.07 by taking the same at cost price in accordance with the usual business methods.

As against the items of Cash and Division Liabilities amounting in the aggregate to \$1,323.22 there were debts from the preceding administration, including the expenses of the Encampment and printing proceedings, but exclusive of debts for supplies, amounting to \$2,118.47. As against the value of supplies on hand there was an unpaid bill of Major A. P. Davis of \$7,10.95 and obligations to Divisions for supplies paid for but not delivered amounting to \$11.40. The real condition of our Order therefore was that, against a cash deficiency of \$790.25, there was a net surplus in supplies taken at cost of \$1,371.72, and furniture that cost \$501.50, or a net surplus exclusive of furniture of \$581.47.

We have charged off to expense account ten per centum of the cost of the furniture on hand at the beginning of the year and the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General to continue such procedure is heartly approved.

Although the legislation of the last Encampment, the adoption of the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the organization of the Sons of Veterans Guards and the printing and promulgation of the proposed new ritual have very largely increased the expenditures at Commandery-In-Chief Headquarters, and although the early date of this Encampment has reduced very materially the amount received for per capita tax for the quarter ending June 30, 1892, it is a source of great gratification that we are able to report at this date cash on hand \$3,358.43, amounts due from various Divisions \$985.86, and supplies amounting at cost price to \$5,556.67, with no outstanding liabilities except an indebtedness of \$939.40 to Major A. P. Davis, \$18.51 due various Divisions, and \$13.50, the amount of contributions received for the Andersonville Prison Fund.

Recommendation No. 10. I therefore recommend that the per capita tax payable to the Commandery-in-Chief remain as heretofore—four cents per quarter, sixteen cents per annum.

As will be seen by the report of the Quartermaster-General, the expenses of the Annual Meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief are very large.

The cost to the Order of the Ninth Annual Encampment, including the expenses of reporting and printing the proceedings, was \$2,280.88, the cost of the Tenth Annual Encampment was \$3,412.01, and owing to the distance which many of the Commandery-in-Chief officers will be obliged to travel and the additional expenses of the Advisory Board of the S. V. Guards and the Committee on Ritual, which are unusual, the cost of this Encampment will probably be four thousand dollars.

It has seemed to me, notwithstanding the advantages derived by those who attend National Encampments, that the Order at large is not sufficiently benefited to warrant this expenditure annually. The annual legislation also, which always results in constitutional changes, undoubtedly interferes with the proper and harmonious working of the Order. Many brothers fall to make themselves familiar with the amendments of the organic law, and confusion often cusues. Despite the radical changes in our Constitution made at the Minneapolis Encampment, which rendered it of the first importance that every member of the Order should be supplied with a copy of the new Constitution, there were only 40,550 copies ordered from these Headquarters, and, when we consider that during the past year about 18,000 new members were mustered, every one of whom must have received a copy, it becomes apparent that many of our members cannot be familiar with the changes in our Constitution made by the Commandery-in-Chief at its last meeting.

There seems to be a very general feeling among the rank and file of our membership that our Constitution is amended too frequently, and that one of the evils from which we are suffering is too much legislation.

Recommendation No. 11. I therefore recommend that our Constitution be so amended as to provide for biennial sessions of the Commandery-in-Chief, extending the terms of officers, and making such other changes as would be rendered necessary thereby, such amendment, however, not to go into effect until after the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief.

I have also been impressed with the advantages that would accrue if Divisions were represented by Commanders who had served during the major portion of their term and had learned by practical experience the needs of their Divisions and the methods of Commandery-in-Chief Headquarters rather than by newly elected officers who had not yet had time to become familiar with the details of their own work. Without making a formal recommendation upon this subject, I desire to present as a suggestion the desirability, after the Twelfth Annual Meeting, of holding Encampments of the Commandery-in-Chief between November 15th, and December 15th.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

The early date of holding this Encampment heretofore referred to renders it impossible to make any comparison other than upon the membership for the quarters ending September 30, 1891, December 31, 1891, and March 31, 1892.

Although there were reported to be 51,728 members in good standing, and 10,861 members suspended at the close of June, 1891, the quarterly report received by this administration within one month after assuming command showed only 50,879 members in good standing with 11,793 members suspended.

The report for the quarter ending December 31, 1890, showed 53,519 members in good standing and 5,756 members suspended, while the report for the corresponding quarter in 1891 shows 53,807 members in good standing and 7,350 members suspended.

It is especially noticeable that the larger Divisions are, as a rule, the ones that show the least improvement; in fact, many of them show a loss.

Of the Divisions reporting over 2,500 members in good standing at the end of the first quarter of 1891, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa show losses ranging from 32 to 11 per centum, while Ponnsylvania, Massachusetts, Kansas and New York show gains varying from five to lifteen per centum.

The number mustered into the Order during the last three quarters of 1891 and the first quarter of 1892, was \$2,059, yet during the period the actual membership in good standing was decreased 1.482 During that period 36,935 members were suspended, 15,683 reinstated and 1,206 dropped.

Like my predecessors I am unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of this lack of growth. The principles of our Order are the most noble and unselfish that can be conceived; our membership, I think it can be said without any flattery or self-conceit, includes the flower of the young men of our country—the blue blood of the Republic—because there flows in their veins the loyal blood of the heroes who preserved our Union. Can it be possible that sufficient care is not exercised in the examination of applicants, and that we admit to membership those who do not appreciate the privilege, who do not realize that in being mustered into our Order and in taking the obligation of membership they enlist in the noble work which we are banded together to carry on, and that in permitting their membership to be terminated by being dropped they place themselves in the same category with those who in the troublous times of '61-'63 were branded as "deserters." In those days the enlistment was for the preservation of our Union; in our Order the enlistment is for the preservation and perpetuation of the memories of those who fought the Nation's battles and handed down to us the priceless heritage of a free and united country.

Were deserters from the Order treated as they deserve, would they not be fewer in number?

I hope that during this Encampment a full and free discussion of this question will be had and that the Commander of each Division will express, without reserve, his views of the cause of this lack of growth and his remedy therefor.

Recommendation No. 12. I therefore recommend that a time be devoted to such interchange of views, and that each Division Commander be required to speak fully upon the subject.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

During the past year the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Grand Army of the Republic and our Order have continued without interruption, and I am indebted to the officers of that organization for many courtesies. Many Post Commanders of the Grand Army have applied for information relative to the organization of Camps, and have been instrumental in perfecting such organization. Department Commanders have always shown the kindliest interest in our success, and have contributed in many ways to our advancement. Commander-in-Chief Palmer has never failed to express his belief in the principles and purposes of our Order, and intends to present to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic a statement of the work that we have accomplished.

Our Order again contributed to the decoration of the graves of the unknown Union dead who lie burled in the Department of Georgia, and relieved a number of Veterans and their families, and the Division of Massachusetts has decided to furnish, on each Memorial Day, the flags with which to decorate the graves of those who died in the Andersonville Prison pen.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The local Committee of Arrangements deserve the highest credit for the faithful and energetic performance of their duties. Immediately after the adjournment of the last Encampment they began making preparations for our entertainment, and their enthusiasm and unremitting effort will certainly make this Encampment memorable in the annals of our Order. They have relieved the Commander-in-Chief of a great burden of detail and worriment, and for their valuable assistance and many courtestes he desires to express his grateful appreciation.

CONCLUSION.

I have now given an account of my stewardship, and am prepared to hand over to a more worthy brother the trust that was confided to me.

If my administration has been in any degree successful, the credit belongs to the officers of the various Divisions and to the members of my staff, and especially am I indebted to the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General for their unceasing devotion to the exacting duties at Headquarters.

In surrendering my command and retiring to the ranks, I am overcome with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow, of relief and regret, and realize now more fully than ever how inadequate are mere words to express the deeper emotions of the heart. I will therefore not attempt the impossible, but will bid you farewell and God speed.

In considering the record of the past year, without asking you to withhold just criticism, I beg of you to cover my shortcomings with the mantle of charity, and to rest assured that such errors of judgment as I may have committed were due to no fault of the heart.

May the bonds of friendship which have joined us together never be weakened, and may we prove ourselves worthy of our sires and worthy of the trust assumed when we took our obligations as Sons of Veterans, and, continuing to strive for the advancement of our noble Order, may we close Life's labors in the sweet satisfaction of lives well spent and duties faithfully performed.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L., Bartow S. Weeks,

Commander-in-Chief.

DECISIONS.

DECISION I.

October 10, 1891.

The question submitted by Lt.-Col. II. S. Foster, commanding Division of Vermont, S. V. U. S. A., is whether a Colonel, who has resigned and whose resignation has been accepted, is a member of the Division Council until his successor has been installed.

The Constitution provides that officers shall hold office until their successors are installed, but it also provides (Sec. 3), that "any vacancies which may occur in the elective offices of the Division Encampment may be filled by the Division Council for the unexpired term, and, in the meanwhile, the next officer in rank shall, under the direction of the Colonel, assume the vacant chair and perform the duties of the office."

The acceptance of the resignation of the Colonel by the Commander-in-Chief created a vacancy in such office, and, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the next officer in rank, to wit, the Lieutenant-Colonel, has assumed command, and is now performing the duties of the office.

The former Colonel, therefore, has no right to a seat in the Division Council.

DECISION II.

October 10, 1891.

The question submitted by Col. F. C. Stillson, commanding Division of Michigan, S. V. U. S. A., is whether a comrade of the Grand Army is competent to act as a member of a Court-martial to try Brothers of this Order.

. It seems to me there can be no room for doubt that comrades of the G. A. R. are not competent members of the Court. Our Constitution is framed to govern our own Order, and, unless special mention is made of others, it can have reference to none but our own members.

DECISION III.

November 7, 1891.

The question submitted by Colonel Sheire, commanding the Minnesota Division, is as to his authority to revoke commissions of captains for neglect of duty, such as not sending in quarterly reports for two quarters,

There is no authority in the Constitution for such revocations of commissions, and I am of the opinion that it can only be accomplished by the preferment of charges against the delinquent captains, who can, in the meantime, be suspended from office, and the sentence of the Court may degrade them from office and deprive them of all present and past rank.

Upon the suspension of a captain, the first-fleutenant can be ordered to assume command and forward the reports.

DECISION IV. (J. A. Gen. Op. I.)

November 14, 1891.

B. W. Frauenthal, Commanding Division of Missouri, S. V. U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Sin-I have the honor to return herewith the letter of E. S. Gottschalk, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, which opinion is approved.

DECISION V. (J. A. Gen., Op. II.)

November 21, 1891.

Col. H. M. Rebele, Commanding Pennsylvanta Division, S. V. U. S. A., Alleghamy City, Penn.

MY DEAR COLONEL—I have the honor to enclose the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Brother J. L. Van Tine, of Camp No. 239 of your Division, together with a copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate General thereon.

I concur in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and the proceedings, findings and

sentence are disapproved.

You will therefore reconvene the Court and have the errors pointed out by the Judge Advocate General corrected, it possible, and such further action taken as may be necessary, and the corrected proceedings returned to these Headquarters for approval.

DECISION VI.

December 15, 1891.

Charles F. Morrison, Commanding Montana Division, S. V. U. S. A., Fort Keogh, Montana.

Dear Sir and Commanding Mondant Diesson, S. 1. U. S. An quiring whether the son of a soldier can be considered eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans whose father is carried on the rolls of his State as a deserter, but proof is furnished that he died in an army hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Upon the case as presented, without any information as to the character of the proof of the time and place of his death, I am of the opinion that he is not eligible and his proper proceeding

is to present proofs, if such he has, to the proper department of his State and have the record cleared.

I do not think it would be safe for us to admit to membership any one whose ancestor is of record as a deserter, no matter how satisfactory proof to the contrary might seem to us.

The record of his father's service should in all cases be made clear and straight.

DECISION VII.

December 19, 1891.

John R. Neeley, Commanding Division of Maryland, S. V. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Sim—In answer to the question submitted by you as to whether in your Division Camps in different States can use the same name, I regret to feel compelled under the language of the Constitution, which explicitly provides "that no two Camps in the same Division shall be allowed to use the same name or number," to decide the question in the negative, although I feel very strongly that in a Division covering several States no hardships or inconveniences would arise from permitting Camps in different States to use the same name, as we always hope to make of each State an independent Division.

As to the other question submitted by you, whether Transfer Cards granted by Division Commanders to members of disbanded Camps who were in good standing at the time of such dissolution shall date from the time of the surrender of the Charter or from the present time, I am clearly of the opinion that the transfer should date from the time of the surrender of the Charter; otherwise, a member of a disbanded Camp might virtually have nearly two years within which to apply for membership in another Camp in the Order.

DECISION VIII.

December 22, 1891.

O. C. Van Houten, Adjutant Iowa Division, S. V. U. S. A.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Yours of the 19th Inst. at hand, and in reply to the question submitted, "Can a Brother be a resident of the State of Minnesota and belong to a Camp in the Iowa Division?" my answer is in the affirmative. It makes no difference where a Brother resides provided he does not attempt to hold membership in more than one Camp.

DECISION IX. (J. A. Gen. Op. III.)

January 2, 1892.

Charles K. Darling, Commanding Division of Massachusetts, S. V. U. S. A. Fitchburg, Mass.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Bro. Wm. McFarland of Camp No. 33 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge Advocate General's Opinion III. The proceedings, findings and sentence must be disapproved for the reason stated in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, unless the Court can be reconvened and proper proof of service of notice upon the accused inserted in the record, in which case, after such alteration is made, the proceedings may be again forwarded to these Headquarters, but will not be considered unless received in duplicate.

DECISION X. (J. A. Gen. Op. IV.)

January 2, 1892.

Clarence E. Holmes, Commanding Division of New York, S. V. U. S. A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-I enclose Opinion IV. of the Judge Advocate General upon the questions submitted by you under date of December 18th:

"Who constitute the Division Council? Is it composed of the Division elective and appointive officers, as heretofore, or of the three elective members only?" which opinion is approved, and in addition to the reasons stated by the Judge Advocate General I desire to base my decision upon the last sentence in Par. fifth of Art. IX., Chap. IV. of the

Commandery-in-Chief Constitution as revised at St. Joseph, Mo., reading as follows:

"Such alterations, amendments and changes in the Constitution, Rules, Regulations and Ritual shall, after promulgation by the Commander-in-Chief, be considered a part of the General Rules, Regulations and Ritual as the case may be, annulling and repealing all such parts as conflict with it."

DECISION XI.

January 11, 1892.

W. A. Irvine, Adjutant Ohio Division, S. V. U. S. A., Newark, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother—I return herewith the letter of C. R. Smith, Commanding Camp No. 230 of your Division, and in reply to your question as to the terms upon which a Camp can move to an adjoining village. I would state that Camps may move from one village to another within the same Division, with the approval of the Division Commander, and have a new Charter issued stating such change of locatic,, upon application to the Commander-In-Chaef through Division Headquarters, upon the payment of the usual fee of lifty cents.

Decision XII. February 6, 1892.

The proceedings in the Court-martial of Bro. A. B. Corson, Camp No. 8, Division of Pennsylvania, having been corrected in accordance with Opinion VI., Judge Advocate General (B. S. W.), as approved by Decision XII. of the Commander-in-Chief (L. J. W.), are herewith returned with my approval thereon endorsed, and you are instructed to have the sentence of the Court carried into effect.

DECISION XIII.

February 15, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the Nebraska Division is whether, in view of the By-laws of that Division, adopted June, 1889, flxing the amount for Charter Fees at Fifteen dollars, and the Per Capita Tax at flity cents per annum, the Division Council have power to increase the Charter Fee to Twenty dollars and the Per Capita Tax to fifteen cents per quarter.

The Constitution is clear upon this subject and provides that the Charter Fee shall be fixed by the By-laws of the Division (Chap. V., Art. I., Sec. 1), and the Per Capita Tax by the Division Encampment (Chap. V., Art. III., Sec. 2).

The Division Council therefore have no power to modify the existing provisions.

DECISION XIV. (J. A. Gen. Op. V.)

February 15, 1892,

Opinion V. of the Judge Advocate General in the matter of the Court-martial of Brother George F. Judd, Camp No. 66, Division of New York, is concurred in, and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court are approved, and the Commander of the New York Division will proceed to carry-the sentence into effect.

DECISION XX

February 15, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the Maryland Division is whether the election and installation as Captain of his Camp of a brother who is an elective member of the Division Council thereby vacates his office as a member of the Division Council.

General Griffin, in his Opinion XXX. (page 27, Blue Book), held that the election of a Camp Captain as Colonel of his Division vacated his previous rank. This decision seems to have been rendered upon the theory that they were both commissioned offices.

General Webb, in Decision XXXII. (page 36, Journal of Proceedings), held that members of the Division Council were not commissioned officers, as they had no rank.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that there is no inconsistency in a member of the Order being at the same time a member of the Division Council and the Captain of his Camp.

DECISION XVI.

March 9, 1592,

The Judge Advocate of the Pennsylvania Division submits two questions for decision:

FIRST. Does the new Constitution allow the reinstatement of dropped members upon the payment of the muster fee without the payment of their past indebtedness of one year's dues?

Although the Constitution is not as clear as it should be upon this point, I am of opinion, from an examination of the language of the various sections having reference thereto and of the discussion upon the provision for issuing dispensations to muster dropped members of defunct Camps (p. 280, Journal of Proceedings, 10th Annual Encampment) where the sum of two dollars was fixed as a fee for such dispensation, which sum was to be paid by the applicant for reinstatement in addition to the muster fee, that it was the intention of the Commandery-Inchief to preserve the requirement of the payment of past indebtedness of one year's dues in addition to the usual muster fee.

SECOND. Whether the proof of the membership of an ancestor in the Grand Army of the Republic is satisfactory proof of the ancestor's record upon the question of eligibility, if the applicant is otherwise qualified.

It was the clear purpose of the Encampment in adopting the last portion of Sec. 1, Art. II., Chap. II., to accomplish that result, and the language used is so clear that I can see no opportunity for question.

DECISION XVII.

March S, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the Division of Colorado is whether a brother can hold his position as a member of the Division Council if he takes his Transfer Card from one of the Camps and does not deposit it again in the same Camp or in another Camp in that Division.

A brother who receives a Transfer Card, until he is admitted into another Camp and until such transfer becomes an Honorable Discharge, is still subject to the jurisdiction of the Camp or Division issuing such transfer, and his connection with the Order is not severed until the expiration of one year from the issuance of the transfer.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the taking of a Transfer Card does not vacate a Division office until the expiration of one year from its issuance, unless the brother holding it becomes a member of a Camp in another Division.

DECISION XVIII. (J. A. Gen. Op. VI.)

March 8, 1892.

H. M. Rebele, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, S. V. U. S. A., Alleghany City, Penn.

MY DEAR COMMANDER-I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the trial of Bro. William Shannon, Camp No. 20 of your Division, together with a copy of Opinion No. 6 of the Judge Advocate General.

Although the record apparently shows the inconsistencies pointed out by the Judge Advocate General, they are clearly the result of the use of printed blanks by those who are not familiar with the necessity of striking out of the printed forms all irrelevant matter, and the record taken as a whole shows conclusively to my mind that the accused was not present, although due notice had been given him by the Judge Advocate of the Court. I am therefore constrained to disagree with the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, and I hereby approve the findings and sentence of the Court, and direct you to carry the sentence into effect.

DECISION XIX. (J. A. Gen. Op. VII.)

March 8, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the Indiana Division which is quoted in the Judge-Advocate General's Opinion No. 7 herewith, is, as I understand it, whether upon the disbandment of a Camp the Captain is required to forward all property of the Camp to Division Headquarters, or whether upon the payment of all Per Capita Tax and other obligations to the

Division, they may dispose of the property as they see fit.

I fully concur in the conclusion reached by the Judge-Advocate General, as I can find no provision in the Constitution restricting the power of Camps in the disposition of their property or giving Divisions any interest in such property or any claim on the Camp funds other than for the collection of the Per Capita Tax and the enforcement of its monetary obligations to the Division, except Sec. 3, Art. I., Chap V., which provides, in case of the surrender or forfeiture of the Charter, that all property of the Division or Order, including all books of record, orders, rituals and Camp papers, shall be turned over to the Division Adjutant.

This section applies specifically to the property of the Division or Order, and cannot therefore include Camp funds or Camp property (See Opinion XXV., G. A. R. Blue Book, page 198).

DECISION XX.

March 9, 1892.

Gen. John A. Logan Camp No. 2, Division of Maryland, having proposed an amendment to their By-laws, as follows:

"Any brother against whom no charges exist, and who has paid all debts, shall, on written application and the payment of One dollar, receive a Transfer Card or an Honorable Discharge in accordance with Chap. II., Art. IV., Secs. 2 and 3, page 10, C. R. & R."

The question is submitted by the Commander of the Maryland Division as to whether the provision requiring the payment of a fee for a Transfer Card is constitutional, and my attention is called to Decision XXIX. of Gen. Webb (page 4), Jour. Pro. 10th Annual Encampment), holding

that a fee can be charged for an Honorable Discharge.

Although the regular proceeding in this case would have been for the Commander to have passed upon the proposed amendment in the first instance, and then to have allowed the Camp to take an appeal, if they so desired, in accordance with Decision LVII. of Gen. Webb (page 44, Jour. Pro. 10th Annual Encampment), in which decision I fully concur, in view of the fact that I had previously communicated with the Commander of the Division upon the subject involved in the proposed amendment, I determined to accede to his request for a decision upon the question.

Opinion No. 8 of the Judge-Advocate General is forwarded herewith, and although I recognize the force of the argument that any member of the Order who comes within the Constitutional provision of having paid all his debts is entitled, as a matter of right, to a Transfer Card, and that the Camp has no power to place any limitation whatever upon such right, and, also, that if the right existed to charge One dollar for a Transfer Card, any larger sum might, with equal propriety, be demanded, and although I have even expressed an opinion, without careful examination of the subject, that such By-law as is here proposed would be unconstitutional, I feel obliged to follow the established precedents, and to decide this question upon the authority of Decision XXIX, above referred to, and Decision LIV, and Opinion XIX. (pages 42 and 106, Jour. Pro. 10th Annual Encampment), which latter was approved by the Commandery-in-Chief (page 316, Id.).

My decision, therefore, is that the proposed By-law is not unconstitutional, and should be approved.

DECISION XXI.

March 8, 1892.

Division Order No. 1, Pennsylvania Division, January 29, contained the following sections

" I. According to the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations and Proceedings of the Commandery-in-Chief Encampment, the titles of all elective officers of Camps, Divisions and Commandery-in-Chief (except members of the Councils of the respective bodies) have been changed to Commander, Senior Vice and Junior Vice-Commanders.' The same will be enforced.

"XIV. It has been reported that the By-laws of several Camps allow the reinstatement of members dropped for less than one year's dues. This is illegal and must be discontinued. By-laws allowing the same are in error and not in accord with Constitutional authority. Such Camps reinstating members for less than the payment of one year's dues will be governed strictly by Opinion 66 of the Blue Book."

From these two sections Camp No. 233 of the said Division appeals to the Commander-in-Chief alleging in opposition to Section I. that their Camp officers were under the old C. R. & R., elected and installed under the old titles, and that the ritual was not amended to conform to the new Constitution, and arging, in opposition to Section XIV. that it is unjust to allow a Division Commander to grant a Dispensation for any Camp to muster a dropped member of a defunct Camp upon payment to the Division Commander of Two dollars, while under Opinion 65, page 66 of the Blue Book, a dropped member should only be reinstated in his Camp upon the payment of one year's dues.

The objection to Section I. of the Division Order is untenable as the new Constitutions, in so far as they apply to Camps, went into effect December 1st, 1891, and the titles of the present officers must be governed by the new Constitution.

As to the objection to Section XIV., it is undoubtedly true that in many cases the sum of Two dollars required to be paid for a Dispensation (C. R. & R., Chap. V., Art. IX., Sec. 4) would be less than the one year's dues for the non-payment of which the member was dropped; but such Dispensations can only be granted in cases where the Camp from which the brother was dropped has ceased to exist, and in such case it would often be difficult to ascertain the amount of his indebtedness to his Camp. It was therefore decided, after considerable discussion (pp. 226-7, Jour. Pro., 10th Annual Encampment), to tix the amount at Two dollars, and such decision is final until amended.

The appeal of Camp No. 233 must accordingly be overruled.

DECISION XXII,

March 9, 1892

H. M. Rebele, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, S. V. U. S. A., Alleghany City, Penn.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return the proceedings of the Court-martial in the trial of Brother W. H. Shuler, Quartermaster Sergeant of Camp No. 44 of your Division.

This brother is charged with disobedience of the Constitution, By-laws, Rules and Regulations, and other orders coming from proper authority; also with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, the specifications charging that he loaned or used funds of the Camp in violation of the resolutions of the Camp, that he presented worthless checks in payment of the tent of the hall, that he retained money donated for the relief of a brother and ordered to be paid to the Division Quartermaster, that he disobeyed the orders of the Camp Commander to turn over the funds of the Camp, and that he denied upon the floor of the Camp any misuse of its funds.

In view of your statement of the necessity for speedy action, the brother being Junior Vico Commander of the Division, I have examined the record and proceedings personally, without submitting them to the Judge Advocate General, and find that the accused brother was present with counsel and pleaded "guilty" to the charges, whereupon the Court sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged and dismissed from the Order.

The proceedings are regular and the sentence just and they are therefore approved, and you are directed to see that the judgment of the yourt is at once carried into effect.

DECISION XXIII.

March 10, 1892.

J. V. Hilliard, Commanding Division of Ohio, S. V. U. S. A.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—Your letter enclosing a request from the Commander of Camp No. 60 of your Division for a special Dispensation to muster a recruit under the age of eighteen years at hand. This would be a clear violation of the Constitution, as no Dispensation can be granted therefor. The request should have been dealed by Division Headquarters, and should have reached these Headquarters, if at all, upon appeal.

It is one of the duties of Division Commanders to decide questions of this character for themselves, and thereby relieve these Headquarters from unnecessary work.

DECISION XXIV.

March 14, 1892.

The following questions are submitted by the Commander of the Division of South Dakota: First. "Is a Past Colonel or Past Division Commander, who has served a full term, which term was for less than one year, entitled to past honors?"

This question arises, because of the language of Paragraph Second, Sec. 1, Art. II., Chap. III., "who have served for the full term of one year." There can be no question but that any past officer who has served a full term is entitled to past honors, regardless of the length of that term.

SECOND. "In my Division nearly all Camps are armed with guns and accourtements loaned by the State. Many of the Camps are also uniformed. They drill regularly, and are designated by the State as the 1st Reg't. The State Militia is the 2nd Reg't. Although the Camps are not

organized in the new "Military Rank," are not the officers entitled to wear their shoulder straps and chevrons;

My decision upon this question is that State officers are entitled to wear shoulder straps and chevrons when on duty as part of the State Militia, but when appearing as members of the Order they are not entitled to wear any other insignia of rank than that provided for by Art. XIV., Chap. V., unless they are connected with the S. V. Guards, when they will be governed by the rules and regulations governing that organization.

THIRD. "Is the grandson of a veteran, whose father was in the army, and who is not a

member of a Camp, eligible to membership?"

This question is so clearly settled by Art. V., Chap. I., providing that all male descendants of not less than eighteen years of age shall be eligible to membership, that I consider it almost unnecessary to render any decision; as, however, the question has been raised, I would state that it is not necessary for the ancestor to have been a member of the Order to entitle his descendants to membership.

DECISION XXV.

March 15, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the Missouri Division is as follows:

"A Division elective officer, doing active Division work, desires to transfer from the Camp of which he is a member to another in the same Division. Would such an act on his part affect his official position?"

It would not; but he should at once deposit his Transfer Card in the other Camp and make application for membership therein.

DECISION XXVI. (J. A. Gen., Op. IX.)

March 23, 1892.

H. S. Foster, Commanding Division of Vermont, S. V. U. S. A., Burlington, VI.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the trial of Bro. Leon A. Bumpus, of Camp No. 20 of your Division. together with a copy of Opinion No. 9 of the Judge-Advocate General.

This brother is charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, in that he was guilty of immoral conduct in the presence of a member of the Woman's Relief

Corps.

The irregularities referred to in the Judge-Advocate General's Opinion are those resulting from the use of printed blanks by persons not familiar with the same, and, after a careful examination of the record I am satisfied that the proceedings are regular and the sentence just, and therefore concur in the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General for the approval thereof.

You are directed to see that the judgment of the Court is at once carried into effect.

DECISION XXVII. (J. A. Gen. Op. X.)

March 26, 1892.

Charles K. Darling, Commanding Division of Massachusetts, S. V. U. S. A., Fitchburg, Mass.

My Dear Commander—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the trial of Bro. C. A. White, of Camp No. 65 of your Division, together with a copy of Opinion No. 10 of the Judge-Advocate General.

This brother is charged with the commission of a scandalous crimo against the laws of the land, to wit; the crime of aduttery, and also with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, in obtaining money from brothers of the Order under false pretences, and was found

guilty of both charges and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

The recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General is concurred in. The findings of the second charge are disapproved; the findings of the first charge and specifications are approved and the sentence of dishonorable discharge is approved, and you are directed to carry the same into effect at once.

DECISION XXVIII.

March 29, 1892.

The following questions are submitted for decision by the Commander of the Massachusetts Division:

"Is it allowable for members of the S. V. Guards to wear their insignia of rank in the Camp room?"

"Can a Captain of the Guards, who is also the Commander of a Camp, wear shoulder straps while occupying the latter position, and would such appearance at inspection be marked against the Camp?

Members of the S. V. Guards are entitled to wear the insignia of their rank at all times, but officers of Camps, while acting in that capacity, must also wear upon the left breast the insignia of rank provided for by Art, XIV., Chap. V., C. R. & R.

Decision XXIX.

April 9, 1892

Orders No. 1, series 1892, Division of Illinois, S. V. U. S. A., contained the following paragraph:

"4. By a vote of the Division Council no Dispensations will hereafter be granted to Campa unless application for the same is accompanied by a fee of tipe dollar."

Chicago Camp No. 1 of that Division protests against said Order upon the ground that the Division Council have no power to make laws; and appeals to the Commander-in-Chief for revocation of said article.

Their application is denied, and the legality of the Order sustained for the following

The granting of Dispensations is a matter of favor (see Sec. 1, Art. IX., Chap. V., C. R. & R.), and not a matter of right.

The action of the Division Council was not in the nature of lawmaking, but only an advisory regulation for the guidance of the Division Commander.

DECISION XXX. (J. A. Gen. Op. XII.)

April 23, 1892.

L. E. Finney, Commanding Division of Arkansas, S. V. U. S. A., Huntington, Ark.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I enclose you herewith Opinion No. 12 of the Judge Advocate General, which is approved, and I return the By-laws of the Arkansas Division approved, with the exception of Article VIII.

DECISION XXXI.

April 28, 1892.

Frank Melvin, Commanding Division of Oregon, S. V. U. S. A., Portland, Ore.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—The question submitted by H. H. Taylor of your Division was as follows: "Whether the Chief of Staff has a vote in the Division Encampment."

You answered this question in the negative, and from your decision an appeal has been aken.

Your decision is correct. The office of Chief of Staff is not recognized by our Constitution, and he cannot therefore be entitled to a voice as such in the Division Encampment.

The appeal is therefore overruled.

Decision XXXII. (J. A. Gen., Op. XI.)

April 28, 1892.

Court-martial of Bro. W. S. Southwick of Elisworth Camp No. 60, Division of New York,

This brother was charged with the commission of a scandalous crime against the laws of the land in that he claimed to have been robbed of a considerable amount of money belonging to his employer, and was arrested on suspicion of having taken the money himself and having been liberated on ball forfeited his ball.

Opinion No. 11 of the Judge Advocate General, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, is approved and concurred in and the proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved in accordance with his recommendation.

DECISION XXXIII.

April 28, 1892.

H. M. Rebele, Commanding Division of Pennsylvania, S. V. U. S. A., Alleghany City, Penn.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Bro. J. L. Van The of Camp No. 239 of your Division.

This brother was charged with unlawful appropriation of the funds of his Camp in that he retained money entrusted to him to pay the rent of the place of meeting and to pay bills for fitting up Camp Headquarters and with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a son of a veteran, in that he retained for his own use money entrusted to him by brothers of the Camp to be paid by him to the Quartermaster Sergeant as dues, and was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Order.

The proceedings in this case were returned on November 21, 1891, disapproved, on account of certain irregularities and omissions pointed out in Opinion No. 2 of the Judge-Advocate General. These having been corrected and supplied, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and you are instructed to have the sentence of the Court carried into effect.

DECISION XXXIV.

May 2, 1892.

The question submitted by the Commander of the New Hampshire Division is whether under Sec. 2, Art. IV., Chap. III., elections at Division Encampments may be by ballot as formerly or whether they must be in accordance with that provision.

There is no room for doubt upon this question. The new Constitution provides the only method of conducting elections of Division officers, and requires that each member of the Division Encampment shall announce the candidate of his choice.

DECISION XXXV. (J. A. Gen. Op. XV.)

June 1, 1892.

Charles K. Darling, Commanding Division of Massachusetts, S. V. U. S. A., Fitchbury, Mass.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the trial of Bro. Daniel A. Cole, of Camp No. 5 of your Division, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's opinion No. 15 thereon.

This brother was charged with "Drunkenness," and the evidence showed that on one occasion he had been arrested and fined. The charge is not one recognized by our Rules of Discipline and there is no proof of service upon the accused. If the charge should be considered to be brought under subdivision Third of Sec. 1, Art. VI., Chap. V., the proof does not establish the commission of such a crime as could be termed scandalous. If brought under subdivisions Fourth and Fifth, the proof falls to establish the charge.

I concur in the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General and the proceedings are therefore disapproved and you are instructed to dismiss the charges and dissolve the Court.

DECISION XXXVI. June 1, 1692.

On January 14, 1892, Gen. John A. Logan Camp No. 2. Division of Maryland, S. V. U. S. A., proposed an amendment to their By-laws requiring the payment of One dollar before the issuance of a Transfer Card or Honorable Discharge, and the question of the constitutionality of such requirement was submitted by the Division Commander to the Commander-in-Chief.

Opinion No. 8 of the Judge Advocate General was rendered March 8, 1892, holding such provision to be unconstitutional, which opinion was overruled by the Commander-in-Chief, and Decision XX., under date of March 9, 1892, was forwarded to the Division Commander sustaining the constitutionality of the provision and recommending the approval of the By-laws.

The Division Commander forwarded to the Camp, under date of March 17, Decision XX. of the Commander-in-Chief approving the amendment as of that date.

Pending the approval of the By-laws and prior to the date of Decision XX., certain members of John A. Logan Camp applied for Transfer Cards and were required each to pay the sum of One dollar, and were given a receipt in the following language:

"Received One dollar for Transfer Card, to be returned if By-laws not approved."

The members paying these sums claim to have paid them under protest, while the Camp claims that they were paid upon the specific condition that, if the amendment was not approved, the Camp would refund the money; but, if they were approved, none of the money would be refunded.

The Division Commander when promulgating Decision XX., notified the Camp that he had received protests from the members who had paid the fee, and stated that as the By-laws went into effect only from the date of approval by the Division Commander, viz., March 17, 1592, all moneys accepted as fees under the provision of the amendment were improperly demanded and must be repaid, and directed the Commander of the Camp to cause to be repaid such money. This the Camp refused to do, and now appeals to the Commander-in-Chief, claiming that the Division Commander improperly delayed action upon the proposed By-law, and that the By-law having been decided constitutional should be considered effectual from the date of its adoption by the Camp and not from the date of its approval by the Division Commander, and that in any event the payment was under contract, and that the money should not be refunded unless the By-laws were disapproved.

The Constitution clearly provides that Camp By-laws are not operative until approved by the Division Commander (Art. XVII., Chap. II.), and, although the provision requiring the payment has been held not to be in violation of the Constitution, it had no valid existence until after the date of its approval by the Division Commander, to wit: March 17th, 1802.

There can be no question but that the Division Commander should have passed upon the proposed amendment himself and permitted the Camp to appeal, as stated, in Decision XX., but the fact that he did not cannot affect the rights of any member prior to the approval of the Bylaw, and it is but fair to state that the matter was delayed for some time at Commandery-in-Chief Headquarters by the illness of the Judge-Advocate General.

As to the right of the Camp to retain moneys paid for Transfer Cards pending the approval of the By-law, although there may be some merit in the technical claim that at the time of the payment a special contract was entered into between the member and the Camp, it does not seem just that a member should be forced to pay money for a Transfer Card to which he is entitled as a matter of right at any time prior to the formal approval of the By-law, and does not preclude him from having such amount returned to him because of the language of the receipt given.

The Camp had no right to impose terms upon the granting of a Transfer Card until after the approval of their hy-law, and, if they were dissatisfied with the delay in passing upon the By-law, their remedy was by appeal to these Headquarters.

My decision, therefore, is that the proposed By-law was operative only from March 17th. 1892, and that the money paid for Transfer Cards prior to that date must be considered as paid under coercion, and must be refunded to the members paying the same.

DECISION XXXVII. (J. A. Gen. Op. XIV.)

June 1, 1892.

The questions submitted by the Commander of the Illinois Division are as follows:

First. If a member of a Camp has paid his dues and is in good standing in his Camp at the time that the Charter of the Camp is revoked, what is his position in the Order and what steps must be take to become a member of some other Camp?

SECOND. If a member of a Camp is under suspension for nonpayment of dues, but has not been dropped by his Camp at the time that the Charter of his Camp is revoked, what is his position in the Order and what steps must be take to become a member of some other Camp?

THER. Should a Camp whose Charter has been revoked be considered a disbanded Camp within the meaning of Sec. 4, Art. IV., Chap. II., of the Constitution?

FOURTH, Are all members of Camps whose Charters have been revoked to be considered as dishonorably discharged from the Order ?

In answer to the first and third questions submitted, I am of the opinion that the revocation of the Charter of a Camp works a dissolution or disbandment of the Camp within the meaning of Sec. 4, Art. IV., Chap. II, and that a member who was in good standing at the time of the revocation of the Charter is entitled to receive from the Division Commander, a Transfer Card, under which he may be admitted into another Camp as provided by Sec. 1, Art. III., Chap. II.

In answer to the second question it seems clear that a member who is under suspension, but who has not yet been dropped at the time that the Charter of the Camp is revoked, cannot be in a worse position than he would have been if the Camp had continued in existence long enough to drop him, and the steps which he would therefore be obliged to take would be those provided by Sec. 4. Art. IX., Chap. V.; i. c., obtain a Dispensation by the payment of the sum of Two dollars.

The answer to the fourth question must be in the negative, for it certainly cannot be that a member who has been dropped by a Camp should be entitled to an Honorable Discharge, while one who has paid his dues regularly is to be considered as dishonorably discharged.

Decision XXXVIII. (J. A. Gen. Op. XVI.)

July 2, 1892.

Frank M. Gier, Commanding Division of Michigan, S. V. U. S. A., Hillsdale, Mich.

Str.—Opinion No. 16 of the Judge-Advocate General is forwarded herewith together with the record of the Court-martial of Brother Gideon Drake of Camp No. 10, Division of Michigan, with instructions to reconvene the Court, and if service was made upon the 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 XXXIX, (J. A. Gen. Op. XVII.)

July 2, 1892

F. A. Agnew, Communating Division of Kansas, S. V. U. S. A., Newton, Kansas,

SIR-Opinion No. 17 of the Judge-Advocate General is forwarded herewith with my approval.

DECISION XL.

July 16, 1892

Frank M. Gier, Commanding Division of Michigan, S. V. U. S. A., Hillsdaie, Mich.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Bro. Gldeon Drake, Camp 10, of your Division.

This Brother was charged with embezziement of Camp funds and conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order in so violating his obligation and absconding with the funds of the Camp.

The proceedings in this case were returned on July 2nd with Judge-Advocate General's Opinion No. 16, and Decision XXXVIII, requiring correction 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 have the sentence of the Court carried into effect.

Decision XI.I. (J. A. Gen. Op. XVIII.)

July 16, 1892.

A. L. Fugard, Commanding Division of Colorado, S. V. U. S. A., Pueblo, Colo.

MY DEAR COMMANDER—I have the honor to return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Brother E. T. Beltz, Camp 2, Laramie City, Wyo., Division of Colorado, together with a copy of the Judge-Advocate General's Opinion No. 18 thereon.

This brother was charged with misappropriation of Camp funds while Quartermaster Sergeant of his Camp, conduct unbecoming a member of the Order in refusing to obey the gavel of the presiding officer during a meeting of the Camp, and violation of his obligation as an officer and a brother in refusing to obey the orders of the commanding officer of the Camp to produce his books for examination.

I concur in the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General and the proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court are approved, and you will see that the Judgment of the Court is at once carried into effect.

DECISION X LIT.

July 16, 1892.

W. D. Good, Commanding Division of Alabama and Tennescee, S. V. U. S. A., Greeneville, Tenn., SIR-I return herewith the proceedings, findings and sentence in the Court-martial of Brother H. D. Parsons of Camp No. 1, New Orleans, Louislana, of your Division.

This brother was charged, First, with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order (1) in that he became intoxicated during the installation of the officers of his Camp, and (2) created a disturbance, and (3) afterwards tore his badge from his coat and threw it in the street; and Second, with conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in that he spoke disrespectfully of the Order in the Camp room when his actions upon the night of the installation were under examination.

The accused pleaded guilty to the first specification of the First Charge, and to the Second Charge and, after a careful examination of the record, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved and you are directed to carry the sentence into effect.

OPINIONS.

OPINION I.

November 6, 1891.

In the case of Fries, presented by the Colonel of the Missouri Division, the only question to be settled is, was the father of the boy an honorably discharged Union soldier?

It matters not under what name he enlisted or was discharged. If he was mustered in the service and honorably discharged, his children are eligible if of proper age.

OPINION II.

November 13, 1891.

Court-martial proceedings in case of Bro. John L. Van Tine, of Camp No. 239, Division of Pennsylvania.

The proceedings are irregular in this:

First. The record does not affirmatively disclose the fact that notice of the trial was served upon him or left at his usual place of abode (Gen. Weeks' Official Opinion No. 1). The fact that the notice recites that he sends copy, &c., does not establish the fact that it was received by the defendant or left at his usual place of residence.

SECOND. The record shows that the accused was arraigned and was absent (Weeks' Off.

THERD. The record does not show that any of the witnesses were affirmed or in any manner

obligated, except Thos. Earnshaw (Weeks' O. O. 1).

The statement of these parties before the Court, and the findings of the Court, are a sufficient guaranty to warrant the Commander-in-Chief to order the Court to reconvene, correct these irregularities and proceed with another hearing.

OPINION III.

December 28, 1891.

In the Court-martial proceedings of Bro. William McFarland, of Camp 33, Massachusetts

The record falls to show that the Court had any jurisdiction of the person because he was not present in person or by counsel nor was any notice served on the accused as by law

The proceedings and findings should be set aside.

OPINION IV.

December 28, 1891.

The following question was asked, and upon which the opinion of the Judge Advocate General is required, to wit:

Who, at the present time, December 28, 1891, constitute the Division Council of the respective Divisions of the Sons of Veterans?

By this question we are called to pass upon the force and effect of the new Constitution adopted at Minneapolis at the last session of the Commandery-in-Chief.

In passing upon this question I shall refer to the Paterson Constitution of 1889 as the old Constitution.

The old Constitution, Chapter IV., Art. I., says: "The Commandery-in-Chief shall be the

supreme source of power for the Sons of Veterans," etc. If this be true, then, they can pass any laws for the government of Divisions which they say At unless they have surrendered or delegated that power to the Division.

Chapter III. (all) in no manner provides for amendments or changes by the Division.

This power must be vested somewhere, and, if the "Commandery-in-Chief is the supreme power" (Charter IV., Art. I.), it must necessarily rest there.

When a comparison is made between all of Chapter III. and Article X. of Chapter IV. the only conclusion to be reached is that it was intended, by leaving out of Chapter III. that check which is contained in Article X. of Chapter IV., that the Commandery-in-Chief could at any of its meetings alter or change to suit its pleasure Chapter III. or any part thereof. In comparing these two Chapters, III. and IV., the former bears the same relation to the latter that an act of the General Assembly does to the Constitution of the State.

The former is subjected to repeal or amendment by any Legislature, while over the latter they are powerless in and of themselves alone to touch it.

The Division Constitution is entirely at the mercy of each and every assemblage of the Commandery-in-Chief.

This being my opinion, I hold that the new Constitution for Divisions went into effect at the date fixed at Minneapolis, and the Division Council consists of the three elective members.

Another question suggests itself to my mind, viz., that it might be considered unconstitutional because it worked a forfeiture of a vested right. That is not tenable, first, because it does not destroy the office, but simply defines more particularly what are and what are not its duties, and, second, because there is no fixed tenure to the office from which he obtains the right to act office as a member of the Division Council.

Further, there is nothing contained in Article X., Chapter IV., which precludes the Commandery-in-Chief from amending the Division Constitution by legislative enactment.

Orinion V. February 6, 1892.

I herewith return you Court-martial proceedings in the case of George F. Judd, Camp No. 69, Division of New York, and recommend that the same be approved. The only question is the matter of the sufficiency of the evidence, but the character of the charge is such, coupled with the fact that no defense was made, as to justify me in not disturbing the findings of the Court-martial on a question of fact.

OFINION VI, March 2, 1892.

I herewith enclose the Court-martial proceedings in the case of Bro. William Shannon, Camp No. 20, Pennsylvania Division, with the recommendation that the same be not approved, because on page 5 it shows that he was not present, and also that he was present, when the Court was affirmed, and also that he pleaded "not guilty." The record on the face of it is inconsistent. The record does not show when he appeared, it at all; it says he did not, and it says he did.

Orthion VII. March 2, 1893

Replying to the inquiry of the Commander of the Indiana Division, which is as follows:

"When a Camp disbands, is the Captain of the Camp required to forward to Division Headquarters all money, flags, furniture, guns, side arms, drums, etc., or may the Camp pay up the Division Per Capita Tax and dispose of all the other property, and divide among the members thereof?"

I will say that I find a peculiar state of affairs to exist. Sec. 7, Art. VIII., Chap. II., Camp Constitution, defines the duties of the Quartermaster-Sergeant. The obligation of Camp officers and Staff is to the effect that they will "turn over to their successors, etc." Now, they have a nuch authority to turn it over to the Woman's Relief Corps as to the Division. In fact they have no authority for either. The laws which were provided for the creation of Camps never contemplated their destruction, and made no provision for the disposition of Camp property.

My answer to the inquiry is that there is no authority for the Division claiming the property of a disbanded Camp.

OPINION VIII. March 2, 1892.

Referring to the inquiry of the Commander of the Maryland Division regarding the Camp rules for charging One dollar for an honorable discharge, I will say that Sec. 3 of Art. IV., Chap. II., Camp Constitution, is too clear to admit of any doubt.

The Camp Constitution says he *shall* under certain contingencies receive an Honorable Discharge. It is imperative. No condition can be attached to it. A modification of it by a Camp is inconsistent with the Constitution. The law says he shall have it when he is in good standing. It does not give any one authority to charge him One dollar for it.

OPINION IX. March 18, 1892.

The Court-martial proceedings in the case of Leon A. Bumpus, Camp No. 39, Division of Vermont, are herewith returned with the recommendation that the same be approved.

The only irregularity which appears on the face of the record is that which appeared in the case of William Shannon of Camp No. 20, Division of Pennsylvania, and Decision XVIII. of the Commander-in-Chief settles that question.

OPINION X.

March 18, 1892.

I herewith enclose the Court-martial proceedings in the case of C. A. White of Camp No. 65, Division of Massachusetts, and recommend that the findings on the first charge and specifications be sustained and approved; on the second charge and specifications, they be disapproved.

There is no evidence to sustain the second charge.

OPINION XI.

April 4, 1892.

The approval of the Court-martial proceedings in the case of Bro. W. S. Southwick, of Camp No. 60, Division of New York, must rest upon the establishment of the following facts beyond a reasonable doubt:

FIRST. That a crime has been committed.

SECOND. That the accused was engaged, concerned or interested in the acts constituting the crime.

On the first proposition the face of the record shows that the best evidence of a criminal charge having been preferred against the accused is wanting, in that a copy of the information and bond is lacking.

Again, the evidence which is produced is hearsay and not competent,

On the second proposition:

The evidence is entirely hearsay, and founded on suspicion, and the facts upon which this suspicion rests are not produced, except that one proposition may be said to be fully established, and that is that he has absconded, but this fact, coupled with simply an opinion of his guilt without any other fact upon which to base that opinion, will not in law overcome the presumption of innocence which the accused always has the benefit of.

On these grounds, I recommend the disapproval of the proceedings.

OPINION XII.

April, 1892.

Has a Division Encampment the power and authority to pass the following By-laws for the government of themselves and Camps situated within their jurisdiction.

Art. VIII., By-laws of Arkansas Division, under the head of "Representatives," reads as follows:

"Each Camp shall be required to pay the expenses of at least one representative to each Division Encampment."

In Official Decision XIX, of this administration, the Commander-in-Chief decided as follows:

"I can find no provision in the Constitution " " " giving the Divisions any interest in such property (Camp property) or any claim on Camp funds other than for the collection of the Per Capita Tax, etc."

In this decision it seems to settle the fact that under the Constitution there is no law which will permit a Division to invade the precincts of a Camp and appropriate Camp property to its own use. If the Division cannot do this directly, it certainly cannot by indirect means accomplish the same object.

It is an exercise of authority entirely unwarranted, because there is no limit to the extent it might reach and is yielding to the Division the entire control of the Camp funds proper, which the Camp Constitution says shall be under the management of the Camp Council. If they can compel the payment of the expenses of one representative, they can of every member of the Camp who is a Constitutional member of the Division Encampment. If they can direct the Camp in one instance to pay money, they can in every instance which suits their pleasure. To permit this article to stand would be to recognize the right of a Division to direct and control and designate the manner in which Camp funds are to be handled and expended. This power rests with the Commandery-in-Chief, and has never been delegated to the Divisions, and the exercise of it is without the shadow of authority, and clearly unconstitutional.

OPINION XIII.

April, 1892.

Upon examination of the By-laws of the Division of Kansas no objectionable feature is found to exist.

I herewith return the same with the recommendation that the same be approved.

OPINION XIV.

May 17, 1892.

What is the position of a member in good standing if his Camp Charter is revoked? Again, what is the position of a member who has been suspended, but not dropped, when the Camp Charter is revoked? What steps much each take to become a member of the Order?

Sec. 4, Art. IV., Camp Constitution, provides that the Division Commander shall issue to all members in good standing at the time of their dissolution as a Camp, a Transfer Card, and Sec. 1.

Art. III., provides the manner in which you will attach yourself to another Camp.

A suspended member is one "who may be dropped," had the Camp remained in exist-

ence long enough to have made the entry, or he "may (not) have been dropped" had the Camp remained in existence long enough for him to have paid his dues before he was dropped. Sec. 4, Art. IX., Chap. V., covers the case exactly, and the Dispensation therein named is the manner in which he can attach himself to another Camp.

A disbanded Camp is one which, from any cause, has ceased to exist. It matters not in what way the dissolution occurs: whenever it has ceased to have a legal existence, it is a disbanded Camp.

So, therefore, I hold that the term disbanded as applied to Camps means the loss of a legal existence as a Camp.

OPINION XV.

May 17, 1892.

I herewith return the Court-martial proceedings of Daniel A. Cole, of Camp No. 5, Massachusetts Division, and recommend that the same be disapproved and that the charges be ordered dismissed, and the Court dissolved, because the laws of our Order do not in any manner recognize acts which fall short of a crime as a sufficient ground for the convening of a Court-martial.

OPINION XVI.

June 9, 1892.

In the Court-martial proceedings of Gideon Drake, Camp 10, Michigan, I would recommend that the proceedings be set aside, because the Court had no jurisdiction of the Brother for the reason that no notice is shown to have been served on him as provided by the C. R. & R.

OPINION XVII.

June 9, 1892.

An opinion on the following questions is desired, viz.:

1st. Is it Constitutional for a Camp to charge a member with dues for the quarter in which he was mustered, and, 2d, would a By-law to that effect be Constitutional.

The Constitution does not recognize any fractional quarter. If a recruit were mustered on the first day of the quarter he would be reported at the end of the quarter, and his Per Capita Tax would have to be paid for that quarter to the Division Adjutant. If he were mustered in the infidile or on the last day of the quarter he would be reported as an additional member in good standing, and upon whom the Per Capita Tax would have to be paid, so it makes no difference when he is mustered; the quarter in which he is mustered renders the Camp lable for the Per Capita Tax to the Division. The question of that quarter's dues is a question of policy for the Camp to determine for itself. The Camp can, with or without By-laws, charge or refuse to charge the quarterly dues to the member.

OPINION XVIII.

July 9, 1892.

The Court-martial proceedings of E. T. Beltz, of Camp 2, Laramie City, Wyo., Division of Colorado, are found to be regular, and the same are recommended to be approved.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL WEEKS.

OPINION XXVIII,

May 21, 1891.

The question presented for decision is as to the effect upon past rank of the conviction of past officers.

The language of subdiv. 3 of Art. VI., Chapter V., General Rules and Regulations, is as follows:

"And when any past officer shall be convicted of any offense " " he shall also forfelt all honors and privileges of past rank."

The use of the word "shall" makes the section mandatory, and the conviction works a for-

feiture without the necessity for future action,

In the case of Col. Addington, therefore, I am of opinion that the recommendation of the Court-martial that he be allowed to retain his past rank is of no avail, and the finding of guity as to the second charge and specifications without any recommendation clearly shows that it was not the intention of the Court to attempt in any way to interfere with the effect of their verdict.

The recommendation of the Court can no more be effectual than would a recommendation to mercy attached to a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

OPINION XXIX.

July 29, 1891.

Court-martial of Past Captain C. M. Cott, of Camp 102, Division of Pennsylvania, respecttully returned with the following memorandum:

The brother is charged with the following offenses:

FIRST, Violation of obligation.

SECOND. Conduct unbecoming a member.

THIRD. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

FOURTH. Disobedience to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations and By-laws of the Camp. and was found guilty of the second and third charges, and not guilty of the first and fourth; and sentenced to six months' suspension from all rights and privileges of the Order.

Such findings and sentence were approved by the Colonel Commanding the Pennsylvania Livision on the 29th of March, 1890.

The brother now appeals to the Commander-In-Chief, alleging irregularities in the formation of the Court and in the proceedings, and presents statements of members of the Court tending to impeach the impartiality of some members of the Court and the verity of the proceedings.

After a careful examination of the proceedings and all the papers presented upon the appeal, I am unable, in view of the mild sentence imposed, to consider that the proceedings were actuated by any such malice, as is claimed by the appellant, or that there is evidence of such bias or prejudice as would require a reversal; and the testimony clearly warrants the findings and justifies the sentence.

The objection raised by the appellant, that the Court continued its session beyond midnight of Saturday, does not seem to me to be tenable, even if there were no serious question whether the accused did not acquiesce in such action.

The exigencies of Courts-martial in our Order, and the wide separation of the members of the Court, render it at times almost imperative that the proceedings should be completed at one sitting.

The consideration of matters dehors the record should be very seldom entertained, or otherwise no proceeding would ever have the stability to which it is entitled, and although I have in this case carefully examined all such matters and statements made by members of the Court, I am unable to reconcile the action now taken by them with their oath of office.

Upon the whole case I am of opinion that the appeal should be overruled.

OPINION XXX.

July 30, 1891.

The following question is submitted by Col. Charles H. Anderson, commanding the Division of Colorado:

"I understand that the revised Blue Book of the G. A. R. states for members to be legally dropped or suspended that it requires a vote of the post. Is this correct and does it apply to Camps?"

The language of the Rules and Regulations of the G. A. R. specifically provides that members may be suspended or dropped in certain cases by a "vote of the Post" (see Art. 1V., Chap. V., Sees. 3 and 4, G. A. R. Const), whereas our Rules and Regulations provide that "any member of a Camp who is six months in arrears ' ' shall be reported suspended," and any inember who is one year in arrears in payment of his dues shall be dropped from the rolls" (Chap. V., Art. IV., Secs. 4 and 5).

It will be noticed, therefore, that under our Rules and Regulations no action of the Camp is necessary.

July 20, 1891.

Court-martial of Frank I. Bartlett, of Camp No. 3, Division of Maine, is respectfully returned with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

July 30, 1691.

Court-martial of W. S. Bateman, of Camp No. 66, Division of Massachusetts, respectfully returned with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

July 30, 1891

Court-martial of Bro. Geo. N. Phelps, of Camp No. 18, Division of Maine, respectfully returned with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

July 30, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. E. C. Wilshire, of Camp No. 10, Division of Alabama and Tennessee, respectfully returned with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

OPINION XXXV.

July 30, 1891.

Court-martial of Bro. Thomas Dickerson, of Camp No. 11, Division of Indiana, respectfully returned with the recommendation that the findings and sentence be approved.

The Commander-in-Chief (resuming command): The report will be referred to the Committee on Officers Reports, if there is no objection. The Adjutant-General will now read his report.

The Adjutant-General submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A. NEW YORE, August 1st, 1692.

Eurtow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans U. S. A.

GENERAL-I have the honor, in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, to submit the annual report of the operations of this Department during the past year, together with such recommendations as, in my judgment, it would be to the benefit of the Order to adopt.

There were turned over to me by my predecessor the following Books and Records:

1 Record of Charter Applications, 13 Division Rosters for recording Camps and their

- 1 Record of Decisions on Constitution, Rules and
- Regulations, 1 Record of Division By-Laws, 1 General Index to Documents. 1 Record of Dispensations,

- I Record of Charters revoked, 1 Record of Official Commissions, 1 Record of Couris-Martial, 1 Record of Division Charters, 1 Adjutant General's Cash Book,
- 1 Encampment Roll Book, 2 Commandery-in-Chief Seals, and 32 Boxes of miscellaneous papers filed.

In some of the records I found it necessary to make some changes to conform to the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations. Heretofore no record was kept in the Charter Application Book of the date of muster of the Camp, or the number mustered. I changed the same so that such information could be recorded.

The Rosters of Divisions, consisting of thirteen large books of 400 pages each, in which are recorded the name, number and location of the Camps, date of muster, and names of officers and staff, were in a number of cases very incomplete; some of the Camps which had been suspended or disbanded, or had surrendered their Charters or otherwise gone out of existence, were not so recorded; a large number of the Camps with their officers and staff were only partially recorded, and in many cases the names and locations of Camps had been changed a number of times without proper entry.

The incompleteness of these books, and the impossibility of completing the same, induced me to have made two books, called "Record of Camps," of 400 pages each, space on each page for 40 Camps, or 32,000 Camps in all, for the record of each Camp, as follows: Name, number of Camp, location, application for Charter 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, date of new Charter issued, and remarks.

The task of arranging and recording the Camps in the various Divisions was greater than had been anticipated. Owing to the incompleteness of the old records, it became necessary to send out 1,960 of the following blanks for the above information:

To Division Commander,

..... Division. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-The Record at these Headquarters of this Camp is not complete. Please fill in and return at once, No. of Camp....

Name..... Located at. Date of approval of charter application. Number of applicants....

Date of muster. Number mustered..... Date of charter....

It suspended, give date..... If charter revoked, give date.... If disbanded, give date....

If the record of this Camp at Division Headquarters is incomplete, send this to the Camp, with instructions to fill out and return to your headquarters, and, after taking copy of same for your records, return to me. Yours in F., C. & L., RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant-General.

The responses to these inquiries were very satisfactory, and I am pleased to say that the Records are now complete with the exception of :

- 1 Camp in the Division of Alabama and Tennessee.
- 44 44 2 .. 44 " Colorado.
- 44 .. • 6 ٤. " Illinois. 3
- +6 3 44 .4 " indiana.
- 47 . .. 46 16 " Iowa.
- 44 " Michigan. 1
- 44 66 46 " Nebraska. 9
- 44 6 " New York.
- .. " Vermont. I

In arranging these new books Camps which had gone out of existence were omitted, leaving the spaces for new ones, several of the Divisions having numbers running up into the hundreds and having but few live Camps, notably :

Ohio, with 507 numbers, and but 245 Camps.

Illinois, with 400 numbers, and but 191 Camps.

Michigan, with 240 numbers, and but 84 Camps.

Pennsylvania, with 315 numbers, and but 177 Camps.

In General Orders No. 3, 1892, the attention of the Division Commanders was called to the vacant numbers in their respective Divisions, and they were requested to assign such numbers, commencing with the lowest, to new Camps, which request met with a hearty response from most of the Divisions.

These new books keep the records of the Camps complete and compact and render unnecessary the old "Record of Revoked Charters."

Recommendation No. 1. I recommend that the new "Record of Camps" prepared by this administration be approved and continued and that the use of the "Record of Revoked Charters" be discontinued.

Recommendation No. 2. I recommend that the filling in of old numbers (as per list herewith furnished) be continued until all numbers on said list are used, and that thereafter new Camps shall, in all instances, be given new numbers.

The thirteen "Rosters of Divisions" are of no benefit to the Commandery-in-Chief, as there is nothing to be gained by having the names of the officers of each Camp recorded in the Adjutant-General's department, the Roster of Camps furnished by Divisions giving all necessary information. Division Adjutants also would be relieved of a great amount of unnecessary later by discontinuing their use, as they are now compelled to fill out and send to each Camp two forms, No. 22, one to be returned to their headquarters and one to be sent to the Adjutant-General.

Recommendation No. 3. I recommend that the use of the thirteen "Rosters of Divisions" be discontinued.

one of the books received was a "Record of Division By-Laws," but inasmuch as all Division By-Laws and Amendments are furnished to this department in duplicate, and are flied and recorded in General Index to Documents, and are therefore easily accessible, it would seem unnecessary to continue its use.

Recommendation No. 4. I, therefore, recommend that the use of the "Record of Division By-laws " be discontinued,

There has never been any record in book form of the Constitutional Life Members, er Grand Division Officers, and the officers of the various Divisions were scattered through the thirteen Division Rosters. I have, therefore, prepared a Roster of Commandery-in-Chief and Division officers and stuff, Constitutional Life Members, Grand Division Officers, and Sons of Veterans Guards, and have therein recorded all the Commandery-in-Chief and Division officers, past and present, as far as the same was obtainable from the records at these headquarters and at the headquarters of the various Divisions.

NEW FORMS.

The recommendations of Past Adjutant-General Herod regarding Forms 3 and A, have been compiled with, and said forms now agree with Forms 26 and 27.

Form 4, Transfer Card, Form 5, Leave of Absence, and Form 14, Notice to Delinquent Members, have been changed to conform with the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Form 6, Honorable Discharge, has not yet been changed, owing to stock on hand.

A new form, Adjutant's Requisition Book on Quartermaster, was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Form 1, Requisitions for Comp Supplies, was changed so as to include in the list Form 16 and Drill Regulations instead of Standard Infantry Tactics, and the list price of Badges and Decorations was changed so as to include the ten per cent, charged by the Commandery-in-Chief on the cost of the same; changes were also made in this form to enable Camps to more easily figure out totals and to add the additional percentage charged by Divisions on the list price.

Form 16, Request for Ancestor's War Record, was prepared as directed by the Tenth Annual Encampment.

Changes of titles of officers were made in the various forms to comply with the new C. R. & R. as fast as the old stock was exhausted.

Forms 5½, 7, 8 and 8½ were changed so that the confusion resulting from the defective character of the old forms would be obviated.

There is still on hand a stock of Forms 26, 28 and 45 bearing the titles of the old officers.

Recommendation No. 5. I recommend that, when the present stock of Forms 20, 28 and 45 is exhausted, the new Forms be changed to conform to the new titles.

Recommendation No. 6. I recommend that a new form be prepared, containing name, number and location of Camp, giving date of suspension, disbandment, surrender of charter, revocation of charter and reinstatement; and that Adjutants of Divisions be required, with their quarterly reports, to send to the Adjutant-General, on said form, information as to all Camps in their Divisions which come under any of the above heads.

The correspondence of the department has not been so heavy as that of my predecessor. I have written 1,593 letters, keeping copies of the same and filing those received, and, in most instances, answered all communications on date of receipt.

There have been issued:

Eleven General Orders and four Circular Letters, copies of which are hereto annexed.

Applications for Camp Charters have been approved for 418 Camps, with 8,619 applicants; 403 new Camps have been mustered with 7,478 recruits, and charters issued for the same (see Table No. 5).

Twenty-nine duplicate Charters have been issued to old Camps to replace those destroyed, or owing to change of the name of Camp.

Thirty-nine applications for companies of Sons of Veterans Guards were approved.

Twenty-three Dispensations have been granted to Division Commanders.

Two hundred and sixteen commissions have been issued, including 115 commissions for officers of the S. V. Guards.

Forty-seven Ancestors' War Records have been obtained from the War and Navy Departments for the use of Camps In various divisions.

Ten Courts-Martial were approved and three disapproved, recorded and copies filed.

Forty-two Decisions were recorded and filed.

By-Laws of the Divisions of Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin, and one hundred and thirty-live miscellaneous papers were recorded and filed. Also all Mustering Officers' and Installing Officers' reports.

Five official questions were voted on by the Council-in-Chief, and their votes canvassed and recorded.

The Charter of the Division of South Dakota was recorded, and a Charter issued to the Division of Arkansas.

There was received by this department and turned over to the Quartermaster-General, and his receipt taken therefor, \$852 for Charter fees and reissued Charters, and \$8,311.30 for Per Capita Tax, making a total of \$9,193.30.

There was expended in charity during the last two quarters of 4891 and the first quarter of 1892 the sum of \$10,223.82; 570 members and 158 Veteraus or their families were relieved.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.

I horowith submit the consolidated Adjutants' reports for the quarters ending September 30th, 1801; December 31st, 1801; March 31st, 1892, marked Tables 1, 2 and 3, showing Camps and members in good standing as follows:

September 10th, 1891	1,835	Camps	 50,879	members
December 31st, 1891	2,020	46	 53,807	**
March 31st, 1892	2,071	********	 54,479	4.

Before passing on the reports of the Division Adjutants I verified the same, and, although to some instances it was necessary to return them for correction, there is no reason to complain of the manner in which reports were rendered to this Department, except the failure to forward them within the time fixed by the Constitution.

There was no book in this Department for the copying of the Adjutants' consolidated reports, my predecessors relying entirely on sheets prepared by themselves, and on the printed precedings for a permanent record.

I, therefore, propared a book, known as the Record of Adjutants' Consolidated Reports, for the recapitulation of the reports with a few additions. Recommendation No. 7. I recommend that, when new Adjutants' Consolidated Reports are printed, they be made to conform to this book.

Owing to the changes in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations which allowed Divisions sixty days to send in their reports, it is impossible to render a satisfactory report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1892. Attention of Division Commanders was called in General Orders No. 6 and by letter to the necessity of sending in their reports for the June quarter not later than July 25th, but up to date I have only received reports from twenty-two Divisions, many of which are incomplete, and the Commanders of most of the Divisions have asked the privilege of sending in a supplemental report, as it has been impossible for them to get Camps to report in time, and because the reports now submitted, if made final, would show a much larger suspension than would appear if the Divisions had been allowed more time.

Recommendation No. 8. I therefore recommend that Divisions be allowed to make supplemental reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1892, and that the same be added to the reports heretofore submitted by them, and, when consolidated, that the same be published in the Proceedings as Table No. 4. Report for the quarter ending June 30, 1892.

In addition to Tables 1, 2 and 3, giving Consolidated Reports of Divisions for quarters ending September 30, 1891; December 31, 1891, and March 31, 1892, I have appended the following:

Table No. 5. List of Charter Applications approved, number of applicants, number of Camps mustered and number of recruits mustered, by Divisions.

Table No 6. Roster of Division Elective Officers, 1892-93.

Table No. 7. Roster of Division Adjutants and Quartermasters, 1892-93.

Table No. 8. Time and Place of holding Division Encampments.

Table No. 9. Numbers of Camps whose records are not complete on new "Record of Camps."

Table No. 10. Vacant numbers in various Divisions.

Table No. 11. List of charter applications approved and Camps mustered during the past year.

CONCLUSION.

The time has now come when I shall surrender my trust to my successor. I take this opportunity to express to you, my dear General, my sincere gratitude for your many acts of kindness during my term as Adjutant-General. The fraternal feeling and personal friendship which I have had for you have been greatly strengthened by the events of the past year. I hope your path through life may always be strewn with the bright flowers of health and happiness.

I cannot close without expressing my deep gratitude to my dear friend, Quartermaster-General John V. B. Clarkson, for the kind assistance he has rendered to me in the discharge of my official duties. My only regret in leaving this Department is that our daily pleasant relations shall be to a certain extent severed.

I wish to thank all the officers of the various Divisions and the brothers of the Order who were ever ready to render me assistance in the discharge of my official duties, and I will ever cherish their many kind expressions.

I hope that an all-wise Providence may protect and preserve our beloved Order and give us health and strength to fulfill the mission for which it was created. With pleasure do I step back into the ranks and pledge my earnest support to elevate our noble principles.

Fraternally yours,
RAPHAEL TOBIAS,

Adjutant-General.

STATISTICAL TABLES

ACCOMPANYING ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Table No. 1 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30tm 1891.

Part Part	Table No). (.	Δ	/DJ	UTA	NT-C	GE:	VER.	AL'S	CO	NSO.	PIDE					=					ī			1 86.	×	1 5	1 -5	1	per	iż	날
## 8 Tenn. 17 887 3 110 3 8 90 6 33 28 63 0 1 2 2 2 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DIVISION.	in good Report	Report.	Mu	STER-		Ri ST.	BY EIN- ATE-		TAL	Veou		DIS	ED.	tth.			By USPEN- SION,	rable Dis-			G	оор	fembers Dropped.	o. mustered	per Capi payable.	eived for per Căpita Tax	ıd at Division Head- juarters.	.E	Charity as S. Reports,	ibers or their fami-	cterans or their fami- lies relieved.
Alla C Tenn. 1		ef Camps at las	Jo.	Camps.	Members.		Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	Camps.		By Dea	3 3		Members.		Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	Jo		Members.	Amount rece	uo	5	1 6	Jo	o Jo
	Arkansas California. Colorado. Congecticut Florida Illinois Iadiana. Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky Mame Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mis-ouri Montana Nebraska New Hampsh'r New Jersey New York. Ohlo. Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhyde I-land. South Dakota. Vermont. Washington.	9 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	233 571 408 901 755 5098 2873 1702 2733 1103 1233 1103 1248 1248 1248 1249 851 4532	18 6 7 5 8 8 8 4 9 7 8 9 1 11 8	177 188 468 100 100 107 107 274 403 307 110 210 403 319 403 319 403 319 403 319 403 319 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 403	2 1 2 3 3 15 17 17 19 20 5 1 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	16 22 1 6 1 1 1 1 1	50 16 1 8 302 397 5 512 30 8 101 101 677 5 512 30 8 101 101 677 6 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	28 10 5 3 12 12 22 1 8 32	35 56 50 10 681 837 723 547 191 271 870 308 891 311 781 781 781 781 781 781 781 781 781 7	26 133 T 141 165 T 4 95 11 15 27 T 23 0 5 12 2 13 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	808 604 1030 6159 855 857 1057 1057 1057 1057 1057 1057 1057 10	5 Car set o Oklas fro Kan 1 3 1	10 mps of to homa mi sas. 9 48 17	1 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 6 1 6 1 1 6 1 9 1 2 1 9 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	258111 134134 2 225232921189	10 8 90 25 94 14 15 11 18 12 17 15 5 5	93 176 136 37 1412 1061 1715 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 161 1	2	7 54 45 26 51 3 10 7 25 68 68	99 184 147 51 1483 1082 779 1247 134 170 136 434 520 270 368 19 639 26 71 1438 1942 81 709 89 80 117	19 9 187 187 162 75 118 22 136 88 48 77 50 29 131 210 46 21 21 46 21	209 422 317 969 4896 2610 1686 2099 248 1125 5037 2108 106 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 17	*11 3 5 8 14	67 53 33 84 9 7 36 9	19 154 236 108 47 108 47 138 132 45 152 153 42 281 48 62 13	17 522 11 944 3 400 3 400 20 1 5 11 5 5 404 11 5 5 12 4 6 832 8 7 404 20 1 6 8 20 1 8	41 86 20 37: 4 58 75 50: 396 16 73 396 16 73 396 16 73 396 16 148 00 99 12: 166 84 4 24 4 15 36 80 28 10 38; 10 38	48 30 459 51 421 92 1576 57 No report lor 2719 97 1336 41 1126 47 1296 54 86 42 676 39 373 96 7816 40 452 38 672 07 1452 82 451 22 550 90 1307 62 433 53 6037 36 7472 28 11403 88 316 96 149 79 978 11 179 57 66 60	10 00 29 15 17 00 cash on had 50 06 94 34 15 12 20 05 3 00 7 21 754 10 24 00 43 35 55 25 25 00 110 00 257 70 5 00 1279 56 4 30 42 60 42 60	3 3 21 7 81	
	1	2010	51728	127	4929	193	133	3746	260	8968	2270	63596	2:3	326	72	185	313		3	411		i		247	118	2:53.5					126	2G

RECAPITULATION.

Number in good standing at last report	Camps. 2016	Members. 54728
By Muster in 127 4929 By Transfer 193		
By Reinstatement. 133 3746 Total Gain. 133	260	·8868
Aggregate	2276	63596
Loss. Camps. Members By Disbanded. 22 326 By Death. 72 By Honorable Discharge. 185 By Transfer. 313 By Su-pension. 414 11793 By Dishonorable Discharge. 414	s.	
Camps set off from Kanses to Oklahome		
Total Loss. 5	441	12717
Total Number in Good Standing	1835	50879

Dropped, previously reported as suspended	Camps,	Members, 222
Number mustered during quarter on which no per capita tax is payable	118	2293
Amount received for per capita tax Cash on hand at Division Headquarters. Cash on hand in Camps. Expended in charity as per Quartermaster Segt.'s Rep	2,	625 48 871 43
Number of members or their families relieved Number of Veterans or their families relieved		. 126

Table No. 2. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1891.

No. Property Pro	pivision.	in good standing Report.	rs in good stand- st Report.	Mu	By USTER- IN.		R	N. BY EIN- FATE- ENT.		OTAL AIN.		GGRE- ATE.	D BA	IV IS- ND- D.	ıth.	Dis-	Transfer.	St	By spen- sion.	able Dis-	I	OTAL Loss.	ST	o. IN lood AND- NG.	Members Dropped.	muste uarter,	per Capi ayable.	ed for per Capita ax.	hand at Division Head- quarters,	in Camps.	Charity as per Reports.	Members or their fami- lies relieved, Veterans or their fami- lies relieved,
Arkansas				Camps.	Members.	1 1	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	Сатрѕ.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	By Death.	>	By Tran	Camps.	Members,	By Dishonor	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	ਰ	Z		Amount received	e o	on hand	Expended in Q. M. S.	o. of
	Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Florida Illinois Indiana Illinois Indiana Kansas Kentucky Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampsh'r New Jersey New York Ohio. Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island. South Dakota. Vermont Washington. West Virginia.	89 933 7 187 102 75 118 126 229 136 88 48 77 67 77 80 29 131 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121	209 423 317 969 2810 2810 2810 2165 218 1125 818 5037 2067 1297 2169 2169 1761 913 913 3483 3483 3483 3483 3483 3483 3483 34	1 2 3 9 1 10 4 3 1 1 2 6 10 1 5 3 14 5 5 1 1 2 2 3	14 34 42 35 276 356 119 103 262 123 180 335 180 335 239 180 335 341 507 331 19 365 8 41 82 73 108	11 13 22 14 12 11 3 1 26 7 7 5 14 12 11 13 14 18 11 18 11 18 7	32 31 20 446 1 5 2 6 7 18 1 16 19 49 2 12 3 5 2	39 79 89 8 740 656 5566 708 30 137 58 126 9 16 267 446 1067 45 350 446 1067 45 350 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	35 40 35 40 21 9 5 5 1 8 3 3 3 3 5 1 7 4 4 6 6	53 114 82 46 1038 1026 697 1194 47 260 162 213 311 517 102 967 1416 66 726 60 130 188 116 189	10 2 3 3 7 3 2 6 7 1 3 5 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 5 7 1 2 5 7 1 3 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 1 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	262 539 1015 5531 3638 4193 225 5475 2280 5475 2280 2173 210 1035 7018 231 455 7018 231 455 7018 231 455 7018	1 2 2 5 3	36 25 67 53	2 7 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 37 7 16 7 12 8 1 47 12 9 5 1 1 8 4 1 1 18 15 5 5 1 100 1	8 10 7 30 18 13 28 26 43 10 8 9 15 6 6 1 23 28	6 2 30555323 12622 5 2720 422 4	29 128 43 105 972 607 479 479 365 91 100 386 23 23 23 23 24 103 403 606 606 606 607 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	2 2 3	6 व अक्षाच्यायम्बद्धान्यकान्तु प्याय ४	41 183 1043 680 581 481 410 1148 410 225 410 225 410 225 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280	177 183 311 77 1899 1200 1608 143 433 144 1366 811 1366 811 122 239 122 179 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191	401 839 894 4891 2956 1862 3771 1872 1935 1935 4004 6225 244 747 396 1490 603	*16 *16 12 *1 5 122 *8	8 9 1 10 4 3 1 1 5 5 5 5	25 50 167 21 172 59 39 19 28 130 159 16 87 27 29 30 110 30 30 31 31 32 33 33 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	10 40 118 22 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	\$8 30 32 41 52 8 41 52 8 41 52 8 42 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	40 08 376 29 513 46 1461 44 3122 42 2029 57 1241 95 950 07 75 10 671 05 290 31 9298 50 683 64 1012 75 583 91 584 91 585 95 1916 66 1012 75 583 91 18117 53 602 51 208 95 1216 44 208 95 1217 53 208 95	13 00 124 70 83 97; 43 72; 25 16 18 40; 534 69; 47 60; 12 33; 28 92; 186 40; 259 32; 1326 96; 1 35; 1 35;	1 20 9 1 1 8 4 5 5 2 2 1 1 1 6 4 21 8 97 23 5 2

RECAPITULATION.

		THE STATION.	
	Camps. Members,	Camps, M	lembers.
Number in good standing at last report as corrected by addition of lowa	1835 50879	Dropped previously reported as suspended Number mustered during quarter on which no per capita tax is payable	32 8 1679
By Muster in 95 4447 By Transfer 205 By Reinstatement 287 6224 Total gain 387 6224	382 10876	Amount received for per capita tax	,095 16
Aggregate. Loss. Camps. Members. 17 278 By Disbanded. 60 By Honorable Discharge 203 By Transfer 336 By Suspension 180 6998 By Dishonorable Discharge 10 *Dropped, never reported as suspended 43 Total Loss 43	2217 61755 	Expended in charity as per Quartermaster Segt.'s Reports. 3, Number of members or their families relieved Number of Veterans or their families relieved	
Total Number in Good Standing	2020 53807		

ble No. 3. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORTS FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31st, 1892.

Table N	0. 3	•	YDJO	1 111											-							,	bt.c	×	4 1				
	standing	stand-			GAI	N.				-		1	i	LOSS	_		_		OTAL LOSS.	G). IN OOD	Dropped.	ed durin	pita Ta	er Capita	n Head-		ns per	fami-
	good sta		By Muster-		R	BY EIN- ATE-	To Ga	TAL	GOREGA'		By Dis- nded		Dis-	er.		By ISPEN- SION.	ble Dis-		LOSS.	STAN	DING.	Members D	o. mustered during Quarter, on which	o per Ca	rd for per fax	hand at Division quarters.	Camps.	Charity Reports.	or their eved. or their eved.
DIVISION.	Camps in good at last Report	Members in good ing at last Report	1 ,	Transfer.	311	ent.		v;	50	-	1 2	By Death	onorable charge.	Transfer.		ers.	Dishonorable charge.	16	ers.	ró.	ers.	Jo	Z	_	t received.		hand In	ded in C	Members or their lies refleved. Veterans or their lies refleved.
	No. of C	No. of M	Camps.	Ly	Camps.	Member	Camps.	Members	Camps. Members.	Camps.	Members	A	By Hol	By	Camps.	Menibers.	By D	Camps.	Members	Camps	Members.	Number	Camps.	Members	Amount	Cash on	Cash on	de .	No. of M
Ala. & Tenn. Arkansas California.	23 10 17	573 921 401	2 53 8 58 1 55	3 5 9	1	15 14 24	2 4 2	71 77 88	25 6- 14 29 19 48	3 1	Honorable	£	2	2	-162	113 147 58 80		5 6 2	122 149 62 41	20 8 17 18	149 427		1	16	\$21 84 6 52 17 40 17 68	\$135 08 68 81 56 23	\$313 37 43 01 400 91		
Colorado Connecticut Florida	13 31 7 189	894 85 85 4891	2 74 3 99 7 370	10 37	29	51 25 573	36	980 2	18 40 34 10 7 8 25 587	8 5 1 5	7.	5 5	15 32		26	47 856 806	2	31 27	996 848	33 7 194	958 85 4875	*1	5183	140	30 76 3 40 213 82	156 93	Quarterm 1452 43 8353 45	70 72	15 10
Indiana Iowa Konsas. Kentucky	100 81 168 10	2956 1863 3771 201	8 376 8 319 10 411 1 27	12 0 15	27 21 8 2	587 446 191 50	85° 29° 18° 3	771 1 617 1	55 38 10 26 86 411 18 27	8 1	1:	1 1 7	15 12	13 25	30 15 3	846 575 80	1	32 10 3	986 691 86	128 78 170 10	3724 192	*G1	10	148 191	137 24 79 92 148 96 9 68	35 39 18 63	2232 71 1001 65 1920 26 98 00	125 78 43 93 6 C0	
Maryland Massachusetts . Michigan	136	1 :85 861 5047 1870	8 180 4 130 6 378 5 176	3 13 30 5	5	80 10 127 134	10.	153 535 1 315	47 155 28 101 44 558 94 216	2 1 5 2	2 1	1 10	51 51	21 30 15		104 76 361 301		2 1 10 3	126 100 474 307 168	26 143 84	917 5108 1849	*1	3 4 9 5	73 78 157 91	63 48 33 96 203 80 75 61	161 67 353 18 000 00	047 87 330 42 9130 72 707 80	135 02 748 26	39' 15
Minnesota . Mis-ouri Montana Nebraska	55 83 7 91	1883 2307 182 1998	9 276 8 180 1 19 9 333	10	5 15	98 251 1 168	18	483 1 20 511 1	8 20 11 250	2 2	29	1, 2	S	10 20 26	14 12	14-1 367 368		14 1 14	397 29 435	66 87 7 97	2343 173 2074		3 1 9	178 72 19 138	61 60 100 89 6 20 84 19	107 35 14 60 21 27	787 98	83 75 1 40 00 49 00	7 3
New Hampsh'r New Jersey New York Ohio	30 100 230	851 979 4004 6225	3 109 8 437 13 633	18 17 21	4 17	17 14 102 854	12,	141	28 91 33 142 72 456 59 723	3	37 1 170	1 7	21 21 17	15	13		2	1 3 14 24	45 147 487 864	30 158 245	868 973 4073 6369	*17	1 S	182	35 40 36 92 159 53 254 00	82 40 100 C3		120 74 289 64	26
Oklahoma Oregon Peonsylvania . Rhode I-land .	No R 12 179 19	5641 747	1 52 8 289 30	8 6: 1	5	138	- 1	433 1 37	9 78	4	3 56		12	46	3	43 455 13	1	4	79 576 30	9 177 19	5501 754	178 *4		19 49	8 04 23 60 30 40	921 52 101 87	478 74	1949 96 4 50	109 15
South Dakota Vermont Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	19 53 94 14 51	396 1496 603 291 1198	2 141 53 38 21 7 191	5 6 1	3	40 105 14 1 34	3	164 53 23	58 56 55 5 65 65 65 65 144	1 1	25	3	20 2		5	26 128 75 9 153		1 2 1	31 181 81 32 188	23 55 23 13 55	1476 575 281			110	23 48 63 24 25 56 11 29 49 0;	63 67	1650 91 399 60 50 49	\$ 50 00 8 50 2 40	
	2020		24 5588	276	158 3		—i—	481 1230		-	659	1	258	368	191	7350	6	231		-			·	2350			800015 15	·	258 78

RECAPITULATION.

Number in good standing at last report. GAIN. Camps. Members.		Members. 53807	Dropped, previously reported as suspended Number mustered during quarter on which no capita tax is payable	oer 116 2350
Total Gain. Aggregate. Loss. By Disbanded. By Death. By Honorable Discharge. By Suspersion. By Dishonorable Discharge. By Dishonorable Discharge. By Dishonorable Discharge. By Dishonorable Discharge. Total Loss.		9481 63288	Cash on hand at Division Headquarters Cash on hand in Camps Expended in charity as per Quartermaster Segt.'s Number of members or their families relieved Number of Veterans or their families relieved	3,229 83 60,915 15 Reports 4,103 14
Total Number in Good Standing	2071	54479		



Table No. 4.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

Table 100	날	1 20	1						-						LOS	 SS.		1						ed.	during	Tax	Capita	ead-		per	famil-	famí-
pivision.	n good standing Report,	rs in good standing t Report.	Mu	By Dater- In.		R	N. BY EIN- ATE- ENT.		OTAL AIN.	Aggri	EGATE.	BA	3r 919- ND-	Death, oruble Dis-			B' Susi	Y PEN- ON.	rable Dis- ge.	Lo	TAL SS.	No. Go STANI	OD	Members Dropped	70.5	payable.	received for per Ca Tax,	hand at Division He quarters.	in Camps.	Charity as Reports.	s or their	Veterans or their far Hes relieved.
	No. of Cumps 1	No. of Members at last 1	Camps.	Members.	By Transfer.	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Members.	By Honor	چ ا		Camps.	Members.	By Dishonorable Charge.	Camps.	Members.	Camps.	Mombors.	Number of	Camps.	Members.	Amount roce	Cash on hand	Cash on hand	oend	of 2	No. of Veter
Als. & Tenn Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Fiorida Illinois Indiana	20 8 17 18 33 7 194 128	149 427 428 958 85 4,876 3,033	3 2 4 18	276 597	5 5 6 20 9	7 30	23 17 38 1 4 184 643	1 2 3 2 11 48	111 17 76 96 104 480 1,249	9 19 21 35 7 205 176	524 1,062 85 5,355 4,282			4	4	6 3 1 8 19 7	2 4 3 4 1 41 49	67 85 87 93 68 1,358 1,181		49	95 85: 103 101: 84 1,402 1,198	23 5 16 17 34 7 164 127	85 3,953 3,084	*16 *11 *3 *3 *2 *9	3 2 4 18	72 358	\$22 40 3 92 17 52 14 76 37 56 3 40 162 84 124 76	110 42 2 64	ot reported 1,410 28 2,272 47	333 58 139 14	4 2 7 20	1
Iowa Kansas Kentucky Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan	78 170 10 44 26 143 84	1,700 3,724 192 1,428 917 5,108 1,848	10 10 9 1 3 6	236 520 18 267 76 434 210 278	16 1 3 38 4	15 8 1 2 1	406 223 31 70 54 128 83 32	25 18 1 11 2 3 8	653 759 50 340 130 600 297 315	103 188 11 55 28 146 92 74	2,353 4,483 1,768 1,047 5,708 2,145 1,910		31 58	3	7 3 3 1 38	20 23 1 3 9 27 8	34 23 4 6 7 20 15	775 744 67 241 203 399 454 370	1	94 23 4 6 7 4 21 15	821 789 90 250 207 511 550 388	69 165 7 49 21 142 70 59	5,197	*4 *8 *19 6 10 *7 *18	} 10 9 1 3	203 198 182 16 53 103 164	69 72 148 76 7 32 56 92 35 12 210 88 63 00 56 44	185 68 213 64 4 31 115 12 110 44 169 18 20 42 288 06		55 20 78 00 17 60 50 50 935 38 36 30 2 00	5 25	11
Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampsh'r New Jersey New York Ohio Oregon	66 87 7 97 27 30 158 245	1,595 2,343 173 2,074 868 973 4,073 6,369 220	2 4 6	139 13 228 69 146 350 354	16	7 1 2 7	140 1 20 9 16 84 97	3 4 8 7	295 15 251 82 162 452 469	95 7 100 27 34 166 252	2,638 188 2,325 950 1,135 4,525 6,838	1	9 5	7 2 1 2 4 5	3 2 1	12 4 4 2 38	37 5 40 6 49 85	986 109 801 18 188 629 2,397 48		38 5 40 7 49 85	1,019 109 818 25 223 710 2,450	57 2 60 27 27 117 167	1,619 79 1,507 925	28 *8 23 *25 *20 *7	2 4 6	21 32 84 103	69 52 3 16 59 80 37 36 33 76 151 84 180 20 8 40	76 13 N 90 86 97 55 91 14 112 28	1,786 22 ot reported 650 94 1,185 87 483 60	51 70 1. 20 95 65 50 213 85 322 33	9 5 2 3 5 2 2 29	2 3 3
Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Vermont Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	177 19 23 55 23 13	5,501 754 551 1,476 575 281 1,260	14 2 4	743 25 44 128 139 4 208	14 1 7	1 2 1	101 6 24 40 11 1 34	15 2 3 4	858 32 68 175 150 5	192 19 25 58 27 13 65	6,359 786 619 1,651 725 286 1,508	2 1 3	30 22 36	2 2	13 2	9 14 14 3 17	25 2 2 4 3 17	752 29 67 82 58 67 403		27 1 2 5 4 3 18	821 53 86 148 64 67 439	165 18 23 53 23 10 47	5,538 739 533 1,503 661 219	(*14) 4	59 179	211 72 29 56 26 12 61 72 24 52 8 80 36 96	306 83 93 18 12 89 24 76 59 29 52 20 71 01	11,410 93 486 25 185 98 1,486 60 465 78 122 51 518 09		69 1 2	3 2 2
j	2,071			5,831	219	91	2,525			'		13		80 1	_ -			12,826	1		13,736		49,318						\$44,075 7 7	\$4,041 36	183	33

Note.—Only three Divisions took advantage of the opportunity to submit suppplemental reports for this quarter, and the number of suspended members will undoubtedly be greatly reduced in the reports of the succeeding quarter.

RECAPITULATION.

		20201	VIII 12 VAII 110111	
Number in good standing at last report. GAIN. Camps. Members By Muster in 121 5831 By Transfer 219 By Reinstatement 91 2525 Total Gain. Aggregate Loss. Camps. Members By Disbanded 13 202 By Death 80 By Honorable Discharge 195 By Transfer 270 By Suspension 492 12826 By Dishonorable Discharge 1 * Dropped, never reported suspended 162 Total Loss. Total Number in Good Standing.	2071 212 2283	8575 63054 19786 49318	Dropped, previously reported as suspended	

TABLE No. 5. CHARTER APPLICATIONS APPROVED, NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, NUMBER OF CAMPS MUSTERED AND NUMBER OF RECRUITS MUSTERED IN THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS FROM SECTEMBER 1, 1891, TO JULY 34, 1892.

Division.	NUMBER OF CHARTER AP- PLICATIONS AP- PROVED,	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.	NUMBER OF CAMPS MUS- TERED.	NUMBER OF RECRUITS MUS- TERED,
Alabama and Tennessee Araansas California Colorado Connecticut Florida Illinois Indiana lowa Kansas Kentucky Maine Maryland Massachasetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana New Haupshire New Jersey New York Ohto Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island Routh Dakota Rhode Island South Dakota	9-15 医器形式二世巴耳角形型 工器器等数 1	218 87 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	8 5 2 4 5 152 183 28 27 9 22 6 2 4 2 2 2 2 5 5 5 5	125 70 62 108 286 108 286 286 270 271 55 288 288 272 273 273 274 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275
Vernont Washington West Virginia Wisconsin	2	90 81 36 408	6 6 3 20	102 89 55 381
	118	8,619	403	7,478

Table No. 6-ROSTER OF DIVISION ELECTIVE OFFICERS, 1892-93.

Division.	COMMANDER.	SR. VICE-COMMANDER.	JR. VICE-COMMANDER.
Alabama and Tennessee	W. D. Good	J. C. Stanfield	H. M. Kirk,
Arkansas	L. C. FIIIICV	E. P. Sizemore.	Atlanta. S. P. Gammill,
California	Huntington. T. M. Gilbert	Paris, W. A. Wood	Subrosa. C. N. Johnston,
Colorado	Fresno. Abraham L. Fugard.	John W. Manley	Bakersfield. W. H. Tufford,
Connecticut	Pueblo. A. E. Chandler	La Junta Ed. Reisel	Denver. F. S. Valentine,
Florida	J. W. V. R. Plummer.	Hartford.	Birmingbam.
Illinois	Key West Edward A. Wells	D t Durant	T. I. Cimposa
'Indiana	Murphyshoro	P. A. Durant Aurora.	T. J. Simpson, Peoria.
	Newton J. McGuire Rising Sun Lewis A. Dilley	Orla E. Green Union City.	Harry Axtel, Bloomington,
Iowa	Lewis A. Dilley Davenport	Bert Crane	J. Owen Smith, Des Moines.
Kansas	F. A. Agnew Newton.	John E. Henning	H. W. Huffman, Emporia.
Kentucky	W. R. Hefin	J. Hazard Davis	W. S. Drew,
Maine	F. E. Fairfield	Newport.	C. E. White,
Maryland	Robt. W. Wilson	Waldsboro. John II, Harkins ,	Belfast. R. D. Goodman,
Massachusetts	Baltimore. Walter H. Delano	Wilmington, Del. A. C. Blalsdell	Washington, D. C. Jas. D. Seymour,
Michigan	Canton. Frank M. Gler	Lowell. Carl A. Wagner	Whately, Guy Rowley,
Minnesota	Hillsdale, Francis G. Drew	Port Huron. C. E. Bosse	Charlotte. E. F. Heller,
Missouri	Minneapolis.	Windom. V. Rockhold	Duluth. W. J. Schwab,
Montana	E. W. Raymond St. Louis. W. S. Votaw	Carthage.	Ironton. F. W. Combs,
	Helena.	G. F. Dougherty Butte.	Helena.
Nebraska	P. A. Barrows St. Edward,	J. C. Seacrest Lincoln.	Geo. W. Hunt, Nilson.
New Hampshire	Frank C. Smith	W. S. Tarbell South Lyndeboro,	D. H. Maclinn, Plymouth.
New Jersey	Louis L. Drake Elizabeth.	Abraham L. Sparks Camden.	Theo E Jones.
New York	W. S. Oberdorf	Geo. F. Wood	Orange. Lewis J. Macy, Pulaski.
Ошо	Dansville. Filmore Musser	Lansingburgh, D. S. Gardner	Jos. W. Britton,
Oklahoma	V. M. Allison	Masillon.	Mlamisburg.
Oregon	Chandler. C. Emmet Drake	C. F. Butler	D. W. Dwire,
Pennsylvania	Portland, Walter E. Smith	Newberg Emil Poesta,	Silverton. Chas. C. Morton,
Rhode Island	Allentown, Thomas M. Sweetland	Pit(sburgh Wm. M. Gorham	Philadelphia. Wm. M. P. Bowen,
South Dakota	Pawtucket,	Bristol.	Providence. L. A. Mabbott,
Vermont.	D. I., Prin up Britton.	Z. C. Green Lake Preston.	PlankInton. O. A. Gee,
	Frank L. Greene St. Albans.	W. H. Headle Danby	Brandon.
Washington	Harry Rosenhaupt Spokane,	W. T. Hiuson Kelso.	John G. Cooper, Hogulato.
West Virginia.	G. Ed. Sylvis	M. W. Burgess	John K. Denny, New Martinsville.
Wisconsin	R. L. McCormick Hayward,	M. C. Phillips	F. S. Stone, Ashland.
		Connocin	

Table No. 7.—ROSTER OF DIVISION ADJUTANTS AND QUARTERMASTERS 1892-3.

Division.	Adjutant.	QUARTERMASTER.
Alabama and Tennessee		O. B. Lovatt,
Arkansas	Greeneville. A. T. Shuster	Greeneville, W. J. Miller,
California	Huntington. C. Roy McKeon	J. P. Noble,
Colorado.	Fresno. Sherman Fosdick.	Fresno.
	Pueblo.	N. W. Savage, Jr., Pueblo.
Connecticut	Embert M. Wheeler	G. E. Zimmerman, Norwich.
Fiorida		
Illinois	A. B. Garrett Murphysboro.	J. J. Friedman, Murphysboro,
Indiana	.au physioro.	anny soorce
lowa	E, C. Weingartner	Frank Bow,
Kansas	Davenport, W. E. Morris, Jr	Davenport Edward F. Wafer,
Kentucky	Newton, Jas. L. Todd, Jr	Newton, Walter Rudy,
Maine.	Maysville, W. W. Wyman	Maysville.
	Augusta.	II. L. Pishon, Augusta,
Maryland	Miles W. Ross	Chas. A. Knodle, Baltimore,
Massachusetts	H. F. Williamson	G. S. Wentworth, Canton.
Michigan	Fred. M. Twiss	Frank O. Hancock, Hillsdale.
Minnesota	H. A. Kohlstedt	W. T. Small,
Missouri	Minneapolis, James B. Patrick	Minneapolis. Chas. R. Scaman,
Montana	St. Louis, E. S. McDonal '	St. Louis. E. P. Manchester,
Nebraska.	Butte, F. J. Norton	Butte. F. H. Abbott,
New Hampshire	St. Edward.	St. Edward. Ned C. Buck,
	Arthur N. Dewey Lebanon.	Lebanon.
New Jersey	Wilson R. Mendall	Fred. S. Winans, Elizabeth.
New York	E. T. Fairchild	Geo. L. Hammond, Dansville.
Ohlo	Jonathan S. Dodge	Edgar K. Woodrow, Fortsmouth.
Oklahoma	1 of contourn.	. Or tonionia.
Oregon	Horace T. Clapp	Leonard Becker, Jr.,
Pennsylvania	Portland. H. H. Mammer	Portland. C. E. Diefenderfer,
Rhode Island	Reading.	Reading. Geo. E. Keagan,
South Dakota	Pawtucket. S. C. W. Hall	Pawtucket. C. M. Hindman,
Vermont	Britton.	Britton.
Washington		
West Virginia	Frank P. Hall	II. B. Baguley, Wheeling.
Wisconsin		

Table No. 8. TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING DIVISION ENCAMPMENTS.

DIVISION.	PLACE.	DATE.
Alabama and Tennessee.	Harriman.	April 27, 28.
Arkansas	Huntington	March 3, 4.
California	Resno	April 20.
Colorado	Pueblo	July 4-6.
Connecticut	Thompsonville	February 11.
Florida	Inompourme	reordary 11.
Minols	Bushnell	June 20-22.
ndlana	Fort Wayne	
lowa	Waterloo	May 18, 19.
Kansas	Atchison	
Kentucky	Newport	June 21.
Maine		June 8. 9.
waryland	Belfast.	June 14 15.
Massachusetts	Milford.	
Michigan	Post lo Chook	
Minnesota	Battle Creek	
Missouri	Worthington	
Wontana.	Carthage	May 17, 18,
Vohracko	Helena	
Nebraska		
New Hampshire	Plymouth	
New Jersey	Trenton	
New York	Amsterdam	
Ulilo	Chillicothe	
Oklahoma	El Reno	
Oregon	Portland	May 10.
l ennsylvania	Easton	June 8-10.
Rhode Island	Bristol	
South Dakota	Mitchell	
Vermont	Brandon	
Washington	Hoqulam	June 15.
West virginia	Now Martingville	April 27, 28.
Wisconsin	Oshkosh	June 21-24.

Table No. 9. Numbers of Camps whose Records are not Complete on New "Record of Camps,"

Alabama and Tennessec, No. 29.

Colorado, Nos. 8 and 12.

Illinois, Nos. 244, 245, 250.

Indiana, Nos. 17, 59, 135.

10wa, Nos. 19, 21, 25, 28, 32, 37, 50, 58, 66, 67, 77, 87, 98, 104, 106, 107, 118, 116, 137, 159, 151, 157, 161, 162, 171, 173, 174, 176, 180, 195, 197, 201, 211, 212, 216, 228, 220, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, ≥39, 211, 252, 257, 261.

Michigan, No. 177.

Nebraska, Nos. 1, 4, 46, 19, 44, 52, 73, 96, 109, 111, 112, 121, 188.

New York, Nos. 5, 15, 73, 75, 76, 77.

Vermont, No. 27.

Table No. 10. - Showing Vacant Numbers in the Various Divisions.

Alabama and Tennessee, No. 24 (Ala.)

Arkansas, No. 21; Texas, Nos. 2, 5, 7.

California, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 20, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44.

Colorado, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 18, 20; Arizona, No. 1.

Connecticut, Nos. 4, 5, 9, 13, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 38, 41.

Hilmols, Nos. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 31, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 69, 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 84, 86, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 100, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 114, 116, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 137, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 153, 154, 156, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 176, 177, 180, 182, 184, 187, 188, 193, 104, 196, 198, 204, 206, 208, 209, 210, 212, 214, 215, 219, 220, 231, 222, 223, 225, 228, 231, 234, 237, 241, 245, 246, 247, 249, 32, 253, 258, 263, 264, 265, 269, 272, 273, 275, 283, 290, 293, 297, 300, 306, 307, 308, 311, 318, 319, 324, 327, 338, 340, 342.

Indiana, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 35, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 112, 113, 115, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 129, 130, 131, 132, 131, 137, 138, 137, 144, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, 157, 161, 163, 161, 166, 167, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 181, 183, 186, 187, 188, 191, 192, 195, 196, 199, 202, 203, 206, 207, 212, 213, 216, 218, 221, 223, 232, 233, 239, 214, 249, 252, 271.

Town, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 143, 141, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 133, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, 190, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 203, 201, 205, 208, 200, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 220, 222, 223, 228, 229, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 262, 215, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262,

Kansas, Nos. 24, 27, 31, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 58, 59, 62, 63, 63, 64, 71, 73, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 92, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 116, 118, 120, 124, 125, 126, 128, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138, 141, 145, 156, 158, 163, 164, 171, 174, 181, 193, 197, 199, 200, 204, 207, 213, 215, 233, 235, 244, 248, 250.

Kentucky, Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, Maine, Nos. 8, 15, 23, 25, 26, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 51, 66.

Maryland, Nos. 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 24, 26.

Massachusetts, Nos. 85, 107,

Michigan, Nos. 1, 2, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 98, 39, 41, 43, 44, 17, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 80, 81, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 122, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 134, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 154, 155, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, 165, 165, 177, 177, 177, 177, 177, 177, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 205, 296, 208, 210, 211, 214, 219, 220.

Minnesota, Nos. 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 39, 43, 45, 47, 56, 57, 63, 68, 63, 72.

Missouri, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 19, 52, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 70, 74, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 87, 91, 93, 94, 95, 101, 102, 162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 133, 135, 138, 139, 140, 142, 147, 148, 149, 150, 154, 155, 156, 160, 161, 164, 170, 172, 173, 177, 203.

New Hampshire, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 42, 44, 15, 47, 50,

New Jersey, Nos. 17, 25, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39,

New York, Nos. 24, 27, 30, 37, 38, 54, 57, 58, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 79, 82, 89, 97, 98, 99, 121, 122, 123, 124, 123, 144, 149, 152, 153, 155, 161, 170, 174, 176, 179,

Ohio, Nos. 40, 42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62, 63, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 87, 93, 96, 97, 98, 104, 106, 103, 110, 117, 119, 121, 125, 134, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 164, 167, 172, 174, 178, 179, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 180, 194, 185, 196, 198, 204, 203, 206, 203, 211, 213, 215, 217, 218, 249, 222, 224, 225, 228, 213, 235, 239, 212, 246, 247, 218, 249, 231, 252, 255, 256, 257, 259, 263, 264, 270, 271, 272, 274, 175, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283, 284, 283, 283, 293, 293, 295, 297, 298, 302, 304, 303, 304, 314, 316, 319, 327, 321, 322, 331, 335, 337, 338, 330, 312, 313, 345, 317, 350, 371, 378, 350, 377, 338, 339, 360, 361, 361, 361, 363, 366, 367, 369, 370, 371, 374, 375, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396, 377, 107, 101, 105, 408, 412, 415, 417, 421, 423, 425, 426, 427, 430, 431, 432, 434, 436, 439, 443, 433, 453, 460, 461, 468, 476, 479.

Oregon, No. 9,

Penn-ylvania, Nos. 42, 58, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 78, 70, 82, 84, 86, 83, 80, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 101, 101, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 117, 119, 121, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 141, 143, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 150, 161, 105, 165, 106, 167, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 179, 183, 185, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 191, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 211, 214, 218, 219, 221, 223, 223, 233, 235, 238, 240, 242, 243, 244, 246, 254, 255, 259, 262, 261, 274, 276, 281, 291.

Rhode Island, Nos. 2, 20,

South Dakota, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 36, 39, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50,

Vermont, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 53, 54, 71.

Washington, Nos. 3, 7, 8, 12, 18,

West Virginia, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 30, 31.

Wisconsin, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 11, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 36, 39, 40, 49, 00, 52, 53, 34, 55, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 81, 82, 84, 86, 88, 94, 97, 109.

Table No. 11.—List of Charters Issued upon Applications Approved During Folimer Administrations.

Date.	Camp	Location.	Division,	Appli-	MUSTERE	D.	Charter
	No.	20000000	1710134016,	cants.	Dutc.	No.	issued.
May 25, 191	27	St. Paul	Ark	12	Sept. 11, '91	15	Oct. 15, '91
June 15, '91 Aug. 11, '91	388	Clifty	m	15 28	Jan. 23, 192. Aug. 24, 191	15 19	Feb. 19, '92 Oct. 21, '92
May 29, '01	292	Lynn	Ind	ii	June 5, 91	ii	Dec. 14, '91
June 3, '91 July 9, '91	27 299	Stockwell		16	20, 191	14	Jan. 30, '92
13, '91	294	Mt. Etna Denver		13 18	Aug. 14, '91 18, '91	12 11	Sept. 15, '91 15, '91
13, 191	301	Bennington	**	31	Sept. 5, '91	35	15, '91
Aug. 4, 191 4, 191	303	Jasonville		29 27	Aug. 22, '91 Oct. 16, '91	30 22	Oct. 22, 91
4, 191	305	Jeffersonville	**	14	Sept. 14, '91	14	Sept. 19, '91 Oct. 2, '91
14, 191 14, 191	306	Prairie Creek		33	19, 191	28	Oct. 2 91
14, 191		Martinsville	.,	17 22	11, '91	12 23	Sept. 19, '91 Nov. 30, '91
14, 191	309	Balnbridge	**	16	14. '91	20	Sept. 19, '91
May 24, '91	310 214	Maey Hull	Iowa	12 18	Nov. 6, 191 April 13, 191	11 18	Nov. 12, '91 April 2, '52
April 11, '91	246	Lynnville	**	26	Oct. 20, '91	25	Nov. 13, '91
15, 191	249 250	Beaman			May 2, 91	17	Oct. 15, '91 Nov. 2, '91
May 1, 191	253	Mapleton	44	17 22	June 11, '91 May 18, '91	24 23	Nov. 2, '91
'' 19, '91	255	Bridgewater	4.4	10	30, 91	11	Jan. 7, 194
July 8, 191	263 261	Portsmouth	**	15 36	Aug. 19, '91 8, '91	15 27	Feb. 15, '92 Nov. 2, '91
21, 191	265	Dayton	4+	34	22, '91	23	Oct. 2, 91
Aug. 4, 191	234 252	Belmond	**	20	27, '91	19	Feb. 23, '92 Oct. 2, '91
July 30, '91 Aug. 18, '91	253	Frederick Lost Springs	Kas	25 21	Sept. 14, '91 Aug. 21, '91	12 19	Oct. 2, 91 Sept. 19, 191
20, 191	40	Salt Lick	Ку	25	Sent. 5, '91	22	25, 91
22, '91 15, '91	41 86	Westeyville	**	14	5, '91	11 13	Oct. 10, 91
25, '91	87	Barnesville Staples	Minn	18 19	Oct. 3, '91 Sept. 1, '91	19	8, 191
May 15, 191	199 200	Hunnewell	MO	22	May 23, '91	21	Sopt. 15, '91
June 8, '91	202	North Salem	** ******	15 24	June 27, '91 Nov. 7, '91	10	Nov. 12, 21
Aug. 12, 191	204	Austin		18	Aug. 20, 91	13	Sept. 15, 51
July 31, 191	203 140	Oregon	**	27	Sept. 18, '91	17 26	Oct. 2, 91
Aug. 7, 191	42	Newport	Nob N. J	23 10	Aug. 28, '91 24, '91	10	Dec. 16, '91
3, 191	206	Ogdensburg	N. Y	19	25, '91 .	19	Sept. 15, 191 15, 191
July 17, '91 Aug. 8, '91	496	Orrville.	Ohlo	29 14	15, '91	22 12	19, '91
8, '91	50	Kipton		17	19, 191	16	Dec. 7, 31
15, '91 22, '91	392	Milledgevillo		11	Oct. 3, 91	11 15	Jun. 21, '92 Nov. 27, '91
July 31, 191	77	Peninsula Nanticoko	Penn	18 33	Nov. 14, '91 Sept. 1, '91	21	Sept. 19, '91
Aug. 22, 191	56	Montgomory	4	23	16, '91	15	Oct. 2, 31
7, '91 24, '91	55 56	Langford	S. Dak	25 27	Oct. 17, '91 Sept. 25, '91	16 15	Oct. 15, '91
June 25, 191	82	Lunenberg	Yt	10	• 21, '91	14	** 31, '91
July 20, 191 Aug. 1, 191		Chehalls	Wash	14	3, 191	10 11	Nov. 10, '91
15, 191	18	Snohomish	44	12 22	Oct. 23, 91 29, 91	17	11 7, 791
June 3, '91	38	Mossy Rock	**	11	May 28, '92	11	July 10, '93 April 27, '92
18, '91	34	Hartford City Charleston	W. Va	29 25	Nov. 1, 91	28 11	May 28, '92
Aug. 6, '91	36	Sherrard		15	Oct. 22, '91	13	April 27, '92
July 31, '91	101	Huntlugton	(1	18	1, '91	14	Sept. 25, '91
Aug. 20, '91	102	Hammond	Wis	14 17	Aug. 19, '91 Sept. 12, '91	18 20	Oct. 2. 91
27, 191		Wausau		23	14, '91	24	Dec. 21, '91

TABLE NO. 11—Continued. List of Charters Issued upon Applications Approved by this Administration.

Dat	te.	Camp	Location,	Division.	Appli-	MUNTE	RED.	Charter
2011		No.	TAPOLET SORE	Diciston.	cants.	Date.	No.	issued.
Nov.	13	30	Townley (Ala.).	Ala. and Tenn	18	Aug. 17	17	Nov. 12
Oct. Dec.	19 26	31	Thula (Tenn.) Stock Creek (Tenn.) Crossyille	:: ::	26 20	Oct. 17 Nov. 20	15 13	Oct. 26 Jan. 4
Feb.	12	33	Crossville **		17	Feb. 6	17	Feb. 15
Apr. Mar.	15 25	31 35	Mexico City (Mexico), Rockwood (Tenn.)		15 19	Apr. 6	15	Apr. 35
Apr.	19	4	Kingston "		17	Apr. 16	17	Apr. 19
June	2 15	7 9			17	June 9 May 28.,	15 16	July 29 20
July	11	11	Cancy Branch (Tenn.) Smedville Butler		16 18	atuy 20.,	10	20
	18	13		::	20			
Sept.		15 29	Huntsville '	Ark	15 11	Oct. 16	12	Nov. 2
Oct.	19	30	Parts	**	13	Nov. G	14	** 12
Dec. Apr.	5 11	31 32	Kingston Sulphur Rock Limestone Valley	** ************************************	25 15	Feb. 19	23	Feb. 29
July	6	21	Limestone Valley	**	17			
Oct. Nov.	9	45 46	Los Angeles	Cal	16 10	Nov. 10 Jan. 5	2S 15	Jun. 4
**	4	22	Berkeley	Colo	30	Nov. 14	11	Nov. 30
Feb. Mar.	12	2 3	Holyoke. Golden. Phonix (Ariz.).	***************************************	19	Feb. 25	15	Mar. 26 Apr. 12
Nov.	2	3	Phonix (Ariz.).		21 15	Mar. 24 Nov. 21	21 15	Apr. 12 Mar. 24
Jan.	20	50	Central Villago. Cornwall Bridge.	Conn	25	Jan. 27	33	. 8
Mar.	1	51 52	Cornwall Bridge		16 15	Mar. 16	17 15	18
• •	29	2	Sharon. Willimantle		17	Apr. 12	15	May 2
Apr. Sept.	20	18 256	Putnam	** **********	29 13	Oct. 10	29 10	Apr. 26 Oct, 26
Nov.	6	389	Alexis	m	19	Dec. 23	21	Dec. 31
Dec.	19	162	Lerna	** ***********	14	Feb. 11	17	Mar, 19
Feb.	21	390	Warren		20 19	Dec. 26 Feb. 17	15 15	Jan. 4 Feb. 23
**	18	392	Windsor.	**	16	27	19	Арг. 4
Mar.	18	393	Gridley. Windsor. Hutsonville, Rockton, Ellis Grove.		24 20	Mar. 5	17 22	Mar. 9
**	10	395	Ellis Grove		15	June 8	17	June 15
**	10	396	Assumption Lake Forest Robiuson,	**	20	Mar. 26 Apr. 9	18 16	Apr. 4
**	19	398	Robinson.		15 19	Mar. 24	20	Mar. 28
Apr.	18	399	Elmira	**	15	May 7	16 23	May 16 June 3
June	27 23	11 400	Wapella		17 20	July 6	20	July 27
July	G.,	12	Paxton	***************************************	24			
	20 23	13 17	Freeport Paxton New Palestine. Birds	***************************************	18 21			
Sept.	11	312	Veedersburg	Ind	27	Oct. 12	15	Oct. 30
	28	311	Owensburg.	**	23	Nov. 7	23 18	Nov. 9 Dec. 3
Oct.	20	313 198	Veedersburg Owensburg Rolling Prairie Centreville	::	16 12	Oct. 30	11	Nov. 4
Nov.	2	58		**********	17	Nov. 18	22 17	30
	20	314 316	Lynnville Bartonia Mace. Lizion.	**	17 12	Dec. 11	10	Dec. 17
::	21	315	Mace.	** **********	12	'' 18	13	Jan, 27
Dec.	21	317 318	LiztonFairmount	**	13 14	Jan. 2	15 16	** 7
**	1	319	Milton	**	11	** 2	12	** 7
**	3 7	320 321	Milton Spiceland Brazil Spencer	** ************************************	15 18	Jan, 14	19	Jan. 23
**	7	148	Spencer	4.	15	'' 15	16	Feb. 8
Jun.	10	322 323	Kempton. West Newton. Bloomfield Rose Lawn	**	20 16	16	16	Jan. 8
**	G.,	321	Bloomfield	**	29	'' 16	24	Apr. 4
Feb.	6	325	Rose Lawn	** ************************************	13	16 Mar. 12	15	Mar. 10
••	21	326 327	Westrille	*********	18 17	** 11	17	** 21
Mar.	99	328	Brucoville, Grandviow Graysville, Bicknell,	** ************************************	15	** 29	15	Apr. 23 May 18
• •	23 22	329 330	Blekpell	:	17 15	Apr. 5	20 17	Apr. 27
**	22	331	Valcone		21	1 2	20	** 11
**	22 30	333 333	Valcone. Cloverdale	**	15 31	· 9	15	May 18
**	30	333	MonroviaVincennes	** ************************************	26	May 13	15	June 6
	30	337	Cory	** ************************************	15	Apr. 28	15 16	May 21 July 1
	at	335	Washington	**********	16 27	June 9 Apr. 30	20	May 10

TABLE No. 11 - Charters Issued by this Administration - Continued...

Date.	Camp	Landin	201.1.1	Appli-	MUSTE	RED.	Charlet
Date.	No.	Location,	Division.	cants.	Date. No.		issued.
May 11.,	338	Whitewater	Ind	15	May 24	17	June 6
'' 13	36	Warren	** ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	29	23.	27	July 5
16 16	12 108	Walton	** *********	16	27	16	June 18
** 21	339	Leavenworth.	::	17 16	·· 21	17 15	G
June 8.	32	Leavenworth. Freelandville		24			
· 8	34 23	Clarksburg. Linden. Edwardsport Peoria Davis City Missouri Valley Servator City	** ************************************	17			
20	38	Edwardsnort	1	25 25	July 9,.	19	July 14
Oct. 2	267	Peorla	Iowa	13	Oct. 21	14	Nov. 13
Dec. 1	266 268	Davis City	11111111111	25		18	13
26	142	Scranton City		19 15	Dec. 16. Jan. 22	19 15	Jan. 19 May 19
Jan. 19.,	269	Kellerton		20	Feb. 15	16	Mar. 3
Feb. 15 29	270 271	Garner Hesper Lowis		20	Mar. 5	16	** 26
20	272	Lewis		15 25	Apr. 6 Mar. 15	19 24	Apr. 18 Mar. 30
Mar. 2	81	Stuart	4,	36	Apr. 22	26	June 15
15 26	273	Lineville		24		22	Apr. 19
· 26	274 275	Stuart. Lineville. Moulton Ladora.	::	18 18	23	22 17	May 28
** 30	276	Spirit Lake Ochoyedan Adair Eagle Grove La Porte City	**	20	16		25
June 18	277	Ocheyedan	::	16	June 25 .	. 16	July 2
25 27	278 279	Fugla Grove	1.1.11111	24 21	July 16	16 23	23
July 9.	20	La Porte City		21	6	15	** 25
14	280		••	19			
21 25	281 282	Rose Hill Union	** ************************************	20			
30	218	Reinbeck	4.	21 18			
Oct. 16.,	254	Burr Oak	Kas	10	Nov. 14	13	Nov. 14
Nov. 9 27	255 256	Herington	**	16	Oct. 31	10	Dec. 4
., 9	257	Burr Oak. Herington Abnena Scott City		17 20	Nov. 14 Dec. 1	17 15	14
16.,	52	Pleasanton	**	29	1	35	. H
Dec. 4	258 259	Pleasanton Keene. Pretty Prairie. Latham	**	26	28.	19 23	Jan. 4 Dec. 23
8.,	260	Latham		17 15	16 . 30	21	Jan. 25
8	261	Latham Wa Keeney. Glen Elder. Soldier. Hays City Ottumwa Long Island Pressout. Brookville Conway Springs. Wathena	44	15	Jan. 7	21	18
14	262 263	Glen Elder	**	16	Dec. 31	17	" ii
16	264	Hays City.		19 22	Jan. 13.,	22	Feb. 16
91	265	Ottumwa	**	17	20	15	Jan. 28
Feb. 2	266 267	Long Island	::	22 20	Feb. 13	16	Feb. 19
15.,	268	Brookville		17	27	15	Mar. 7
13,,	269	Conway Springs	::	15	Apr. 4.,	17	Apr. 15
** 91	270 271	Wathena		18	Mar. 26 Feb. 21	15 19	Mar. 31
., 10	272	Horace.		19 21	Apr. 21	15	May 7
Apr. 11		Wathena Agra Horaco. Groensburg.		19	May 14	20	June Su 18
May 5.	2	Admire	**	16	June 4 May 21	18 15	6
" 7	3	Pittsburg	::	17 34	June 25	38	July 2
June 9	10	Ness	*:	20	May 28	15 16	June 14
., 9.,	. 11	St. Francis	:	19 23	June 3	17	July 23
16	. 33	Florence	** ************	20 20	** 25	20	44 8
17	37	Cuba	::	30	May 26	17 17	July 1
July 1.	46	Lincoln	::	16 30	June 27	19	1
9	26	Derby.	** ************************************	21	July 15	15	., 50
16	. 38	Richland	:	27			
Mar. 12.	1 2	Maysville	Ky	20 22	Mar. 9	22	Mar. 12
Sept. 23.	. 68	Admire Spivey Pittsburg Noss Parkersville St. Frauci Fforence Cuba Goddard Lincoin Dorby Richland Nickerson Maysville Camden Lincolnville Camden Lincolnville Camten	Me	21	Oct. 3	23	Dec. 23 Oct. 30
Oct. 29. Dec. 5.	69	Lincolnvillo Centre		18	** 9	15 10	Dec. 7
30.	71	Phillips	::	15 18	Nov. 21 Dec. 19	11	Dec. 31
Feb. 15.	. 1 24	Gold-boro. Bridgion. Orono.	**	19	Fob. 5	15	Feb. 16 Apr. 11
Mar. 31. Apr. 6.	51 22	Oroug.	**	20	Mar. 26	15 20	Apr. 11
11.	. 30	Brownfield Lisbon Falls East Wilton South Paris	::	22 24	30 Apr. 6	19	11
21.	.1 29	East Wilton	14	23	2	16	21 26
20.	32	South Parls	14	21	19	10 15	28
. 28.	33	Lincoln	<u></u>	23 24	13	22	11 28
				24	41		

TABLE No. 11-CHARTERS ISSUED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION - Continued.

Date.	Camp	Location,	Division.	Appli-	MUSTE	LED.	Charte
2	No.		27(101011)	cants.	Date.	No.	issued.
une 2	34	Gray	Ме	20	Apr. 29	15	June
3.	10	Lewiston	**	35 15	May 19 29	22 17	1 ::
3	12	Bluehill	**	23	28	19	**
uly 23.	5	Franklin		18	July 1	18	July :
ept. 18	28	Frankford (Del. 1	Md	14 28	Sept. 26	10 10	Nov. 1
ct. 19	29	Hagerstown Westminster		11	Oct. 31	11	;
ec. 1	30	Westminster Washington (D. C.) Washington (D. C.) Washington (D. C.)	**	15	Dec. 9	17	Dec.
n. 15	31	Washington (D. C.)		19 28	Jan. 27	10 20	Feb.
15	32	Baltimore.		15	26	18	E Cis.
eb. 15	9	Baltimore, Norfolk (Va.)	**	23	Mar. 22.	24	Apr. 1
pr. 30	6	Corton (A.). Childs. Eastville (Va.). Rockport Intland. Bridgewater Colrain	::	16	May 18	15	May :
nne 8 ec. 16	111	Rockport	Mass	15 26	Dec. 30	20	Jan.
30	143	Rutland	**	17	Jan. 18	18	Feb.
un. 27	144	Bridgewater	:	20	Feb. 9	20	35
eb. 23 26.	145	Boston		20 16	Mar. 8	18 16	Mar.
ar. 7.	146	Boston Hyde Park Williamstown	**	18	15	24	** ;
19	147	Williamstown	***************************************	19		17	Apr.
23	148 149	Bourne	*** ***********************************	17 24	26.	15 22	July : Mar.
ay 6.	10	Manchester Beverly Farms Conway Hopkinton		21	May 16	17	May
13	40	Conway	**	18	24	16	7.5
14 uly 16	46 55	Hopkinton		18 17	20	19	" :
oly 16 ct. 19	225	Mount Pleasant	Mich	37	July 29	35	Oct.
19	226	Commington Mount Pleasant Detroit	**	28	Aug. 1	14	***
19	227	Deerfield	**	16	Sept. 1	14	
19 19	228 229	Dartollo	::	23 25	16	18	
19	230	Nashville	**	29	18	30	**
ec. 12	231	Caro Partello Nashville North Muskegon	**	13	Nov. 18	11	Dec.
nn, 6 cb. 15	232 233	Manawan		21 11	Dec. 29 Jan. 5	14 10	Jan. Feb.
lar. 19	234	East Tawas	:: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	23	Feb. 24	21	Mar.
19	235	Lyons	**	19	11 26	17	Apr.
19	236	Jones Marine City Mayville Pontiae	**	28	Mar. 9 Apr. 1	25 16	Mar. May
lay 13 une 21	237	Marrine City	::	27 15	Apr. 1 May 24	17	July
* 21	239	Pontiac	**	22	June 6	15	June !
23	8	A110		16	July 9	15	July
23 uly 21	12	Byron Center	::	15 15			
ept. 16	88	Byron Center. Burnlps Corners. Le Roy.	Mian.	17	Oct. 10.	19	Nov.
20.,	89			24	Ü	30	Oct.
ct. 15	90	Spring Valley		19	31 ** 27	17 25	Dec.
ov. 4	91 92	Stillwater		16	Nov. 17.	12	Nov.
an. 18 .	93	Melrose.	**	22	Feb. 22	18	Feb.
eb. 1	91	Spring Valley Stillwater Pipestone Metrose Blue Earth City Slayton		24 19	19	26 20	Mar. Feb.
eb. 1 6	95 96	Hastings		21	** 18	18	**
lar. 10.,	97	Detroit		15	Mar. 24	20	Mar.
pr. 1	98		**	23 23	25	13	Apr. May
1	100	Park Boolds	::	19	26	18	Apr.
25	101	New Boston Park Rapids Eik River	**	31	. 31	25	
13.	102	Mudison Luke Fulda Shakopee Glencoe Eagle Bend	::	20	Apr. 4 May 6	15	May
lay 13	6 3	Fulda		30	2	32	1
28	8	Glencoo	** **********	21	20	17	June
une 11		Eagle Bend		26	T WUTT	18	June
'' 13 uly 8	16	Lamberton	::	32 20	June 1	15	July
** 8.,	10	Eagle Bend. Lamberton. Moorhead Adrian Glenwood Pelican Rapids Cedar Hill Victoria. Coffeysburg. Medoc Callao. Luka Springs. Knox City	**	20	17	16	***
25	ii	Glenwood	**	21	July 16	15	
·· 20	20	Pelican Rapids	**	17 25	93 Sept. 20	17 16	Oct.
ept. 11 11	206 207	Vistoria	Мо	17	Sept. 20	14	
18.,	208	Coffeysburg.	**	13	. 26	18	**
18.	209	Medoc	**	18	Oct. 2	20	Nov.
et. 5	210	Callao		1 17	Nov. 7	21	Nov.
5	211	Iuka Springs	**	20 10	9	13	S

TABLE No. 11-CHARTERS ISSUED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION - Continued.

Date.	Camp	Location.	Division.	Appli-	MUSTE	RED.	Charter
	No.			cants.	Date.	No.	issued.
Nov 7	213	Hemker.	Мо	16	Dec. 12	12	Dec. 17
9	214 215	Richland	** ************************************	38	12	20	** 25
Dec. 17	216	St. Charrels	**	18 20	12	12	Mar 5
** 19	217	Kehoka	** ************************************	20	Feb. 7 Dec. 29	15 35	Mur. 3 Jan. 11
Inn. 2	218 219	Wheatland		19	Jan. 30.	18	Feb. 23
Feb. 8 Mar. 1	220	Chamols Kehoka. Wheatland New Frankfort Elmer. Warrenton Lexington Linn	**	16	Feb. 20	16	Mar. 14
** 16	221	Warrenton	** ************************************	15 16	Mar. 19 19	15 15	30
** 10.	222	Lexington.		16	15	10	30
01	228 224	Linn		17			
Apr. 27 May 6	225	Joplin Stanberry Lactede New Union		16 25	ST 01		July 3
June 10	226	Laclede	** ************************************	17	May 21 July 5	16 18	July 8
Inly 9	227 228	New Union	** ************************************	21	************		
25 25		Gallatin	**	18			
. 50	230	Farmington		17 17		*******	
Nov. 20	11	Gallatin. Clarksville Farmington Lewistown	Mont	17	Nov. 19.	16	Dec. R
Feb. 1	12 12	Ogden (Utah		23	Nov. 19 Feb. 12	19	Mar.
May 30 July 23	3	Salt Luke City (1244)	** *********	16			
Sept. 21	141	Ogden (Utah). Great Falls. Salt Lake City (Utah). Gibbon.	Neb.	27 33	Oct. 5	29	Oct. 20
Det. 5	142	Scotla	••	19	Nov. 25		Dec. 17
23 Nov. 20.	143	Stuart		14	28	11	Apr. 25
Dec. 1	145	Scotia. Sluart. Arborville Chupman.	*********	16	IU	16	Dec.
Jan. 19	146		** ***********	15	Doc. 9 12	14 29	Jan. 19
3	147	Stromsburg, University Place Humboldt	••	15	Jan. 20	15	Mar.
Feb. 12 28	148 149	University Place	**	16	Feb. 1	16	Feb. 1
** 23	150	Palmer		15 17	Mar. 5 Feb. 29	18 15	. Mar. 1:
** 26	151	Orchard,		15	Mar. 12	15	Apr.
May 2.	152 153	Orchard. Cedar Rapids. Genoa	• •	16	** 11	16	May 7
Mar. 28 28	154	Genoa Hermon	**	16	14	16 16	Apr.
28	155	Whitney		16 17	Apr. 16		June C
Apr. 8	156	Whitney Chadron Strang		15	27	18	May 14
May 25 June 18	157 158	Strang		16	May 22	17	June 13 July 30
** 21	159	Staticy. Stockyllle Konesau Fremont Swedesborough	:	25 31	July 16 June 11	21 25	July 30 June 21
July 11	24	Konesau		29	oune II		
29	- 5 - 43	Fremont	N. J	26	June 19	26	July 30
Sopt. 25 29	44	Haddonfield	N. J	17 20	Sopt. 26 Oct. 10	20 13	Dec. 10
Det. 15	13	Vineland	.,	21	Oci. 10	13	11 2
31	20 15	Vineland New Brunswick, East Orange.	••	24	Nov. 4	18	2:
Feb. 1 10	4	East Orange.		15	Feb. 2	15	Feb. 1
** 15	18	Newark Elizabeth Princeton		17 15	12	15 15	** 10
Mar. 24	: 22	Princeton	.,	16	Mar. 28.	15	Apr.
May 21 .	26	Sparta		20	May 26	29	July
June 20		Lafayette Orange. Woodbridge. New Providence.	::	17	June 3	15	
** 29.	12	Woodbridge		16	June 30	18	July
July 2	19 21	New Providence		23	May 21	20	** 34
Sept. 26.,				23	July 29	16 12	Dec.
** 28.,	210	Brooklyn West Bloomfield Tollenville	N. Y	10 23	Dec. 1 Sept. 30	12	Oct.
Nov. 27	211	Tolienville	.,	12	Oct. 17	10	Nov. 2
:: 11.:		Middleport. Hannibal. Jefferson Brooklyn	:	17	26	16 21	1
27	214	Jefferson	::	23 15	Nov. 2	13	. 2
Dec. 12	215	Brooklyn		16	Oct. 15	12	Dec. 2
Nov. 11 27	216 217	Camden Sand Bank Prattsburg Mattenwan		30	27	22	Nov. 1
27	218	Praftshurg	:	17 19	Nov. 13 19	16 18	1. 2
27	219	Mattenwan	::	19 19	12	12	** 9
27	220			16	Dec. 10	17	Dec. 1
Dec. 3		Bolton Troupsburg Ballston Spa	** **********	17	10	15 15	Jan. 1
** 17.	223	Ballston Spa		17 57	18.,	33	Dec. 1
Jun. 28	224	Waldon Granville Casille New York	**	20	Jan. 28	21	Feb.
Feb. B Mar. 1	215	Granville	**	18	Feb. 17	21	
Mur. 1	7	New York	::	25 72	18 Mar. 24	25 48	Mar. May
	2:27	LATON AMB		72	Mar. 24	71	

TABLE No. 11-CHARTERS ISSUED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION-Continued.

Date.	Camp	Camp Location.	Dirision.	Appli-	MUSTE	BED.	Charter	
	No.		Division.	cants.	Date.	No.	issued.	
Mar. 15.	228	Corinth	N, Y	19	Mar. 23	15	Mar. 26	
Apr. 4	229 230	Lockwood. Towarda. Portville Willsborough. Liberty.	41	19	· 26	15 20	Apr. 25	
4	231	Portville	**	21	Apr. 20	22	30	
30	232 233	Liberty	:	16 36	Mar. 26.	16 21	30	
30	234			30	Apr. 27	22	30	
May 30	45	Sag Harbor, Berkshire, Ayon,	::	19 19	May 18 28	18 18	May 31 June 1	
9,.	235	Ayon.	**	22	13	15	'' 18	
July 9.	10 16	Riverhead. Gouverneur Nyack. West Mill Grove.	::	19 33	June 30 July 11	19 16	July 9	
** 22.	114	Nyack.	** ***********	21	2	21	** 21	
Sept. 12 Oct. 23	362 498	West Mill Grove.	Ohlo	17 16	Sept. 29 Oct. 30	10 22	Oct. 8 Nov. 4	
Nov. 27	500	Wakeup Salineville Cumulusville	**	25	Dec. 12.,	20	Feb. 18	
27	499 501	Cumintusville	**	18	Nov. 14 Dec. 9	99 95	Dec. 14	
Dec. 21	502	Circleville	**	22 17	Jan. 12	16	Feb. 3	
Jan. 5	276 503	Circleville, Mt. Pleasant, Somerset,	-::	16 15	Feb. 1	15 15	May 25 Feb. 8	
** 27	332	' Kalida	** **********	15	25	15	Mar. 4	
Feb. 1.	501 69		*	33 42	10	36 36	Feb. 17 May 25	
** 4	266	Zanesville. Waynesfield. Junction City.	***********	27	1 20	23	Mar. 24	
Mar. 1.	503 506	Junetion City.		16	25,	22 20	14	
** 1	507	Winchester.		20 38	Mar. 11	44	Apr. 18	
** 1	101	Piqua	**	76	Jan. 28	42 26	Mar. 1 Apr. 13	
11.	219 133	Adamsville		33	Apr. 1 Mar. 21	26 19	Apr. 13 Mar. 24	
Apr. 25.	10	Lombardsville.	••	25	May 7	16	July 1	
May 7.	11 165	Ripley.		18 17	10	55	May 21	
7.	180	Spencerville		17	May 20	15	May 28	
9. 12.	12 21	Junction City. Notthe Lake Winchester. Piqua Troy Adamsville, Lombardsville, Itipley. Frazeysburg, Spencerville. Utlea. New Lexington, Lucas	::	38	May 16	23	July 2	
28	25	Lucas	**	30	June 8	27	June 18	
June 20. July 4.	26 39	Lucas Youngsville Barberton, Arcanum.	**	21 19	June 30	19	July 5	
16.	28	Arcanum	::	19	** 30	15	16	
18	41	Powell		16	June 30	23	July 19	
Jan. 28.	34 19	Roseville. Lebunon Monta Villa.	Ore	30 22	Feb. 3	21	Mar. 23	
Apr. 26	20	Monta Villa	**	20 19	Apr. 18 18	15 16	Apr. 26	
May 14.	21 22	Woodburn Tillamook Eugene Cottage Grove, Hamilton	::	24	May 2	20	May 14	
June 23.	1	Eugene	**	20	July 16	20	July 28	
July 27 Sept. 11	306	Hamilton	Penn	18	Oct. 2	15	Oct. 10	
16	307	Dillsburg South Fork	********	23	1	23 25	Mar. 14	
16. 23	210 182	Bothlohem		14	Feb. 10 Oct. 7	28	Oct. 20	
Oct. 7.	95	Lehighton	**	19	17	15 16	Nov. 18	
Dec. 31	308	Dethlehem Lehtghton. Mt. Morris Sharon Conter.		22 16	Nov. 28 Mar. 5	15	Mar. 29	
Feb. 27	310	Hollsopple		17	8	15 22	May 10 Mar. 24	
Mar. 2.	281 311	Hollsopple. Philadelphia. Nickheville Moscow Grand Valley. Proctor. Reading.	:: :	19 20	Apr. 9	15	May 20	
** 23	312	Moseow.	**	25	" 9	26 19	Apr. 1	
23	313 314	Grand Valley	::	25	9	15	11 13	
Apr. 2	17	Reading	**	49		53	14 19	
14.	24 146	Avenue		16 19	23	18	May 10	
19.,	26	Avenue. Catasanqua. Nazareth. Oak Ridge.	** ,	21	May 4	24	1 1	
May 18.	37 52	Oak Ridge		19	26	16 16	June 18	
June 4.	53	Lancaster. Derry Station Eric. Gratz.	**	26	June 18	17	30	
17	67 59	Eric.		77 22	July 3	71 23	July 20	
22.	47	Pittsburg.	::	18	May 24	18	June 27	
22	62	Pittsburg. Jenner's Cross Roads		17	July 8	27	July 16	
July 11	(3) 66	Catawissa		25	July 6			
11	69	Ray's Hills. West Philadelphia.	**	36				

TABLE No. 11 - CHARTERS ISSUED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION - Concluded.

	Camp	Camp No. Location.		Appli- cants,	MUSTEI	ED.	Charter	
	No.				Date.	No.	issued.	
Jan. 5	7	Kimball	So, Dak	15	Jnn. 26	15	Feb. 27	
5,. Apr. 23.	57	Olivet	***	15	** 30	15	Mar. 24	
May 16.	3	Leola	11.4942	20 18	May 28.	10	1	
Nov. 21	83	Huntington	Vt	10	May 28.	18 13	June 14 Dec. 22	
25	81	Glover	**	12	12	16	Dec. 22	
Apr. 18	85	Bristol	**	25	Apr. 28	20	May 9	
May 16	86	Essex Junction	** **********	19	May 15	15	16	
July 27	87	Northfield	**	24	July 12	24	July 27	
Apr. 25 June 23	35	Ballard	Wash.	25	Apr. 12	21	Apr. 25	
11 22	36	Asotin Snoqualmie	+	20 15	May 28.	15	July 1	
July 18	00	Crescent	**********	24	June 4	15	14	
Apr. 18	38	Jackson Court House	W. Va	21				
July 23	1	Shinnston	**	15	***************************************			
Sept. 16	104	Elkhorn	Wis	11	Oct. 14	21	Oct. 30	
Oct. 1	105	Chilton	**	22	22	22	Nov. 2	
Nov. 2	106 j	Horicon and Juneau	**	20	Nov. 25.	18	Dec. 4	
Dec. 31	107	Argyle	**	16	Dec. 28	11	Jan. 18	
Jan. 7.	108	Milwaukee Winneconne,	**********	24	Jan. 8	23	Mar. 31 Apr. 25	
25	110	Pardeeville		37 29	Feb. 17.	18 16	Apr. 25 Mar. 4	
28	111	Cadott	**	17	20	16	3141. 7	
Feb. 17	112	Cassville	**	27	Mar. 5.	22	** 21	
26	113	Spring Grove.	**	30	3	25	11 24	
Mar. 14	114	Forestville	**	15	** 21	15	** 28	
20	10	Lodi	**	17	** 24	20	Apr. 2	
26.	115	Belleville		16				
Apr. 9.	116 117	Bayfield.	** **********	15	Apr. 15	16	June 7 Apr. 30	
12.	41	Kenosha	4444	21	37 23	20 18	Apr. 30 May 28	
May 2	3	LaValle	*** *** *******	24 17	May 19.	15	June 1	
13	4	Ioln	**	29	June 4.	19	18	
** I4	5	Mondov1	** *********	18	May 28.	99	** 20	

GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders. No. 7.

New York, September 16, 1891.

1. Having been duly elected and installed Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., for the ensuing year, at the Tonth Annual Encampment, held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 24-28, 1891. I hereby assume command, and establish headquarters at No. 40 Broadway, New York city.

2. At the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans. U. S. A., the following officers for the ensuing year were duly elected and installed, and

will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Commander in Chief. Bartow S. Weeks, New York city.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee, Wis.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Chas. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis. Ind.

Council-in-Chief, E. D. Morris, Red Wing, Minn.: Isaac Cutter, Camp Point, Ill.: W. A. Stevens, Malden, Mass.

Helena, Montana, was selected as the place for holding the eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the time thereof to be designated by the Councilin-Chief.

3. All Aids-de-Camp and officers appointed during or prior to the tenth annual session of the Commandery-in-Chief are hereby relieved from duty as such, and will report to their respective Commanders for orders.

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

Adjutant General, Raphael Tobias, New York, N. Y.

Quartermaster General, John V. B. Clarkson, New York, N. Y.

Inspector General, Henry Frazec, Cleveland, Ohio. Judge-Advocate General, R. Shaw Van, Denison, lowa.

Surgeon General, Frank N. Gier, Hillsdale, Mich. Chaplain-in-Chief. Geo. W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J. 5. To avoid confusion, loss, and delay, and secure uniformity in the transaction

of business, the following rules and regulations will be strictly observed:

All communications for these headquarters will be addressed to No. 40 Broadway, New York city, N. Y. All reports and communications will be addressed to Raphael Tobias. Adjutant General. All requisitions for supplies and correspondence relating thereto will be addressed to John V. B. Clarkson, Quartermaster General. All drafts or money orders will be made payable to John V. B. Clarkson. Quartermaster General. Requisitions for supplies will not be honored unless accompanied by the requisite amount of money in payment therefor, by registered letter, post-office order, or draft on New York. Personal checks or drafts upon other cities will not be accepted. Officers, past officers and members of the Commandery-in-Chief and Division officers will forward communications direct to these headquarters, and all others will forward official communications through their respective Division headquarters. All official matter to be referred to the Judge-Advocate General will be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, and pass through these headquarters.

6. At the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans. U. S. A., a revised Constitution. Rules and Regulations was adopted to go into effect as to Camps and Divisions on December 1, 1891. Copies of same will be ready for distribution on or about October 15. 1891. Colonels of Divisions are

hereby requested to make requisitions for same as soon as possible.

The Committee on Military Rank appointed at the ninth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., presented a report providing for the formation of a Sons of Veterans' Guards, which report will shortly be issued in full, with an explanatory circular. The following resolutions were adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be and hereby is instructed to appoint a Commandant and an Advisory Board of five military members to organize and establish a military rank, in conformity with the provisions of the revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and to report in detail at the next National Encampment as members of the Commander-in-Chief, conficto.

Resolved, That the sum of \$800 be appropriated for this-purpose, to be expended by the Board upon orders drawn upon the Quartermaster General by the Commander, countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief: Provided, That all communications and announcements of the Order as such, or to any of the organized bodies—other than the military rank—shall be approved and promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief; and provided, that upon application of at least 21 members in good standing, approved by the Commandant and Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief shall issue a warrant to form the command. warrant to form the company.

In accordance with the above resolution, the following appointments have been made, and said officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Commandant, G. H. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill.

Advisory Board, E. H. Milham, St. Paul, Minn.; Geo. B. Stadden, Kansas City.

Mo.; H. B. Baguley, Wheeling, W. Va.; H. W. Wessels, Litchfield, Conn. 8. The objects and aims of the Ladies' Aid Society and the principles underlying their organization are similar to our own, and they are entitled to the support and assistance of every loyal son of a veteran. Colonels of Divisions and all others are hereby requested to give this organization all possible assistance, looking toward its increase in membership and influence.

9. In accordance with the action of the Commandery-in-Chief at its tenth annual meeting. Division headquarters will hereafter add 10 per cent. to the prices

heretofore paid for supplies, using for the present the old requisitions.

10. Many matters of special interest came up at the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, and will be promulgated in the next General Order, or as

soon as received from the official stenographer.

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

BARTOW S. WEEKS. Commander-in-Chief.

General Orders, No. 8.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1891.

1. At the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans. U.S. A., held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 24-28, 1891, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Colonels of Divisions be required to report to the Commanderin-Chief, within 30 days from the close of this Encampment, the name of a brother of their respective Divisions as a member of the "National Press Committee," and that the list of brothers so recommended shall be announced in General Orders by

Colonels of Divisions will take note of the above resolution, and at once forward to these headquarters the names of such brothers as they desire appointed on such committee.

2. By the revised Constitution, which was adopted at the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the offices of Chief of Staff, Chief Mustering Officer, and Aids-de-Camp were abolished, so that no appointments of Aids can be made by the Commander-in-Chief.

3. An error was contained in article 9 of General Orders, No. 7, in that it stated that 10 per cent. would be added to the price of all supplies. The only additional charge is upon badges and decorations. Divisions having already paid the additional percentage upon their supplies have been credited with the amount of such overpayment. The resolution adopted by the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief was as follows:

"Resolved. That the Quartermaster-General be authorized to charge for badges and decorations 10 per cent. above the agreed price, as at present allowable, and

that Divisions be allowed to add 10 per cent. to the cost of all supplies."

4. Owing to delays, caused by the freight blockade in the West, the supplies did not reach these headquarters until September 30, 1891, but all requisitions now on hand have been filled. The new proposed Ritual and the revised Constitution are in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution in the early part of November. Requisitions for Constitutions hereafter received will not be filled until the revised Constitutions are ready, unless otherwise specially requested, as the new Constitutions, other than the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution, do not go into effect until December 1, 1891. Requisitions for Rituals will be filled from the old forms, as the new Ritual is only intended for experimental use during the present administration.

5. The attention of Colonels of Divisions is called to the many imperfections found in the mustering officers' reports, as received at these headquarters. It is from these reports that Charters are made out, and unless the report contains the name and number of the Camp and the names of the Charter members legibly written, they will be returned to Division headquarters for correction, before the issu-

ance of Charter.

6. In pursuance of the action of the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief providing for the appointment of an Advisory Board of five, to organize and establish a military rank, and in addition to the appointments promulgated by General Orders, No. 7, Bro. John A. Wood, of McKeesport, Pa., is hereby appointed a member of said Board.

7. The explanatory circular of the Sons of Veterans' Guards is herewith enclosed,

and I trust that it will meet with a hearty response.

8. At the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, the winner of the competitive prize drill was St. Paul Camp No. 1, Minnesota Division, and the winner of the prize for individual drill was Bro. George F. Jones, of Gen. Walter Q. Gresham Camp No. 200, Indiana Division.

By order of Barrow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 9.

NEW YORK. November 17, 1891.

I. The attention of Colonels of Divisions who have not yet forwarded to headquarters the names of such brothers as they desire appointed on the National Press Committee is again called to the resolution adopted at the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, as published in paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 8.

The following appointments are hereby announced upon the National Press Committee, in accordance with the recommendations of the Division Colonels:

Arkansas, Iris E. Caldwell, Fort Smith.

Illinois, Frank McCrillis, 907 West Polk st., Chicago.

Kansas, W. P. Feder, Ellinwood.

Maine, E. K. Gould, Rockland.

Massachusetts, Chas. D. Rooney, 5 Somerset st., Boston.

Michigan, Norman G. Cooper, Sturgis. Minnesota, W. I. Nolan, Minneapolis. Montana, James U. Sanders, Helena.

New Hampshire, Frank H. Challis, Manchester.

Now Jersey, Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth.

New York, Jacob Wisel, 26 Cliff st., New York city.

Ohio, H. D. Davis, Hillsboro.

Vermont, W. W. La Point, Barre.

Washington, Chas. E. Plimpton, Seattle.

Wisconsin, E. W. Krackowizer, Milwaukee.

In order to facilitate the organization and work of the committee. Bro. E. W.

Krackowizer is appointed chairman.

II. Colonels of Divisions will receive with these orders sufficient copies of the proposed new Ritual to supply one copy to each Camp. These are not to supersede the present Ritual, but are intended to be submitted to the criticism of practical trial during the year, and all suggested amendments or substitutions are to be forwarded to these headquarters on or before May 1, 1892. The attention of all members of the Order is particularly called to the following requests of the committee:

1. That the proposed Rituals be not only read, but also duly exemplified before

the Camp in special meetings for that purpose called; and
2. That they be returned to the Adjutant General through Division Headquarters, marked "Ritual revises," on or before May 1 next, with such criticisms, amendments, additions and substitutions thereunto annexed as by role of the Camp may be thought necessary or desirable.

3. That in each case the Camp's preference be stated, whether (a) for limp or

stiff covers; and (b) for same opening side or lengthwise.

During the present administration and until the final action of the Commandery-

in-Chief upon the revision, the present Ritual will be used.

III. The new Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which go into effect December 1, 1891, have been carefully revised, and are expected from the printer within a few weeks, and requisitions for the same will be filled in the order in which they are received. No unbound copies will be provided.

IV. Division officers are requested to pay greater attention to the forwarding of requisitions, and especially to use greater care in forwarding the correct amount for supplies ordered. It entails quite as much additional labor upon the Quartermaster

General to receive too much money as too little.

V. Colonels of Divisions are requested to see that the postage upon all mail sent

to these headquarters is fully prepaid.

VI. Division Colonels are requested to call attention in their next Division Orders to the imperative necessity of every Camp being supplied with a "Blue Book," as much unnecessary trouble and annoyance will be thereby saved, and many questions which are now submitted to headquarters can be readily disposed of in the Camp room. The cost of the book is trifling, and every member of the Order, certainly

every conscientious officer, should possess one.
VII. The resignation of Col. K. W. Morse, commanding the Division of Vermont, having been tendered and accepted, the Division Council was convened, and elected Herbert S. Foster, of Burlington, Colonel, and Alland G. Fay, of Montpelier, Lieutenant Colonel, who have been duly installed, and will be respected and obeyed ac-

cordingly.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 10.

NEW YORK, December 21, 1891.

1. In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the following report of the Quartermaster General is hereby rendered:

REPORT SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAZELTON'S shon hand as per report		89 591 80
ceived from		421001
Elonti.	\$3 00	
Florida		
Indiana		
Missour	2 00	
Wisconsin.	4 00	
Kansas.	12 68	
Minnesota	2 00	
Rhode Island	88 26	
South Dakota	2 00	
Kantusha	2 00	
Kentucky		
One table sold		275 7
One sliver cross.	7 75	210

Paid ont:	
Express and postage	25
Drayage and telegrams	
Executive Council-in-Chief and Committees on Revision of C. R. & R. and	
Ritual	00 81 007 00
1,019	86 \$1,835 96
Balance cash on hand	\$1,031 62
	\$1,031 62
GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 9, 1891,	
Assets:	
	4000 00
Various Divisions, for supplies.	\$217 05
Various Divisions, per capita tax	77 52
One Division, for Charter fee.	2 00
supplies on mind (reported to Tenth Annual Encampment at selling price, \$2.781.6	3.1
cost price	9 194 07
Furniture, cost price.	504 50
	The second second
Total	\$3,956 79
Liabilities:	
Various Divisions, for supplies.	*11 40
tarious Divisions, per capita tax	G 90
Past Commander-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown, account consolidation committee	131 12
Ernest C Kieb stepographer Addition of the Constitution Committee	131 12
Ernest C. Kieb, stenographer, Addington court-martial.	334 00
Committee of Arrangements, Tenth Annual Encampment, appropriated by Council-	in-
Chief.	328 30
Surplus	2,401 82
Total	\$3,956 79
The Hard Co. L. C. C. L. C.	

The item in General Hazelton's report, as printed in the Proceedings under "Property on Hand,"
"Records on Hand, \$171.50." is the cost of the various books of record of the Order, which should have
been charged to "General Expenses" when purchased, and which cannot be considered as an asset, as they have no market value.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1891.

Gash received:			
From Gen. L. J. Webb.		\$406 66	
roi Charler ices.		181 50	
		288 85	
For supplies		2.382 63	
Total.		21002 0	83,962,61
1-tt(d;			1
Debts from preceding administration, Maj. A. P. Davis	\$710.95		
Fan Communer-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown	134 12		
Ernest C. Kieb.	334 00		
	304 00	81,269 07	
Freight on headquarters from Topeka	5100 EU	61.205.01	
General expenses	\$196 58		
General expenses	105 G1		
Office expenses.	197 63		
General Orders, including 3,000 one-cent stamped envelopes.	83 01		
Traveling expenses	9 50		
	375 00		
Sons of Veterans' Guards	51 40		
Supplies tracinging cost of shipment (1,065 32		
	68		
Totals.	-	2,084 79	3,293 86
Cash on hand			\$668 78
Supplies on hand (cost price), \$1,895,52,		-	-
The sum of SCIS was added to Co.			

The sum of \$615 was retained by General Webb for part payment for the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Encampment, the cost of which will, however, exceed that amount. As the voucher for the payment of the \$615 had not been sent to this office prior to November 30, although it has since been received, this expenditure is not included in the above statement.

JOHN V. B. OLARKSON, Quartermaster General.

Although the time for Divisions to forward the consolidated returns and per capita tax to these headquarters was extended from 30 to 60 days, at the date of making the above report the per capita tax for the quarter ending September 30. 1891, had only been received from 17 Divisions, and the Divisions of Coloado, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Oregon are still delinquent.

2. Division Adjutants, in preparing their consolidated returns, will, in all cases. arrange the Camps in their numerical order, and wherever a blank occurs will state the cause, such as suspended, disbanded, Charter revoked, never mustored, etc., etc.

3. Owing to unexpected and unavoidable delays, the printer of the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations did not deliver them on December 1, as agreed, and the issuance of these General Orders has been delayed until announcement could be made that all requisitions for the same had been filled. Such is now the case, and Division Commanders who have not forwarded requisitions for the new Constitution will do so at once, and they will be filled immediately. Division Commanders should

see that every member of their respective Divisions is supplied with a copy.
4. Division Commanders will hereafter forward the mustering officer's report or satisfactory explanation of the delay in mustering the Camp within 30 days after the approval by these headquarters of the application for Charter, and in all cases where dispensations have been granted to muster on the approval of the Division Commander, the mustering officer's report must be forwarded immediately.

5. Division Commanders will call the attention of installing officers to the necessity of strict compliance with the instructions requiring a duplicate copy of their

report to be forwarded immediately to the Adjutant General.

6. The Quartermaster General has on hand a considerable supply of the proceedings of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Annual Encampments, which will be furnished to Divisions desiring them, free of charge, except expressage.

7. The following appointments are hereby announced upon the National Press Committee in accordance with the recommendations of the Division Commanders:

California, Wm. H. Larkins, Sacramento.

Colorado, James M. Kennedy, Denver.

Connecticut. Wm. H. Pierpont. 40 Atwater st., New Haven.

Kentucky, George H. Capito, 1431 Story ave., Louisville,

Nebraska, J. C. Seacrist, Lincoln.

Pennsylvania, Wm. B. McNulty, 908 Reed st., Philadelphia.

All members of this committee will at once place themselves in communication with the chairman, E. W. Krackowizer, 450 Market Square, Milwaukee, Wis. Division Commanders who have not yet forwarded the names of the representatives of their Divisions upon this committee are urged to do so at once.

8. The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by Chicago Camp No. 1, Illinois Division, S. V., U. S. A., and approved and forwarded by the Commander of the Illinois Division, were submitted by me to the Council-in-Chief, and were by

them approved and directed to be promulgated:

WHEREAS, It has become a notorious fact that, in nearly all parades taking place in the large villages and cities of the United States, certain civic and military socioties carry with impunity, without protest or hindrance, the flags of countries and nations in principle and practice directly opposed to republican forms of government, and in no manner whatever being in sympathy with or having respect for a people possessed of free homes, free schools, free speech, and free government;

Whereas, The United States has, by its representatives in Congress assembled, adopted a flag emblematical of this republic, and by enactment made the flag so adopted the supreme ensign of national integrity and power - the symbol of American independence - the banner under which the armies and navies of the republic are led to battle and victory; a flag bearing in every stripe and star legends of the valor and heroism of America's citizen soldiery, from Lexington and Bunker Hill to Gettysburg, and Appointatox; allag made sacred by the blood of its brave and heroic defenders, who gave all—friends, home, life—that the starry folds of their country's flag might forever ways over a free and happy people. "One country country's flag might forever wave over a free and happy people. "One country and one flag" was the battle cry of our fathers, as they sprang to arms to repel the sacrilegious invasion of robel hordes. Under the leadership of the peerless Grant, the intropid Sherman, brave Logan, gallant Sheridan, the fearless Farragut, the armies and navies of the Union, beneath "one flag," were led to glorious victory, bringing peace to our land, happiness to our homes, prosperity to our people;

WHEREAS. The oppressed and downtrodden of all lands and climes have been royally welcomed to the United States, and have made therein homes for themselves and children, homes equal in beauty and comfort to the palaces of the kings of their fatherland. They have been given the patent of American nobility - citizenship. They have accepted the honor so conferred, and with it the protection and fostercare enjoyed by citizens of native birth. They have left behind them the legends and traditions of the Old World, pledged themselves to the New, and are in honor bound to become truly American in sentiment, thought, and deed, and, as Americans,

love and honor but "one country and one flag;" therefore,

Resolved. That we, the members of Chicago Camp No. 1, Illinois Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in regular meeting assembled, do most earnestly and emphatically protest against all public display of the flags of foreign nations, except those upon buildings used by the embassadors, consuls, and other official representatives of nations having diplomatic relations with the United States, and against the carrying of such foreign flags in society, State and national parades; that we make this

protest as American citizens, believing that one flag, and that the glorious stars and stripes, is the one and only flag entitled to the love and respect of people claiming citizenship in the United States of America. We make this protest as the descendants of the men who wrested from the iron rule of a despotic king the 13 colonies, and made them free States in the Federal Union. We make this protest as the sons of ex-Union soldiers, believing that we love the "old flag" as they loved it, and that the same feeling of patriotism which called them to the field actuates us in this protest, and inspires us to demand that the American flag shall be the one and only flag permitted to wave from flagstaffs on public buildings, except such as may be officially occupied by the embassadors, consuls and other official representatives of nations having diplomatic relations with the government of this republic, or be carried in any parade or procession, society, State, or national, in villages, cities and states within the jurisdiction of the government of the republic of the United States of America.

Resolved, That we call upon the one-half million sons of Union veterans, and upon every true, patriotic citizen, American or foreign born, to join with us in this protest, and in the performance of such deeds as may be necessary to make our watchwords, "One Country and One Flag," a realism in name and in fact. That we, as members of Chicago Camp No. 1, Illinois Division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., do hereby direct the commanding officer of this Camp to forward through the proper channel to the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., a copy of this preamble and resolutions, requesting that the sentiments therein contained be promulgated and placed in the hands of every member of the Order.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General,

General Orders, No. 1.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1892.

1. February 12 is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; it is "Union Defenders' Day." Every Camp in this Order should observe it with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. As time rolls on, the greatness of Abraham Lincoln is becoming more and more appreciated; and he stands to-day, in the estimation of all thinking men, side by side with George Washington: the one the creator of this great country, the other its preserver. And we, the sons of Lincoln's soldiers. should, on February 12, give to this nation an object-lesson drawn from the life of this great man, through whose putriotism, zeal and untiring devotion to his country "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," was perpetuated.

The fitting observance of this anniversary is incumbent upon every son of a veteran, and it is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief that "Union Defenders' Day" of 1892 shall be celebrated by this Order with an enthusiasm that will inspire not only ourselves, but our fellow-countrymen, with a deeper love for our common country, a fuller appreciation of our privileges as American citizens, and a more loyal

devotion to its interests.

2. The eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held at Helena, Mont., at such time in the month of August as may be designated by the

Council-in-Chief.

The Committee on Transportation will consist of the following brothers: Russell B. Harrison, Judge Building, Fifth avenue, New York city: James U. Sanders. Helena, Mont.; Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston, Mass.; Frank McCrillis, 907 West Polk st., Chicago, Ill., and B. W. Frauenthal, Union Depot. St. Louis, Mo.

3. The time fixed by the Constitution for the annual inspection of the Order is rapidly approaching, and it is of the utmost importance that the inspection be thor-

ough and systematic.

Division Commanders will at once send the full name and address of their Division Inspector to Inspector General Henry Frazee, Cleveland, Ohio; of their Division Surgeon to Surgeon General Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale, Mich.; and of their Division Chaplain to Chaplain-in-Chief George W. Pollitt, Paterson, N. J.

4. The following appointments are hereby announced upon the National Press Committee, in accordance with the recommendation of the Division Commanders:

Indiana, Will. E. Brown, Valparaiso. Iowa, R. M. Kendrick, Keokuk. Missouri, Jesse Roote, Mansfield.

Rhode Island, Theodore A. Barton, Providence.

South Dakota, W. T. Drips. Kimball.

The chairman of the committee is Bro. E. W. Krackowizer, 450 Market Square,

Milwaukee, Wis, with whom all members of the committee will at once communicate for instructions.

5. Many inquiries have been made at these headquarters as to the effect of the new Rules and Regulations upon Camps which had already purchased uniforms, and whether members of the Order who did not join the S. V. Guards were entitled to wear a uniform.

The new Rules and Regulations (pp. 65, 66) provide a uniform which all members of the Order are entitled to wear without regard to membership in the S. V. Guards, but Camps which have previously adopted a uniform, either in accordance with the old Rules and Regulations or by virtue of special dispensations, will not be required to purchase new uniforms until the matter has been inid before the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. Officers of Camps and Divisions, however, will note that they are no longer entitled to wear shoulder-straps, but only the miniature rank straps provided for by article XIV, Rules and Regulations (p. 67).

Attention is again called to the fact that the new Constitutions do not provide for the appointment of Aids on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief or Division Commanders, but only for the detail of officers or past officers for special service.

Much additional labor is imposed upon these headquarters by the submission of questions which a careful examination of the new Constitution, Rules and Regulations would enable Division Commanders to decide for themselves, and Division Commanders, are again urged to provide every member of the Order with a copy.

6. The organization of the Sons of Veterans' Guards is progressing very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that the next General Orders will include a report from Commandant George H. Hurlbut, to whom all applications for information, etc., should be made, at Belvidere, Iil.

7. The reports received from installing officers indicate that many Camps have changed their names or locations, apparently without having obtained the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, or even notifying these headquarters of the change. Division Commanders will in future forward to these headquarters for approval all such applications, with their recommendation indorsed thereon.

8. The issuance of these General Orders has been delayed by the failure of the officers of certain Divisions to forward their consolidated reports for the quarter ending September 30, 1891. The Adjutant General's consolidated report for that quarter is issued herewith for the information of the Order, any omissions therein being the fault of the Division officers. Commanders of Divisions will hereafter be held responsible for the prompt forwarding of all reports.

9. The records of many Camps are incomplete at these headquarters, and blanks will be shortly issued by the Adjutant General, requesting the information necessary to complete the records. Division Commanders are urged to use every effort to furnish such information promptly.

10. The new form provided for by the tenth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, "Request for Ancestors' War Record." and which will be known as "Form No. 16," is now ready (price 50 cents per 100), and all Divisions should forward requisitions for the same at once, as they must hereafter be included in all Camp packets (see Journal of Proceedings, Tenth Annual Encampment, p. 274). This blank is to be used only in case of a last resort, when all other means to obtain the ancestors' record have been exhausted. Form No. 47, Camp Commander's report to Division Surgeon, will hereafter cost 40 cents per 100, on account of the modifications and additions recommended by the Surgeon General.

11. The resignation of Maj. Charles A. Stephens, Division of New Hampshire, has been received, and, upon the recommendation of the Commander of that Division, was accepted.

12. Division Commanders will advise the Adjutant General of the time and place of holding their respective Division Encampments, as soon as the same is determined upon. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Rhodo Island, February 8, at Bristol; Connecticut, February 11, at Thompsonville; New Jersey, February 18, at Trenton; Kansas, February 24, 25, and 26, at Atchison.

The time for the election of Division officers is near at hand, and brothers should realize the importance of basing their choice upon the intrinsic worth and executive ability of the candidates, and not upon personal preferences; delegates to Encampments do not represent themselves alone, but are trustees, as it were, for their respective Camps, and are responsible to the Order at large for the wisdom of their selection.

13. The attention of the Order is again called to the "Andersonville prison pen" property referred to in Circular Letter No. 2 of Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb,

June 19, 1891. In response to that appeal the sum of \$43 was subscribed, and Divisions and Camps are requested to forward further subscriptions to Quartermaster General Clarkson, who will return a proper receipt therefor and report the same in detail to the next meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief. It is to be hoped that greater interest will be shown in this most worthy enterprise, and that the liberality of the subscriptions will prove that our Order is worthy of being made the ultimate custodian of that historic spot where lie thousands of the nation's heroic dead.

14. Information has been received at these headquarters that one George Ott, formerly of Camp No. 7 of the Division of Montana, is traveling in Colorado and claiming recognition as a member of the Order. He was dropped from membership over a year ago, and is not entitled to any of the privileges of the Order.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjulant General.

General Orders, No. 2.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1892.

1. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector General, the following Assistant Inspector Generals are appointed, to inspect headquarters of the several Divisions:
Alabama and Tennessee, R. W. Biese, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Arkansas, E. S. Sampson, Fort Smith. California, C. J. Callahan, Los Angeles.

Colorado, C. H. Anderson, Denver.

Connecticut, G. Brainard Smith, Hartford.

Florida, Henry Thomas, Key West. Illinois, Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.

Indiana, Chas. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis. Iowa, R. Shaw Van, Denison.

Kansas, Leland J. Webb, Topeka.

Kentucky, G. H. Capito, Louisville. Maine, Edward K. Gould, Rockland.

Maryland, Miles W. Ross, 28 E. Fayette st., Baltimore.

Massachusetts, W. A. Stevens, Malden.

Michigan, Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale. Minnesota, E. D. Morris, Red Wing.

Missouri, R. Loebenstein, Warrensburg.

Montana, E. D. Weed, Helena.

Nebraska, Moses P. O'Brien, Omaha.

New Hampshire, Frank B. Perkins, Manchester.

New Jersey, Geo. T. Brown, 1264 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York, Geo. W. Pollit, Patterson, N. J.

Ohio, E. W. Poe, Columbus.

Oregon, S. H. Griffith, East Portland.

Pennsylvania, Geo. W. Gerhard, Lock Haven.

Rhode Island, Theo. A. Barton, 49 Parade st., Providence.

South Dakota, C. C. Bras, Mitchell.

Vermont, Herbert O. Bixby, Chelsen.

Washington, B. W. Coiner, Tacoma.

West Virginia, H. B. Baguley, Wheeling.

Wisconsin, Harry S. Fuller, Milwaukee.

They will report immediately to Inspector General Henry Frazee, Cleveland, O.,

for duty.

2. Division Commanders are directed to immediately destroy all old forms of the following numbers: 24, 25, 48, 44, 47, 48, and 49, and to allow no forms to be used in connection with the inspection of their Divisions and the preparation of the reports of the Division Inspectors, Division Surgeons and Division Chaplains except new forms of the above-mentioned numbers, which are now ready. Division Commanders will make requisition for same at once.

3. The requisitions received at these headquarters for the new Constitutions indicate that a very small proportion of our membership has been provided with the

It is of the utmost importance that every member of the Order should possess a copy of the Constitution and Rules and Regulations. The cost is trilling, and Division Commanders should at once forward requisitions for a sufficient number to provide every member of their respective Divisions with a copy, and should urge upon the Camp Commanders the accessity of distributing them among the members of their respective Camps.

4. In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the following report of the Quartermaster General of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending February 29, 1892, and of the financial condition of the Order on that date, is hereby rendered.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 29, 1892.		
Cash on hand December 1, 1891. \$668-78 " received from Gen. L. J. Webb. 624-96 " for Charter fees 201-50 " per capita tax 2,168-45 " supplies 3,379-46 " miscellaneous 4.23		
Total 1 20	\$7,050 40	
W. S. Garber, Stenographer Tenth Annual Encampment. 420 45 Miscellancous. 228 23 Total \$1,618 58		
Office exponses. 194 64 Committee of Arrangements Tenth Annual Encampment 328 30		
General Orders 92 65 Travel expenses 10 50 Salaries 750 00		
S. V. Guards 67 00 Supplies (Including cost of shipment), 3,803 39	A 601 DA	
Total	6,895 06 \$155 34	
Supplies on land, as per inventory, \$2,538,00.		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.		
Dec. 31, 1891. To supplies, obsolete forms destroyed. Jan. 4, 1892. Washington, for supplies paid for to former administrations, but not re-	889 15	
Jan. 31, 1892. To supplies, obsolete forms destroyed	75 2 70	
29, 1892. Minnesota, error in account, former administrations.	28 11 90	
29, 1892. ' general expenses. 29, 1892. ' office expenses.	1,946 55	
** 29, 1892. ** General Orders.	175 69 20 00	
29, 1892. 'traveling expenses	1,123 00	
** 29, 1892. ** S. V. Guards. ** 29, 1892. ** balance (profit)	118 40 403 49	
Total	\$1,287 06	
Cr.		
Sept. 30, 1891. By supplies from Quartermaster General Hazelton, no value given and not included in his annual report.	\$69 00	
Feb. 29, 1892. By Missuari, error in Quartermaster General Hazelton's report. 20, 1892. supplies (profit).	10 00 731 58	
29, 1092. Ther could far	3,086 48	
29, 1892. Charter fees.		
	81,237 (6	
Assets: General Account, February 29, 1892. Various Divisions.	\$402.96	
Furniture (cost)	504 50	
Cash on hand Supplies (Inventory)	155 34 2,538 69	
Total		
Liabilities:	Ara F0	
Various Divisions. Maj. A. P. Davis.	\$12 58 449 10	
", S. Uberdorf.	337 50 2,803 31	
Surplus		
Total	404000	

JOHN V. B. CLARKSON, Quartermaster General.

^{5.} The next General Order will contain the Ajutant General's Consolidated Report for the quarter ending December 31, 1891, and all Division Commanders who have not yet forwarded reports for that quarter will do so at once.

6. The attention of Division Commanders is called to the failure of the Adjutants of some Divisions to send Division Orders to these headquarters. Division Commanders must also notify these headquarters at once of the revocation of Charters or the disbandment of Camps, giving name, number, and location.

Division Encampments will be held as follows: South Dakota, March 15, 16, and 17, at Mitchell; Montana, April 18 and 19, at Helena; California, April 20, at

Fresno.

Division Commanders should, in all cases, notify these headquarters of the time

and place of holding their Encampments.

8. The Charters of the following Camps have been revoked: Illinois — 27, 28, 29, 35, 96, 116, 119, 127, 129, 133, 149, 153, 154, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 171, 176, 177, 180, 182, 193, 194, 196, 198, 204, 208, 210, 212, 214, 215, 219, 220, 222, 223, 225, 228, 231, 234, 237, 241, 243, 249, 252, 253, 258, 264, 265, 269, 272, 273, 263, 290, 293, 297, 300, 307, 308, 318, 319, 324, 338, 340. Minnesota — 42. New York — 3. 16, 38, 65, 68, 70, 71, 78, 79, 82, 85, 89, 99, 122, 123, 149. Many of these Camps have been out of existence for some time, and their Charters have been officially revoked for the purpose of clearing the Division records.

9. Upon the recommendation of the Commander of the Washington Division, the Charter of Camp No. 11 is declared forfeited. The Division Commander will at once take possession of the Charter and of the property of the Order in possession

of the officers of said Camp.

10. Walter S. Tarbell, South Lyndeboro, N. H., has been elected and installed Junion Vice-Commander of the Division of New Hampshire, vice Charles A. Stephens,

resigned.

11. The resignations of James U. Sanders, of Montana, and Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey, as members of the National Press Committee, have been received and accepted, and the following appointments upon said Committee are hereby announced: Montana, James B. Walker, Helena; New Jersey, J. A. Yard, Freehold;

Tennessee, Harry L. Veazy, Harriman.

12. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial of Geo. F. Judd, of Camp No. 60, Division of New York, have been received. This brother was charged with divulging the unwritten work of the Order, was found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The precedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Commander of the New York Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect.

13. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the courts-martial of A. B. Corson, of Camp No. 8, and William Shannon, of Camp No. 20, Division of Pensylvania have been received, and the findings and sentences of dishonorable discharge from the Order have been approved, and the Commander of the Pennsylvania Di-

vision has been instructed to carry the sentences into effect.

14. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court-martial of W. H. Shuler, of Camp No. 44, Division of Pennsylvania have been received. This brother, who was Quartermaster Sergeant of his Camp and Junior Vice-Division Commander, was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and with misappropriating funds of his Camp. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Commander of the Pennsylvania Division has been instructed to carry the sentence into offect.

15. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: Arkansas. Lewis E. Finney, Huntington; Connecticut, A. E. Chandler, Norwich; Kausas, F. A. Agnew, Newton; New Jorsey, Louis L. Drake, Elizabeth; Rhode Island, Thomas M.

Sweetland, Pawtucket.

16. Junior Vice Commander W. H. Shuler, Division of Pennsylvania, having been dishonorably discharged from the Order, the Commander of the Pennsylvania Division is instructed to convene the Division Council for the purpose of filling the

vacancy thereby created.

17. Information has been received at these headquarters, that a person giving the name of Wm. Selfridge is traveling in Oregon and Washington, and representing himself as a member of J. F. Miller Camp No. 3, of San Francisco, Cal. He is not entitled to recognition, as the rolls of the Division contain no such name.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: Raphael Tobias, Adjulant General.

General Orders, No. 3.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1892.

1. The attention of commanding officers is called to the proper observance of Memorial Day, which is one of the avowed objects of our Order, and it is the special privilege and duty of every member to assist in honoring the memory of our heroic dead.

Their noble patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion have preserved to us our united country, and we can never repay to them our debt of gratitude. Let every brother unite with the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and the members of our auxiliary organizations in the ceremonies of that day, and show that we live up to our principles and are entitled to have confided to us the sacred trusts which we have declared to be the objects of our Order.

Division Commanders are hereby directed to call attention to this subject in their next orders, and to begin immediately to make preparations for the proper observance of the day. They will also see that all Division Chaplains forward to the Chaplain-in-Chief, as soon as possible, the consolidated reports of their respective Divisions, so that the same may be prepared for presentation to the Command-

ery-in-Chief.

2. The circular letter issued last year by Commander-in-Chief Webb soliciting contributions to assist the Department of Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, to decorate the graves of the unknown Union dead, 45,000 of whom lie buried in that Department, received a most gratifying response, and once more the opportunity is offered of assisting them in the proper observance of Memorial Day. Divisions and Camps are requested to subscribe as liberally as their means will allow, sending their contributions to Department Commander Thomas F. Gleason, Savannah, Ga., and notifying the Adjutant General of the amount contributed, so that a proper record may be made at these headquarters.

3. By order of the Council-in-Chief, the eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held at Helena, Mont., commoncing August 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Council-in-Chief will meet at the same place at 10 o'clock the same day.

4. The Committee on Transportation, heretofore appointed, have already begun their work, and feel quite certain of being able to obtain a rate of one fare for the round trip, and it is hoped that special efforts will be made by every Division to send a full representation. The brothers in the East will certainly never have an opportunity to take such a trip under more favorable auspices, or upon more favorable terms.

The committee having charge of the arrangements at Helena are making every effort to insure the success of the Encampment. In order to have a suitable hall for our Encampment, a building is now being erected which, when completed, will cost

\$25,000.

5. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Alabama and Tennessee, April 27 and 28. at Harriman. Tenn.: West Virginia. April 27 and 28. at New Martinsville; Oregon, May 10, at Portland: Missouri. May 17 and 18, at Carthage; Massachusetts, June 2 and 3, at Milford: New Hampshire. June 7 and 8, at Plymouth; Pennsylvania, June 8, 9, and 10, at Easton: Minnesota. June 14 and 15, at Worthington; Nebraska, June 14 and 15, at David City: New York. June 14, 15, 16, and 17, at Amsterdam; Washington, June 15, at Hoquiam. Attention is called to the necessity of advising these headquarters of the dates of the Division Encampments, and Division Commanders should forward rosters of their Divisions for the current year as soon as possible.

6. A new roster of the Commandery-in-Chief is being prepared by the Adjutant General, and Division Commanders will forward at once a complete list from the organization of their respective Divisions of all elective and appointive officers who have served a full term, or, having been elected to fill a vacancy, have served to the

end of the term, giving dates of service.

7. Division Commanders are urged to impress upon their Adjutants the necessity of giving immediate attention to the inquiry blanks which have been sent to their headquarters for the records of the Camps in their respective Divisions, as the information is necessary for the new records which are being prepared by the Adjutant General. The time is short for the completion of this work, and Division Adjutants should at once forward such information as they may be possessed of, and forward the additional information as soon as received. One of the purposes of the new records is to close up the ranks of the various Divisions, and Division Commanders, when approving an application for Charter, should assign to the new Camp the lowest vacant number. Division Commanders should also see that Camps whose applications have been approved are mustered without delay.

8. Upon the recommendation of the Inspector General, C. F. Butler, Newburg, Ore.. is appointed Assistant Inspector General, rice S. H. Griffith, to inspect the

headquarters of the Oregon Division.

9. The resignation of Frank McCrillis as a member of the National Press Committee having been received and accepted, upon the recommendation of the Commander of the Illinois Division, H. E. Gerry, of Chicago, Ill., is appointed a member of said committee.

10. The resignation of Clinton L. Myers, a member of the Division Council of the Division of Missouri, having been received and accepted, the Commander of that Division is instructed to convene the Division Council at such time as he deems best for the interests of the Division, for the purpose of filling the vacancy thereby cre-

nted.

11. The issuance of General Orders has been again delayed by the failure of the officers of certain Divisions to forward their consolidated reports. The Adjutant General has not been able until to-day to complete his consolidated report for the quarter ending December 31. 1891, which is herewith issued. Division Commanders must insist upon the consolidated reports being forwarded by their Adjutant and Quartermaster within the time limited by the Constitution.

12. The attention of Division Commanders is called to section 5, article IV, chapter V, of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which provides that all Camps that have failed for one year to make their quarterly reports and pay their per capitatax shall be considered disbanded; and Division Commanders will hereafter comply with the provisions of that section, and revoke the Charters of all such Camps, and

notify these headquarters by special letter of such action.

13. Upon the recommendation of the Commanders of their respective Divisions, the Charters of the following Camps are hereby annulled and declared forfeited: Iowa, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 16, 22, 26, 33, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 64, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 117, 121, 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 138, 140, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 155, 160, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 175, 177, 183, 192, 196, 198, 201, 205, 217, 218, 220. New York, No. 25.

14. The proceedings, finding and sentence in the court-martial of Leon A. Bumpus, of Camp No. 20, Division of Vermont, who was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, and who was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, have been received and approved, and the Commander of the Division of Vermont has been instructed to carry the sentence into

effect.

15. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of C. A. Waite, of Camp No. 65, Division of Massachusetts, who was charged with the commission of a scandalous crime against the laws of the land, and with obtaining money from brothers of the Order under false protenses, have been received. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, and the proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved, and the Commander of the Division of Massachusetts has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect.

16. Paragraph 9, of General Orders No. 2, declaring the forfeiture of the Charter of Camp No. 11. Division of Washington, S. V., U. S. A., is hereby annulled, and the Charter of said Camp left in full force and effect; the Commander of the Washington Division having withdrawn his request for the forfeiture of said Charter the day

that said General Order was issued, but too late to make the correction.

17. The attention of Division Commanders is again called to paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 1. This information must be furnished at once, and Division Commanders must also see that all Camps are supplied with proper blanks and that the reports of the Division Surgeon and Division Chaplain are forwarded promptly to the proper officers of the Commandery-in-Chief.

18. D. L. Printup, of Britton, S. Dak., has been elected and installed Commander

of the Division of South Dakota.

19. Requests having been made for dispensations to hold Division Encampments later than July 10, attention is called to chapter III, article III, section 1, and chapter V, article IX, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which fix the time for holding Division Encampments and limit the power of commanding officers to grant dispensations. These provisions of the Constitution cannot be modified or disregarded, and there is, therefore, no power or authority for holding Division Encampments later than July 10.

By order of BARDTOW S. WEERS, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 4.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1892.

1. Once more the attention of members of the Order is called to the duty of honoring the memory of those who fought for the preservation of our Union. All

of the brothers should assist in the proper observance of Memorial Day.

On that day the thoughts of all the people of this great country will be concentrated upon the heroic deeds of our patriotic fathers, who gave to this country a new birth of freedom; and these thoughts will find expression in the honors paid to the old soldiers who are still with us, and the flowers strewn upon the final resting places of those who have responded to the last reveille.

We should not fail in showing our appreciation of the priceless heritage preserved to us by their sacrifices, but should prove to the people of this great country that we are worthy of our noble sires, and that within our breasts beat hearts as loyal as theirs, and throbbing with the same patriotic love for our glorious Union.

2. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: Alabama and Tennessee, W. D. Good, Greenville; Montana, W. J. Jameson, Butte; West Vir-

ginia, E. D. Sylvis, Wheeling.

Division Encampments will be held as follows: Colorado, July 4, 5, and 6, at Pueblo; Indiana, July 6, 7, and 8, at Fort Wayne; Iowa, May 18 and 19, at Waterloo; Illinois, June 20, at Bushnell: Maine, June 8 and 9, at Belfast; Maryland, June 14 and 15, at Frederick; Michigan, June 7 and 8, at Battle Creek; Minnesota, June 21 and 22, at Worthington (date changed); Vermont, July 6 and 7, at Brandon; Wisconsin, June 21, 22, and 23, at Oshkosh.

4. Commanders of Divisions will see that their Adjutants forward "Ritual Revises" to these headquarters, in accordance with instructions contained in General Orders, No. 9, series of 1891, so that the Committee on Ritual may properly prepare their report for presentation to the Eleventh Annual Encampment, to be held at

Helena, Mont.

5. The following Camps have voluntarily surrendered their Charters: Iowa - No. 30. at Chariton: No. 150, at Oakland; No. 222, at Grant; No. 233, at Correctionville. Kansas -- No. 59. at Sabetha: No. 171, at Centralia. Illinois -- No. 115, at Canton;

No. 368, at Viola.

6. The Charters of the following Camps have been revoked for failure to make reports and pay per capita tax: Colorado -- Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 10, of Colorado; Nos. 1. 3, and 4. of Wyoming: No. 1, of Arizona: No. 1, of New Mexico. Iowa - Nos. 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 29, 38, 39, 69, 95, 123, 125, 136, 151, 178, 181, 190, 193, 208, 209, 215. Kansas —No. 4. New York — Nos. 10, 144, 174, 176, 179. Ponnsylvania — Nos. 47, 59, 62, 74, 121, 137, 147, 222, 230, 259, 264, 274. Many of these Camps have been virtually out of existence for a long time, and their Charters are now formally revoked to enable Division Commanders to fill in the old numbers, and that the new records now being prepared by the Adjutant General may represent the actual condition of the Order.

7. Upon the recommendation of the Commander of the Maryland Division. Bro. V. A. Hubbard, 1006 H street, northeast, Washington, D. C., is appointed a member

of the National Press Committee.

8. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of J. L. Van Tine. of Camp No. 239. Division of Pennsylvania, who was charged with unlawful appropriation of funds of his Camp and conduct unbecoming a member, in retaining moneys intrusted to his care to be paid to the Quartermaster Sergeant of the Camp, and who was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and dismissed from the Order, have been received and approved, and the Commander of the Division of Pennsylvania has been instructed to carry the sentence into effect.

9. The next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in September, and the Sons of Veterans in the Maryland Division have organized a committee for the reception and entertainment of brothers of our Order who may visit that city during the encampment. Ample accommodations will be provided for the accommodation of visiting brothers, and full information may be obtained by addressing Charles S. Davis, Secretary Sons of Veterans' Entertainment Committee. 718 F street, northeast, Washington, D. C.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief. .

Official: RAPHAEL Tobias, Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 5.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1892.

1. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been granted for the National Encampment, to be held at Montana, beginning August 8, 1892, by the Trans-Missouri and Western Passenger Associations, tickets to be sold August 8 to 10 inclusive, final limit October 20; transit limit, 20 days in each direction.

The Committee on Transportation, and especially the chairman thereof, has been very actively at work, and it is confidently expected that a similar rate will be obtained from the other traffic associations.

Tickets may be procured so as to go and return by different routes, and special arrangements will be made for trips to the Yellowstone Park and to the Pacific coast, and it is hoped that a very large number will avail themselves of this opportunity of becoming more familiar with the extent and wonderful resources of the great country whose unity our fathers struggled to preserve.

Representatives and brothers desiring to attend should communicate early with the member of the transportation committee nearest them, and proceed to make up

parties.

As soon as final arrangements are affected with the Central Traffic, Trunk Lines and Trans-Continental Associations, a circular will be issued giving full information as to the route to be taken by the Commander-in-Chief and party, and all members are urged to secure their transportation so as to join the official train en route.

2. The resignation of William H. Pierpont, of Connecticut, as a member of the National Press Committee, has been received and accepted, and George E. Coman,

of Danielsonville, is hereby appointed to fill the vacancy thereby created.

3. Commanders of Divisions are again urged to see that their Adjutants forward the inquiry blanks for the new records of the Adjutant General, and also the list of all elective and appointive officers of their respective Divisions, as required by para-

graph 6, General Orders, No. 3.

4. The attention of Division Commanders is called to section 3, article II, chapter V. Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and all reports and per capita tax for the quarter ending June 30, 1892, must be forwarded so as to reach these headquar ters not later than July 25, 1892, as no Division will be entitled to representation at the National Encampment unless this requirement is complied with.

5. Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows: California, Thomas A. Gilbert, Fresno; Iowa, Lewis A. Dilley, Davenport; Missouri, E. W. Raymond, 904 Olive street, St. Louis; Oregon. C. E. Drake, Portland.

6. Division Encampments will be held as follows: Kentucky, June 21, at New-

port; Ohio, July 5 to 8, at Chillicothe.

7. In accordance with the provisions of the Commandory-in-Chief Constitution, the following report of the Quartermaster General of the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending May 31, 1892, and of the financial condition of the Order on that date, is hereby rendered:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING MAY	31, 1892.	
Cash on hand March 1, 1892 received for Charter fees received for capita tax Total.	2,015 44 3,868 07	86,315 33
Paid general expenses. Office expenses. General orders. National Press Committee. Saluries. S. V. Guards. Supplies (including cost of shipment). Miscellaneous (including refund to various Divisions for overpayments) Total.	\$76 38 168 08 108 69 56 00 1,123 00 176 45 3,966 17 10 21	85,686 98
Cash on hand	-	\$628 37
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, MAY 31, 1892.		
April 20, 1892. To Alabama and Tennesseo. Dr. May 31, 1892. 'Missouri*. '31, 1892. 'Pennsylvania*		80 10 34 73 97 03 176 45

	31, 1892,		,125 00
	31, 1892.	Frees Committee	168 (8
	31, 1892.	" Office expenses.	81 37
	31, 1892.	' general expenses.	108 6
	31, 1892,	" General Orders.	862 94
	31, 1892,	" balance (profit)	
7	otal	8	2,710 41

Ordered canceled by Ninth Annual Encampment, held at St. Joseph, Mo., August 26, 1890.

Cr.	
May 31, 1892. By Now Hampshire. 31, 1892. Massachusetts. 31, 1892. "supplies. 31, 1892. "per capita tax. 31, 1892. "Charter fees.	435 91
Total	\$2,710 41
Assets. GENERAL ACCOUNT, MAY 31, 1892. Various Divisions Furniture (cost). Cash on hand. Supplies (inventory).	504 50 628 37
Total	\$1,935 38
Liabilities, Various Divisions. Major A. P. Davis. Surplus	\$6 43 1,160 70 3,668 25
Total	\$1,835 38

JOHN V. B. CLARKSON, Quartermaster General.

8. After July 31, 1892, no requisitions for supplies will be filled from these headquarters, and Division Commanders will therefore instruct their Quartermasters to order a sufficient amount of supplies prior to that date to last their respective Divisions until the next Quartermaster General is prepared to fill requisitions, which will be probably September 15, 1892.

9. The Charters of the following Camps have been revoked for failure to make reports and pay per capita tax: Arkansas, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 23, of Arkansas; Nos. 2, 5, and 7, of Texas: Indiana, Nos. 15, 26, 152.

10. The new password and countersign is herewith promulgated, and will be distributed by the respective Division Commanders to all Camps entitled to receive

11. Information has been received at these headquarters that a person named Lou R. Denis has been imposing upon the brothers in the Northwest, representing himself to be a member of Geo. A. Custer Camp. No. 8, of Omaha. Neb. Ho is no longer connected with the Order, and is not entitled to any of the privileges.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 6.

New York, July 12, 1892.

1. A rate of one fare for the round trip to the eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief has now been secured from all the traffic associations except the New England, and Circular Letter No. 3, which was issued June 29, 1892, gives full information.

Special arrangements for brothers in the New England States have been made by Bro. A. W. Batchelder, Salem. Mass., and Bro. C. D. Rooney, 243 Washington st.,

Boston, Mass., who will give full particulars upon application.

The Committee on Transportation have labored unceasingly to obtain this rate, and are entitled to the thanks of the entire Order. Special commendation is due to Bro. Russell B. Harrison, chairman of said committee, and to Bro. Frank McCrillis,

and I take this opportunity of making suitable recognition of their efforts.

2. The official train carrying the headquarters officials to Helena will leave New York August 3, at 6:30 p. m., on the Pennsylvania Railroad; leave Philadelphia August 3, 9:20 p. m.; leave Harrisburg, Pa., 12:25 a. m. August 4; leave Pittsburg 7:10 a. m. August 4; arrive in Chicago 9:30 p. m. August 4; leave Chicago August 4, 10:30 p. m. via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; arrive in Council Bluffs 1:12 P. M. August 5; leave Council Bluffs August 5, 2:00 p. M., via the Union Pacific Railroad, on the "Overland Flyer"; leave Columbus, Neb., at 5:05 r. m. August 5; leave Grand Island, Neb., 6:55 r. m. August 5; leave Cheyenne, Wyo., 6:10 a. m. August 6; arrive in Pocatello, Idaho, 3:05 a. m. August 7; arrive at Helena 6:20 r. m. August 7.

It is earnestly hoped that every brother attending the Encampment will make

his arrangements to join this train.

It is recommended that arrangements be made so as to return by a different route from that selected for the outward trip.

3. The attention of Division Commanders is again called to section 3, article II chapter V, C. R. & R., and all reports and per capita tax for the quarter ending June 30, 1892, must be forwarded so as to reach these headquarters not later than July 25, as no Division will be entitled to representation at the National Encampment unless this requirement is complied with.

4. These headquarters will be closed on July 31, 1892, and no requisitions for

supplies will be filled unless received prior to that date.

5. Since last General Orders, Division Commanders have been elected and installed as follows:

Colorado,

Illinois, Edward A. Wells, Murphysboro.

Indiana, -

.Kentucky, W. R. Hoflin, Maysville. Maine, F. E. Fairfield, Augusta.

Maryland, Robert W. Wilson, 416 East Baltimore street, Baltimore.

Massachusetts, Walter H. Delapo, Canton.

Michigan, Frank M. Gier, Hillsdale.

Minnesota, Francis G. Drew, room 30, 323 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

Nebraska, P. A. Barrows. St. Edward.

New Hampshire. Frank C. Smith. Lebanon.

New York, W. S. Oberdorf, Dansville.

Pennsylvania, Walter E. Smith, Allentown.

Vermont, -

Washington, Harry Rosenhaupt, Spokane. Wisconsin, R. L. McCormick, Hayward.

6. The Charters of the following Camps have been surrendered: Vermont, Nos. 13, 47, and 53. The Charters of the following Camps, in pursuance of the policy of clearing up Division records, many of them having been long out of existence, have been revoked for failure to make reports and pay per capita tax: Nebraska, Nos. 5, 10, 15, 40, 55, 92, 94, 98, 101, 113, 123, and 127; South Dakota, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, and 56; Washington, Nos. 3, 8, 12, 14, 18, and 25.

7. At the request of the Commander of the New York Division, so much of paragraph 13, General Orders, No. 3, April 16, 1892, as declared the Charter of Camp No. 25 of the New York Division to be forfeited, is hereby annulled, and the Charter of

said Camp left in full force and effect.

8. In response to the request contained in paragraph 2. General Orders, No. 3. April 16, 1892, the Commander of the Department of Georgia, Grand Army of the Republic, has notified me of the receipt by him of \$63.51.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

General Orders, No. 7.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1892.

1. Since last General Orders, the certificates of election of the following Division Commanders have been received: Colorado, A. L. Fugard, Pueblo; Indiana, Newton J. McGuire, Rising Sun; Ohio, Filmore Musser, Portsmouth; Vermont, Frank L. Green, St. Albans.

2. The Charter of Camp No. 10, Division of Montana, has been surrendered. The Charters of the following Camps have been revoked, upon the recommendation of

208, 210, 211, 214, 219, and 220; Montana, No. 1, of Utah.

3. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of H. D. Parsons, of Camp No. 1, of Louisiana, Division of Alabama and Tennessee, who was charged with conduct unbecoming a member in his relation to the Order, being intoxicated in the Camp room during meeting, throwing his badge into the street, etc.; and the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of E. T. Beltz, of Camp No. 2, Division of Colorado, who was charged with misappropriation of Camp funds; and the proceedings, findings and sentence in the court-martial of Gideon Drake. of Camp No. 10, Division of Michigan, who was charged with embezzlement of Camp funds, have been received. These brothers were each found guilty, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and dismissed from the Order. The proceedings, findings and sentences were approved in each case, and the Commanders of the respective Divisions have been instructed to carry the sentences into effect.

4. The resignation of Division Commander W. J. Jameson, Division of Montana, having been tendered and accepted, Senior Vice Division Commander George F. Dougherty was ordered to assume command, and convene the Division Council to fill the vacancy thereby created.

5. The additional time granted by the new Constitution within which to forward Division Adjutants' Consolidated Reports seems to have had no effect except to render those officers less prompt in forwarding their reports. The Adjutant General, owing to delays of Division officers, has been unable until to-day to prepare his consolidated report for the quarter ending March 31, 1892, which is herewith By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.

Circular Letter, No. 1.

New York. October 12, 1891.

As announced in General Orders, No. 7, of the Commander-in-Chief, there has been established in the Order of the Sons of Veterans a military rank, to be known as the Sons of Veterans' Guards; and in order that all brothers may be informed so far as possible at the present time in regard to the organization, it has been deemed advisable that a circular letter should be prepared and issued through the Commad-

ery-in-Chief to the Order at large.

Your attention is called to the fact that our Order has been in the past a semimilitary organization. We have had military titles and uniforms, but not military organization or discipline. This fact has placed us in a false light before the people of the country, and has in many instances prevented good men from joining our ranks. In the separation of the military from the civic portion, it must not be forgotten that we have taken nothing away from the Order of the Sons of Veterans, nor have we created any conflict of authority, but have added to it a feature that will commend itself to many, and will increase its membership. The foundation stone of the whole structure, on which rests both the civic or semi-military and the military branches, is the camp organization, and through the Camps alone can we build up the Order; therefore the qualification necessary for a military rank is membership in a Camp of the Sons of Veterans.

As heretofore, all business of the Order, all increase of membership, all legislation for its benefit, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the general welfare of the Order, must be done by the civic bodies, and only that portion of the work which is strictly military in its character will be performed by the military rank. We thus provide for an organization strictly military from its foundation, which will give those of our brothers who wish to enter upon that class of work an opportunity of so doing without in any degree interfering with or detracting from the Order of the Sons of Veterans.

For the information of brothers desiring to organize Companies of the Sons of Veterans' Guards, the following instructions and information are given: Any brother wishing to organize a company should write to the Commandant, Geo. H. Hurlbut, Belvidere, Ill., stating such fact, and asking that a blank application be sent him. Upon the receipt of such application, together with a letter of instruction from the Commandant, he can at once take the necessary steps for the formation of a Company under the requirements of the rules and regulations of the military rank, which are as follows:

A Company shall consist of not less than 21 nor more than 55 members of the Order of the Sons of Veterans in good standing, who shall sign such application, setting forth their desire to become members of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. The application must then be returned to the Commandant with a muster fee of \$6, and if approved by him and the Commander-in-Chief, an officer will be detailed to muster in the Company.

It is not necessary that all the members of the Company should be members of the same Camp of Sons of Veterans, but they must all be members of the Division

in which the Company is located.

Before a Company can be mustered into the Sons of Veteans' Guards, at least 21 members must be uniformed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the military rank, viz.: Dark blue blouse, light blue trousers, fatigue cap (same as now used by the Order of the Sons of Veterans, except that the letters S. V. and the wreath as now worn are done away with, and a new design which is now being prepared for the front of the cap substituted); the shoulder-straps, chevrons and stripes to be the same as those now in use by the United States army.

The Company must also be armed and equipped as follows: A breech-loading rifle and bayonet, a belt, cartridge box, and bayonet scabbard. If organized as cavalry or artillery, they shall have sabers and belts. Carbines to be provided for

later.

The military organization of the Sons of Veterans' Guards will be in strict conformity with the regulations of the United States army, taking the Company formation as a basis; and the rules and regulations which are now in preparation will provide that whenever there shall be 10 Companies organized in any Division of the Sons of Veterans they may be formed into a Regiment, and when two or more Regiments shall be formed in any one Division they may constitute a Brigade. The details of the formation of Regiments and Brigades, as well as the rules and regulations of the military rank, will be published later, it being deemed advisable at the present time to give information necessary for Company formation only.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS. Adjutant General.

Circular Letter, No. 3.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1892.

The Elevonth Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will be held at Helena, Mont., August 8 to 13, inclusive. The Committee on Transportation report that they have secured a one-fare round-trip rate from the Trunk Lines Association, Central Traffic Association, Western Passenger Association. Trans-Missouri Association, and the Trans-Continental Association. The Trunk Lines have made the following arrangements:

A rate of one fare for the round trip; tickets to be sold August 3 and 4; transit limit, 20 days in each direction; final limit, September 15. Tickets to be sold at all association points. No stop-over allowed in Trunk Lines or Central Traffic territory. The Trunk Lines Association embraces the territory between Albany, New York, Philadelphia and Washington on the east, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg

on the west.

The Central Traffic Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip: tickets to be sold August 3 and 4; transit limit. 20 days in each direction; final limit. September 15. No stop-over allowed in Central Traffic territory. The Central Traffic Association embraces the territory between Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg on the east, and Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

The Western Passenger Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip; tickets to be sold August 4 to 10. inclusive; transit limit, 20 days in each direction; final limit, October 10. The Western Passenger Association embraces the territory between Chicago and St. Louis on the east, and St. Paul, Council Bluffs

and Kansas City on the west.

The Trans-Missouri Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip; tickets to be sold August 4 to 10, inclusive; transit limit, 20 days in each direction; final limit, October 10. The Trans-Missouri Association embraces the territory between St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Kansas City on the east, and Helena and Ogden on the west.

The Trans-Continental Association has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all Pacific coast points to Helena and return, good for continuous passage, going and returning same route; tickets to be sold August 5 to 8, inclusive; final limit, August 25.

All tickets which apply to roads in the Western Passenger and Trans-Missouri

territories can be purchased going one route and returning another.

Those portions of tickets applying on Trunk Lines and Central Traffic territory and Pacific coast points are good going and returning on the same route: that is, a person living in Central Traffic or Trunk Lines territory, or on the Pacific coast, must purchase a ticket which is routed so that it will apply in Central Traffic and Trunk Lines territory, on the same road both going and returning, and in Western Passenger and Trans-Missouri territory, on one road going and another returning, if desired.

The Commander-in-Chief will leave New York August 3, at 6:30 P. M., on the Pennsylvania Railroad; leave Philadelphia August 3, 9:20 P. M.; leave Harrisburg,

Pa., 12:25 A. M. August 4; leave Pittsburg 7:10 A. M. August 4; arrive in Chicago 9:30 P. M. August 4; leave Chicago August 4, 10:30 P. M., via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; arrive in Council Bluffs 1:22 p. m. August 5; leave Council Bluffs August 5, 2:00 P. M., via the Union Pacific Railroad, on the "Overland Flyer"; leave Columbus, Neb., at 5:05 P. M. August 5; leave Grand Island. Neb., 6:55 P. M. August 5; leave Cheyenne, Wyo., 6:10 A. M. August 6; arrive at Pocatello, Idaho, 3:05 A. M. August 7; arrive at Helena 6:20 p. m. August 7.

All officers, delegates and others of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and members of the Ladies' Aid Society, and Daughters of Veterans, and all friends who contemplate attending the Eleventh Annual Encampment, are recommended to make their

arrangements through the members of the Transportation Committee.

Those living in the Divisions of Alabama and Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma, through B. W. Frauenthal, Union Depot, St. Louis, Mo.

Those living within the Divisions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and

Montana, through J. U. Sanders, Helena, Mont.

Those living within the Divisions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska, through Frank McCrillis, room 94, 185 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Those living within the Divisions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Mas-

sachusetts, through Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston, Mass.

Those living within the Divisions of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersoy, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, will make their arrangements through John V. B. Clarkson, Quartermaster General, 40 Broadway, New York city. Those living within the Divisions of California, Oregon, and Washington, through

their respective Division Commanders.

The very favorable rates granted by the various railway associations, the unparalleled attractiveness of the trip to Helena and return, the open-handed hospitality which the brothers of the Montana Division have offered to all visiting brothers, and the magnificent preparations made by the citizens of Helena for the entertainment of all those attending this Encampment, give every assurance that the Eleventh Annual Encampment will be the largest and most successful ever held by our Order. The Commander-in-Chief believes that every Division should be well represented at this Encampment, which will be one of the most important that the Order has ever held, and it is his earnest desire that every brother make a special effort to attend. Communicate at once with the member of the Transportation Committee for your section, and make your arrangements to join the official train.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

Circular Letter, No. 1.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1892.

The Eleventh Annual National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., will

be held at Helena, Mont., August 8 to 13, 1892.

A special feature of the Encampment will be a grand prize drill contest, open to all uniformed and armed Camps of the Order. Fifteen hundred dollars in prizes. To the best drilled Company, a grand prize of \$1,000 will be given; to the second best drilled Company, \$300 will be given; to the third best drilled Company, \$200 will be given,

If more than five Companies compete, valuable special prizes will be offered by the citizens of Helena. The same rules will govern the drill that were in force at the Tenth Annual Encampment, at Minneapolis, except that all Companies will drill according to the new United States army regulations. Any Camp desirous of competing should correspond at once with Col. A. E. Veazie, Helena, Mont., chairman

committee on drill.

HELENA, MONT., June 29, 1892.

To the Members of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER —At the Tenth Annual National Encampment of our Order, held in Minneapolis in 1891, the high and distinguished honor of entertaining the Eleventh Annual National Encampment was awarded to Helena.

We therefore take great pleasure in extending to you and your friends a most cordial invitation to visit us, and assure you of a hearty welcome.

The citizens of Helena have responded most liberally to our efforts to provide for your entertainment. An anditorium, with a senting capacity of 2,200; has been erected and furnished, at a cost of \$50,000, to meet the needs of a half suitable for large gatherings.

A trip to our city will give the opportunity of a life-time to see the grandeur of the scenery of the Rocky Mountains, and to visit nature's wonderland—the Yellowstone National Park.

A chance will be afforded to visit the great gold and silver mines of the State, and to witness the

process of extracting precious metals from the depths of the earth and their treatment in the mills and smelters.

Our city and vicinity abound in other attractions, such as the Broadway Natatorium (the largest in the world), a vast pool of warm and healing mineral waters, in area 350x150 feet; the Gates of the Mountains, a pass in the Rockies through which flows the mighty Missouri; the Gem Fields, where rubies, sapphires and other precious stones are found in large quantities; and the mining of gold from

placers by hydraulic process.

The ratiroads of the United States have uniformly agreed upon a rate of one fare for the round trip, allowing the holder of S. V. tickets 20 days coming and 20 days returning, with a total limit of 70 days

Hoping you may make it convenient to attend, and anticipating the pleasure of meeting you all, we remain. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM S. VOTAW, Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee.

PROGRAM.

Monday, August 8.—Morning: Session of the Council-in-Chief. Afternoon: Public reception at the Auditorium: first session of the Commandery-in-Chief. Evening: Ladios' reception at Hotel Broadwater.

Tuesday, August 9.—Morning: Session of the Commandery-in-Chief. Afternon: Session of the Commandery-in-Chief. Evening: Grand camp fire at Auditorium. Wednesday, August 10.—Morning: Session of the Commandery-in-Chief. Afternoon: Grand parade of Sons of Veterans, assisted by National Guard of Mortana and civic sociotics. Evening: Military band concert at Hotel Broadwater.

Thursday, August 11.—Sessions of the Commandery-In-Chief.
Friday, August 12.—Afternoon: Competitive military drill, for \$1,500 in cash prizes, at the State fair grounds. Evening: Reception and grand military ball at the Auditorium. Saturday, August 13.—Excursions to various points of interest.

Monday, August 15. - Commander-in-Chief and party will leave for the Yellowstone National Park.

Parties desiring accommodations reserved should notify Chas. R. Sanders, Helena, Mont., chairman of Hotel Committee, specifying the rate they desire to pay, and whether on the American or European plan.

By order of Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: RAPHAEL TOBIAS, Adjutant General.

The Commander-in-Chief: The Adjutant General's report will be referred to the proper committee.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, it seems to me there are a number of recommendations in these various reports that should go to different committees.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The new Constitution provides that the Committee on Officers' Reports is also a Committee on Distribution of Work, so that all reports may be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, and that committee will distribute the various recommendations to the proper committees.

'The Quartermaster General's report is in order.

The Quartermaster General submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Headquarters Commander-in-Crief, Sons of Veterans U. S. A., 40 Broadway, N. Y., August 1st, 1892.

Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief.

SIR-I have the honor to render my report of the conduct of the Department of the Quartermaster-General for the year ending August 1st, 1892:

Report	Supplemental to Quartermaster-General	Hazleton's	Report.	
	er report			.\$2,591 85
Cash on hand as p	m Florida		\$3 60	
Received no	INDIANA		142 04	
	MISSOURI		2 00	
	Wisconsin		4 00	
	KANSAS.		12 68	
	MINNESOTA		2 00	
	RHODE ISLAND		88 26	
	SOUTH DAKOTA		2 00	
	Kentucky		2 00	
	1 Table sold		10 00	
	1 SHLVER CROSS		7 75	9975 7 8
				\$2,867.58
Paid out	EXPRESS AND POSTAGE		87 95	
	DRAYAGE AND TELEGRAMS		S S3	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF AND COMMITEEES	on Revis-		
	ION OF C. R. & R. AND RITUAL		1,819 86	1,835 96
				24 004 62
	Balance cash on hand			\$1,031 62
	RECEIPTS.			
Cash received from	m General L. J. Webb		\$1,031 63	
" " for	Charter Fees		825 00	
11 11 60	Per Capita Tax		8,341 30	
16 16 16	Supplies		11.74 77	
11 11 11	Andersonville Prisou Fund, being amount of subs	emptions	40 80	
received by	General Webb		43 50 4 25	
Miscellaneous cas	h receipts		4 23	
Total re	eeelpts			\$22,017 44
	EXPENDITURES.			
Debts of proceding	g administration :			
	Davis	\$740 95		
Past-Comm	ander-in-Chief Geo. T. Brown, for expenses			
	n Consolidation	184 12		
Ernest C. K	ich Stenographer (Addington)	331 00		
Wm. H. Wy	teb, Stenographer	55 00		
			\$1,231 07	
	Annual Meeting in addition to those paid by			
Commission	er General Hazelton: of Arrangements	\$328 30		
S 000 Process	dinge	873 40		
W. S. Carb.	dingsr, Steaographer	420 45		
ni bi daroc	a, stenographet		1,623 15	
S. V. Guards	*** ******* ****** ********************		294 \$5	
3,000 Trial Ritua			126 50	
	ls			
	rward	-	\$3,274 57	\$22,017 44

Brought forward		\$3,274 57	822,017 44
Traveling expenses of Commander-in-Chief:			
To New Jersey Division Encampment \$5 25			
New York Division Encampment 11 00			
Illinois and Wisconsin Division Encampments. 80 29			
Dedication Soldiers Monument, Utica, N. Y 14 50			
Sons of Veterans Reunion, Schenectady, N. Y 12 50			
Central N. Y. S. V. Association, Rochester, N. Y. 24 18			
<u> </u>	\$97.78		
Traveling Expenses of Staff:			
To Philadelphia, Pa \$9 50			
To New Jersey Division Encampment 5 25			
	14 75		
		112 53	
General Orders:			
Printing	\$320 82		
Postage and Envelopes	80 07		
		400 89	
Salaries		3,000 00	
National Press Committee		60 75	
General Expenses not otherwise classified:			
Freight on headquarters from Topcka	\$196 58		
New Record Books of AdjtGeneral and Quartermaster-			
General	187 57		
Gold Star for Commander-in-Chief	150 00		
Postage	4 41		
Telegrams	3S G0		
Expressage	45 61		
Stationery	92 57		
Miscellaneous	135 82		
		851 16	
Office Expenses:			
Carpet, Shades, Gas Fitting, Shelving, etc., for office	\$85 17		
Postage	167 47		
Telegrams	13 29		
Expressage	25		
Stationery	131 29		
Rent	199 99		
Miscellaneous	123 09	720 65	
C		1.0 03	
Supplies:	ar 009 10		
Badges and Decorations	\$5,963 40 3,530 48		
Camp and Division Supplies	5S1 45		
Cost of Shipment, Expressage	351 43 34 27		
Postage	66 84		
Wrapping Paper, Twine, Cases, etc	00 01	10,176 44	
Fleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandom in Chief		49 50	
Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief Miscellaneous, including refund to various Divisions for overpays		12 52	
Miscentificous, including regula to various Divisions for overful) in	подиония.		
Total expenditures			\$18,659 01
Total expenditures	••••		
Balance cash on hand			\$3,358 43
Surance cash on nand			
Supplies on hand as per inventory (cost)			\$2,580 67
-abbuse on mane as ber intention? (cost)			

On September 9th, 1891, the financial condition of the Commandery-in-chief was as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNT, SEPT. 9TH, 1891.

Dr. Assets,		Liabilities.	CR
Alabama and Tennessee Colorado. Florida. Jowa. Kansas. Maine. Massachusetts. Minnesota. Missouri. Montana. New York. Olilo. Oklahoma. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. Washington. West Virginia. Cash in hands of Q. M. G. Hazelton. Supplies on hand (reported to 10th Annual Encampment at selling price \$2.751.63), cost price. Furniture (cost price)	7 23 Illinos 12 93 Kentu 6 48 Maryki 3 72 Michig 4 32 New 11 10 098 Vermo 12 85 Major 35 Past 10 69 Hayon 12 80 Ernest 2 00 Ernest 2 00 Conn 1 05 Coun 1,031 02 Cour Surplu	sas cky and ampshire Dakota A. P. Davis Commander-in-Chief. Geo. T. Tr, Acct. Consolidation Commit- C. Kieb, Stenographer, Adding- court-Martial. tttee of Arrangements 10th An- Encampment, appropriated by cil-in-Chief. S S.	

Note.—The item in Gen. Hazelton's report as printed in the proceedings under "Property on hand"—"Records on hand \$471.50" is the cost of the various books of record of the Order, which should have been charged to "general expenses" when purchased and which cannot be considered as an asset, as they have no market value.

The financial condition of the Commandery-in-Chief on August 1st, 1892, is as follows:

GENERAL ACCOUNT, AUGUST 1ST, 1892.

Assets,	DR.	Liabilities.	CR.
1932. July 31. Arkansas Colorado Florida Indiana Iowa Kentucky Maine Michigan Nebraska. Obio Oklahoma Oregon Rhode Island Vermont Washington Furniture Cash Supplies (Inventoried at Cost). 2	\$17 00 76 75 12 60 130 41 3 40 69 1 24 3 40 49 49 8 18 13 2 33 2 33 2 33 45 44 454 05 3,338 43 1,586 07	July 31. Alabama and Tennessee	\$ 05 2 8 2 9 2 9 2 9 12 20 12 20 13 9 35 4 43 50 ,685 00
\$6	,685 41		,685 41

The Profit and Loss Account from September 1st, 1891, to August 1st, 1892, is as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1891, TO AUGUST 1St, 1892.

Dr.									Cr.
1801. Dec. 31. To Supplies, obsolete forms desirg. Jan. 4. To Washington, for supplies paid for to former administrations but not received. Jan. 31. To Supplies, obsolete forms desiroyed. Jan. 31. To Supplies, obsolete forms desiroyed. Feb. 29. To Minnesota, error in Ace't, former administrations. Feb. 20. To Montana, errors in Ace't, former administrations. Apr. 20. To Ala. and Tenn. May 31. To Missouri. 31. To Pennsylvania, 51. To Supplies. To Furniture. To S. V. Guards. To Furniture. To S. V. Guards. To Office Expenses. To General Orders. To General Orders. To General Expenses. To Press Committee. To Courts Martial. To Illa Annual Encampment. To Balance (Profit).	\$89 15 2 70 28 11 90 31 75 97 03 8 51 112 53 3.000 60 728 79 400 89 2,275 17 60 75 23 00 40 89 2,275 17 60 75 23 00 40 89 2,275 17 60 75 23 00 40 89 2,275 17 60 75 23 18 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Feb. S	29. 31. 31. 31. 31.	and i nual By Mis	don, not in repor ssourl dton's w Ha ssach pplies pplies r Cap	no clude t , erro inpsh usett (Pro-	value d in l r in Q rt lre s (it)	given his an . M. G	10 11 1,200 8,257

Ordered canceled by 9th Annual Encampment held at St. Joseph, Mo., August 26th, 1890.

Upon assuming office it was noticed that the system of accounts employed by the Quartermaster-General's Department was defective and no attempt had apparently ever been made to ascertain whether or not the supplies were handled at a profit. Believing that it is the desire of the Commandery-in-Chief that the financial department of the Order should be conducted in such a manner that at any time its assets and liabilities can be readily ascertained, and in view of the total liadequacy of the bookkeeping system hitherto in vogue, and the impossibility of discovering errors without great expenditure of time and labor, it seemed advisable that a new system of accounts should be adopted by this office, thereby carrying out Recommendation No. 2 of Quartermaster-General Hazelton.

The books of the Quartermaster-General in the past consisted of a Cash Book, and a book which was called a Journal, but which was, in reality, an attempt at a Ledger. Accounts have been kept in the past with the several Divisions, but no expense accounts have ever been kept. No accounts have been kept with Supplies, nor with the several printers, and in place of "Expense" accounts, there were lists of expenditures. As a natural result, the statements rendered by the Quartermaster-Generals have required, in order to ascertain the true financial condition of the Order, careful study and analysis, with great uncertainty as to the result.

This year a system of accounts was adopted which includes the following books: A Requisition Book, in which are copied all requisitions for supplies from the Divisions; an invoice Book, in which are entered all supplies received from all sources; a Cash Book, a Jeurnal, a Ledger, and Supply Ledger. By means of these books every detail of the operation of the Quartermaster-General's department can be reviewed at any time. The system of accounts is that commonly known: s"deuble entry." Also, such accounts as "Postage," and "Expressage," have been abolished, and the expenditures hitherto placed under these several heads have been placed in their proper accounts. It is therefore recommended:

1.1. Seleved that this system of accounts is not only adequate, but the simplest for satisfactory is in this office. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 1. That the books of the Quartermaster-General be a Requisition Book, an Invoice Book, a Cash Book, a Journal, a Ledger and a Supply Ledger, and that in future a Couble-entry system of accounts be the system to be practiced.

It has been noticed that the Cash Book furnished to Divisions is exceedingly defective in that it has no cash column, but has only subsidiary columns. Every Cash Book should have a column in which to enter all receipts and all expenditures. All subsidiary columns are simply devices for journalizing purposes. The Cash Book at present furnished to Divisions is a special form of a Journal.

All Divisions should be supplied with a Cash Book, an Invoice Book, a Requisition Book, a Supply Book and a Ledger. It does not seem necessary for Divisions to have a Journal, because the journalizing can be done readily through the Cash Book, which should be a special form adapted for that purpose. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 2. That the books at present furnished to Quartermasters of Divisions be abolished, and that Division Quartermasters be required to keep their accounts in the following books: A Requisition Book, in which must be copied all requisitions received from Camps; an Invoice Book, in which should be entered all supplies received from the Quartermaster-General; a Cash Book, of a special form adapted for journalizing; a Supply Ledger, and a General Ledger, and that the system of accounts be "double entry."

The supplies furnished by the Commandery-in-Chief have been, in many cases, of an exceedingly poor quality—so poor, in fact, that persons, not members of the Order, have been unfavorably influenced thereby. The cheapness of the supplies is, in our opinion, a source of great waste and consequent expense to members of the Order, to Camps, and to Divisions. It has been the aim of the Quartermaster-General during the past 3 car to improve, as far as possible, the quality of the supplies furnished by his department, but his endeavors have been restricted by the prices adopted by the Commandery-in Chief.

In our opinion, it would be wise to have the Forms which are seen by persons eligible to membership so improved that they would not reflect upon the Order. The books (Forms A, B, C, D, E, F, G and II) should be of such a quality as to permit use without failing to pieces. During our experience as an Assistant Inspector we have noticed that in many cases the books of Camps are broken, even where there is evidence of very careful use. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 3. That Forms No. 3, 4, 5, 5%, 6, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H be improved in quality and the price correspondingly raised.

The Quartermaster-General has, among other supplies, a large number of extra-quality books, Forms AX, FX, GX, and HX. At the Ninth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief the Quartermaster-General was directed to have no more extra-quality books made. During the past two years the supply of Forms DX and EX have been exhausted. There is still a large supply of the other extra-quality books. There has been very little demand for these books during the past year; they are dead stock. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No. 4. That the Quartermaster General sell all extra-quality books on hand at a reduced price, to be established by the Commandery-in-Chief at its Eleventh Annual Meeting, and that the incoming Commander-in-Chief be directed to publish in his first General Orders the action of the Commandery-in-Chief in this matter.

The Quartermaster-General has carefully examined into the cost of the Annual Encampments of the Commandery-In-Chief. He has also examined carefully into the cost of legislation enacted at each of these several meetings. He has been led to believe that the expense of these annual meetings is out of all proportion to the good accomplished. It is true that an annual meeting cements together the representatives of the various Divisions, and brings into closer contact and closer followship the leading members of the Order who are scattered over our broad land. The Quartermaster-General is well aware of the good which this personal contact and acquaintance brings to the Order, but every member of the Commandery-in-Chief is well aware that the Commandery-in-Chief is, financially, in strattened circumstances.

The cost of the Ninth Annual Encampment was \$2,280.88.

The cost of the Tenth Annual Encampment was \$3,412.01.

I have been unable to ascertain the cost of any Encampment previous to the Ninth because the Cash Books of administrations previous to that of Gen. Griffin are missing.

Is this annual expense warranted? The Quartermaster-General makes no recommendation in regard to this matter, feeling that it is beyond his province, but most respectfully calls the attention of every member of the Order to this vast expenditure which is a constant drain upon the resources of the Commandery-in-Chief.

It is the usual practice in business houses to charge off to expense account each year a certain percentage of the cost of all furniture on hand at the beginning of each year, and to carry at cost all furniture purchased during the year. It is therefore recommended:

Recommendation No.*5. That this be the practice of this office in future, and that ten per cent. be the amount charged off annually to office expense account.

The length of time during which the department of the Quartermaster General has been closed in the past, has caused great inconvenience to all persons. In order to reduce this incon-

venience as much as possible, the office was kept open until three days before the departure of the Commander-in-Chief for Helena, and all supplies are now packed and contracts made with draymen and railroad companies, and it is our purpose to order, by telegram, the supplies to be shipped to the incoming Quartermaster General, immediately upon his election.

The duties of this office during the past year have been arduous and exacting, but I have endeavored to perform them in a strictly business manner, as I have always felt that the office of the Quartermaster-General should be strictly a business office. I have been materially aided by the Adjutant-General, to whom I am deeply indebted for his warm sympathy and cordial co-operation and help. I must also extend to you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me by you during the past year. In severing my official relations with you and the Adjutant-General, I feel that I am parting forever with some of the pleasantest experiences of my life. I assure you that in future it will be a pleasure to me to remember that I was associated with you in the great work performed by you during the past year for our great Order.

I have the honor to remain, Yours in F. C. and L., JOHN V. B. CLARKSON, Quartermaster-General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Quartermaster General will be received, and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. Is the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief ready to report?

SENIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: Commander, I have no formal report to make. I have had no official work assigned to me during the past year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Senior Vice-Commandor-in-Chief will be referred to the Committee on Officers Reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Is Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter ready to submit his report?

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter submitted and read the following

REPORT OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Encampment:

Gentlemen -As Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Order, I have no extensive report to submit, for the reason that during the past year but little if any work has devolved upon me. I have attended to the routine duties of a member of the Council-in-Chief, and in so far as within my power have sought to advance the iuterests of our patriotic organization. Thanking all brothers for the uniform courtesy extended me officially, I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. Bookwalter,

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Is the Surgeon General present? It seems not. Is the Inspector General ready to report?

Inspector General Frazee submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

CLEVELAND, Onio, August 8, 1892.

Gen. Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief, and Brothers:

In submitting this, my report of the inspection department of our Order, I cannot but deplore the negligence of many Inspectors who failed totally to send me their consolidated reports, thus depriving their respective Divisions of any credit for the work done during the past year.

DIVISION INSPECTION.

Regarding the inspection of Division headquarters, would say they are as necessary as a Camp inspection, since they show that in some Divisions the Commanders are very careless or are not careful readers of our Constitution, Rules and Regulations. This will be shown you by the following:

The brothers detailed to inspect the headquarters of the following Divisions failed to do the work assigned them, consequently they have no rating in this report: Alabama and Tennessee, Colorado, Florida, Montana, and Washington.

1. All Divisions have a Charter except Arkansas.

2. In this there is a loss as against last year, Iowa, New Hampshire and Oregon not having by-laws approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

3. All Divisions now have Charters, commissions and official documents recorded properly, a gain over last year.

4. Division Camp Roster and Register of Charters properly written up to date

in all Divisions.

- 5. According to the reports sent me, all Divisions had made full and complete reports to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters at time of inspection, and, if the facts are as reported, it shows that Division officers are very prompt in transmitting
- 6. Division accounts are properly and accurately kept in all Divisions except West Virginia.

7. The following Divisions had at time of inspection debts hanging over them to the amount of \$700.38: Michigan, Ohio, and Vermont. But since that report was made the debt of Ohio has been entirely wiped out, owing to the zealous work of Past Commander Hilliard, for which he is entitled to great credit.

S. Financially. Divisions are in a better condition than last year, reports showing \$4,295.23 on hand, as against \$3,992.73; a small increase, it is true, but it shows, at least, that we are on the improve in that respect. Massachusetts leads, with \$579.66; Iowa with \$520.75, second; and Illinois third, with \$451.70; Oregon having

the least, \$6.34, none of the rest having less than \$30 in their treasuries.

9. In the matter of supplies, we find a loss about equal to the gain in cash, so that the two about balance with last year. Total amount on hand, \$1,798.04, Maine leading, with \$208.37; Nebraska second, with \$125; Arkansas having the least, \$21.10 worth. It seems to me that some Divisions order supplies entirely out of proportion to their needs, and thereby each year cause a loss to the Division by reason of changes in forms.

10. Oregon was the only one reported as not using supplies of the current issue.

11. In direct violation of article VII, section 7, Rules and Regulations, we find the Commanders of the following Divisions holding their offices, they not having given bond, as required: California and Kentucky; while in several others the

amount is much less than provided for by said article.

12. The Division Commanders have failed in the following Divisions to require bond from their Quartermasters, as provided for in section 3, article VII: California. Kentucky, Oregon, and West Virginia. This, it appears to me, is almost criminal neglect on their part, in not protecting the interests of their Divisions from loss; and again, many only require a bond of \$200 or \$300, where it is provided it shall be \$2,000.

13. The following Divisions do not pay their Adjutants or Quartermasters any

salary: Arkansas, Kansas, Oregon, Vermont, and West Virginia.

14. The number of members in good standing, as shown by this inspection, is 48,341.

15. Number of Camps reported as being in good standing last report was 1,758, which shows a loss over last year.

10. There have been 3,812 Camps organized since the foundation of the Order.

17. There have been 1.350 Camps disbanded in all.18. There have been 614 Camps suspended and not reinstated.

19. The number of Camps suspended during the past year is 556. Now, this is a matter that should receive the careful consideration of this Encampment, for the large number shows as plainly that there must be some good cause for this large loss, but just what it is I am not prepared to say. There are 238 electors entitled to vote at this Encampment, yet in the face of this fact it is reported that but 100 electors will be present at this meeting. Just how nearly correct these figures will prove to be, can be better told later on.

But two Divisions are reported as being indebted to the Commandery-in-Chief-Michigan and Missouri. Correspondence is promptly attended to in all headquarquarters, as well as the sending out to Camps of all orders issued by the Commanderin Chief. Requisitions are promptly filled in all Divisions except West Virginia. With the exception of Oregon and West Virginia, the Division Commanders have appointed a member of the National Press Committee. Oregon is the only Division

reporting that has not the official cap mark on file at Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, and inasmuch as this Division was reported the same last year, trust the

present Commander will see that one is at once forwarded.

All Division officers were found to be familiar with the secret work, except California and West Virginia. The eligibility clause is strictly enforced in all Divisions. Circulars of information were issued by all, except Iowa, requesting the G. A. R. to assist in organizing Camps where none existed. Several Divisions report that the G. A. R. do not assist Camps to any extent, and others that they are in the heartiest sympathy at any and all times.

The Ladies' Aid Society have organizations in nearly every Division, and from the reports gleaned from various headquarters it appears that wherevever an Aid Society exists it is of material benefit to the Camp with which it is connected, showing beyond a doubt that they must carry out their aims and objects most thoroughly, or such glowing reports would not be sent in of the noble assistance they ever stand ready to give upon the shortest notice or slightest request; therefore, we would encourage the organization of aids, as I firmly believe they are of consid-

erable benefit in keeping Camps alive by the encouragement given them.

I find that in thirteen Divisions the social feature predominates, even as against the efforts being made to advance the military feature of our Order, there being only nine Divisions of those whose reports we have where the military feature predominates. This is no doubt to some extent brought about by the fact that in at least three Divisions the laws prohibit the carrying of arms, except by the regular militia of the State.

The average price charged for charters is \$15; while Ohio charges \$25, which includes cost of muster and seal, New Hampshire charges only \$10, which seems to me to be entirely too small a figure, and do not believe they can get out whole at that price. I would recommend that this Encampment place a minimum price of not less than \$20, the same to include cost of muster. Then a new Camp would know just how much it would cost to organize to a cent, whereas now they never know. This would, in most cases, leave the Division a little margin, which I am confident they do not now get.

The cost of inspecting the various headquarters was \$135.01.

This concludes this portion of my report, and while some may take exceptions to the facts as presented, would state they are made up from reports as sent me, and trust that where attention has been called to the shortcomings of any Division you will remember I do so for their own good and for the purpose of having the errors corrected, and not with the intention of hurting anyone's feelings in the least-

10. Are the officers	No.	201 121 122
uniformed? Give number and rank	Yes.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
9. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Ser-	No.	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
geant duly filed?	Yes.	85 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
S. Are the dues	No.	40 2 4 4 5 6 6 4 6 6 6 6 7 8 6 6 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 7 8
promptly collected?	Yes.	23 8582 8582 85328 85328 98238 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
7. Are the records	No.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
complete and well	Yes.	8 8 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88
6. Are the members regular in their at-	No.	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
tendance? Give average number	Yes.	201238 8812 88 4 8089988 8824 4 8
5. Are the officers	No.	47112 8 8 1 1 4 6 6 6 1 1 6 6 6 7 1 1 6 6 6 7 1 1 6 6 6 7 1 1 6 6 6 7 1 1 1 1
regular in their attendance?	Yes.	6 5858 8588 85888 85888 85888 95888 65880 65888 65888 65880 65888 65880 65888 65880 65880 658806
4. Has the Sergeant of the Guard com-	No.	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##
mitted his ritual- istic work to memory y	Yes.	21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2
3. Has the Junior Vice Camp Com-	No.	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
mander committed his ritualistic work to memory?	Yes.	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
2. Has the Sentor Vice Camp Com-	No.	11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.
mander committed his ritualistic work to memory?	Yes.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
1. Has the Camp Commander committed	No.	## 1
his ritualistic work to memory?	1.cs.	1 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
DIVISIONA.		Arkunau and Tennesseo, Arkunaus. Caluforin. Caluforida. Caluforida. Caluforida. Canneetleut Florida. Florida. Florida. Florida. Florida. Florida. Florida. Florida. Florida. Marines. M

- 0
CLUDED.
- 55
- 0
- 13
-
-
750
-
100
CONC
- 1
-
+
-
No.
+
12
H
BE
BLE
BLE
ABLE

20. Is the Camp free	No.	12 13 14 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18
from indebtedness?	Yes.	84 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
19. How many regular meetings of the Camp have been	No.	200 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
omitted since last inspection:	Yes.	63,886, 23,884, 25,184, 34,184, 88,184
18. Have all reports and dues been for-	No.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
warded to Division Headquarters?	Yes,	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
17. Is the Camp	No.	80 4 4 84 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
room properly equipped	Yes.	20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
16. Are the General Orders read in	No.	2011 21-01 2 2 11 3 60 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Camp regularly, and filed?	Yes.	86 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
15. Is a badge presented to each	No.	6 8 14 4-18 8 14 14 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
recruit when mus- tered?	Yes.	410000 10010 10000
14. Number of mem- bers uniformed, as	No.	188 180 88884 48458 18868988 184 18 64864 648 648 888 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 1
provided by Art. 13 of R. and R	Yes.	4-1878 9242 50 1710 20
13. Are the members of the Stuff pro-	No.	8111111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 1111
vided with proper chevrons ?	Yes.	428888 88255 88877 852888 62288 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
12. Do the officers wear side-arms?	No.	898.00 888.00 111.00 11
State number and rank	Yes.	21 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
11. Do the officers wear rank straps	No.	6146 1446 1446 1446 1446 1446 1446 1446
in accordance with R. and R. ?	Yes.	89 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
DIV1810NH,		Alibama and Tennessee % Akfansas California California California California Coloracia Connecticut Connecticut Illinois

-:
\approx
٠.
~
2
н
1 TO 20.
-
_
=
z
0
-
н
32
- 63
-5
=
o
_
0
~
AND "NO" TO QUENTIONS
-
-
0
2
1
-
0
-
- 5
~
-
=
-
*
-
Y.K.R.
3
-
- 5
- 2
-
-
-
- 3
-
1
Z
ANA
ANH
ANA A
I'M ANH
HIM ANH
MIN ANH
AMEN ANH
CAMIN ANH
CAMIN ANH
P CAMEN ANH
OF CAMPA ANH
OF CAMPA ANH
I OF CAMPA ANH
IR OF CAMPA ANH
ER OF CAMPA ANH
HER OF CAMPY ANY
HIER OF CAMPA ANA
THER OF CAMPA ANA
UNIDER OF CAMPA ANA
VUNDER OF CAMPA ANA
NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
IN NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
NO NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
The Number of Campa And
WING NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
WING NUMBER OF CAMPS AND
COWING NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
HOWING NUMBER OF CAMPA ANA
Showing Number of Campa And
SHOWIN
TABLE NO. 2. SHOWING NUMBER OF CAMPA ANH

10. Are the officers uniformed? Give	No.	02011 82012 10008 10008 100 101 12 100 101 12 101 101 101 101 1
number and rank	Yes.	6. 6교원 급원보역 원호원보장 대원타공로 급급단원 명 음
9. Is the bond of the Quartermaster Ser-	No.	64 Lu 5858 6211 Le 288815145 8 88
geant duly filed?	Yes.	88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
S. Are the dues	No.	H HH 경우 6 입니 HG 37 4 D 품
promptly collected?	Yes.	15 207 20 21 21 22 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
7. Are the records complete and well	No.	କଟା ଅକ୍ଟେଶ ଓ ପାର୍ଶ ଅଟେ ଓଡ଼ିକ
kept:	Yes.	20 1 20 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
6. Are the members regular in their at-	No.	Her Speci w Hw GO 4 0 H
tendance? Give average number	Yes.	50 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
5. Are the officers regular in their	No.	Her H 67 5 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
ationdance?	Fee.	24 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 -
4. Has the Sergeant of the Guard com- mitted his ritual-	No.	F00-44 [280원 아마디디아 마루파이본의 다음 및
Istic work to memory?	Yes.	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
3. Has the Junior Vice Camp Com- mander committed	No.	8 9 8 44 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4
his ritualistic work to memory ;	Yes.	8 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2. Has the Senior Vice Cump Com- mander committed	No.	411122 148 4118 4110 411 8 E
his ritualistic work to memory?	Yes.	64008 8488 80885 488468-02-8 4 \$
1. Has the Camp Commander com- mitted his ritual-	No.	88 1 8 4 4 5 4 6 4 6 8 4 6 4 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8
I-tic work to mem-	Yes.	8 H STEEP SEL 282 282 15 2 8
DIVIHONS.		Alabama and Tennessee. Alabama and Tennessee. California. Colorado. Colorado. Colorado. Fiorlian. Indiana Malino S. Mariaschude Malino Marsachude Massachude Mansachude Massachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Mansachude Ma

ABLE No. 2-CONGLUDED.

20. Is the Camp free	No.	64 . 25	00.10	: लशकळ	:: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	9	117
from indebtedness?	Yes.	82.528	90 133 131	133 134	4548355 8545¢	7	1,350
19. How many regular meetings of the	No.	PE	25 25 25 25 25	1.0	01 01 7-		230
Camp have been omitted since last inspection?	Yes.	£ 55	50 67 17 85	42884	105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	17	9836
18. Have all reports and dues been for-	No.	г.	9		: o :	1	51
warded to Division Hendquarters ?	Yes.	821128	<u>\$3</u> 58	47827	22 22 22 180 180 157 181 171	\$	1.437
17. Is the Camp	No.	H61 H	ထက္ခရာ	9	C1 C0 77	61	8
equipped \$	Yes.	81002	4888	42548	125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	27	1,089
16. Are the General Orders read in	No.		r-010100		HH H61 H		12
Camp regularly, and filed ?	Yes.	861138	93 149 130	118 133 58 46	85 9 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Ę	1,450
15. Is a badge presented to each	No.	C1 C1	4846	ę t	H4 10401H 4		3
tered?	3.cs.	F. 1128	85128	41 18 135 56 47	22 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Ę	1,382
14. Number of mem- bers uniformed, as	No.	ŭ 60 c1 4 c1	85187	21475	E 684+2 69	21	346
of R. and R	Yes.	1 61 80 11	19 98 137	1100 21 22 22 22 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 23	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	5	619
13. Are the members of the Staff pro-	No.	80,1280,	8881	17 8 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	168055085-4P	ន	559
vided with proper chevrons?	Yes.	H-405	88776	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	128 138 128 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	7	900
12. Do the officers wear side-arms?	No.	ನೆಬಷಲಚ	ទង្គនធ	881188	18048842	8	E
State number and rank	res.	1 2008	8223	22,52	SASSES SERVE	•	202
11. Do the officers wear rank straps	No.	ಲಬದಲ್ಲ	8228	986-15	145428-72 52	31	15
In accordance with R. and R. r.	Yes.	ည် အလ	8 6 8 8	30 117 24 13	e 82 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ន	5
DIVISIONS.		Alabama and Tonnessoo Arkanesas California Colorado Connecteut	Ffortian Illinois Indiana Town Kunsas	Naine Maryland Maryland Michigan Michigan Minesota	Aussour Montana Nebruska New Hampshire New York New York Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Dakota	West Virginia.	The Order at large

ė	
Ä	
K.	
2	
5	
<	
3	
6	
ž	
Š	
7	
Ę	
1	
S	
Ž.	
Ŕ	
5	
딞	
ž	
Ë	
758	
õ	
5	
苦い	
144	
Ž	
×	
FE	
ç	
ž	
50	
೮	
o	
o	
z	
3	
ABLE NO. 3. COMPILED FROM ANAWERS TO QUESTIONS 21 TO 36, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING TOTALS, AVERAGES,	
-	

DIVISIONS.	Z.		Connecticut Connecticut Illinois. Indiana Mown. Kinsus			Vermont Washington West Virginia Wisconsin
21. Number of members in good standing.	Total. Ar.	500 60 313 119.5 21.5	2,9% 25.5 3,796 25.6 3,674 25.6		228222222	: 1
22. Number of members dropped during the last year	Total. Av.	Fr. 53 &	:	1	世間 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	::
ter and transfer card since last in- spection	Total.	필디모임	1,975 172 1972 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973 1973	12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	F
by the Camps 23. Increase by mus-	Av. Total.	5.6 \$1,079 3.6 30 1,402 7.0 2,176		8.7 6,612 9.1 8,553 4.6 8,254 4.5 7,280	13.5 1,217 10.4 8,330 6.3 16,353 6.4 16,550 6.4 20,247 3.1 9,937 7.1 9,937 8.1 1,647 6.7 891	6,346 4,627 \$198,340
21. Value of all property owned	AB.	90 90 90 10 12 12 13 13 14 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	######################################	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	25	201 Se 147
money is in the general fund over total indebtedness?	Total.	\$199 26 16 77 400 81 488 00	1,920 56 2,776 95 920 19 2,040 45	1,056 06 385 80 14,445 36 652 54 1,048 77	1,629 68 1,724 60 1,724 80 6,190 16 6,190 16 6,620 30 16,620 30 461 H	
25. How much	Av.		19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	38 30 18 65 107 08 76 16 17 78	25888888888888888888888888888888888888	
26. What amount is charged for annual duesy	Ae.	2428 28838	1 20 17			

0
CONCL
-
-
00
8
8
No. 3-
No.
No.
No.
No.
No.
BLE No.
BLE No.
BLE No.
No.
BLE No.
BLE No.

36. Does the Camp engage in company drill regularly?	Total.	8 :828		13 20 20 20 21 20 21	***************************************	:F	1.072
35. What is the expense of this	Average.	\$2 07 1 23 1 16 2 16	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	21 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	3 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	52 22	\$1 54
Inspection to the Camp ?	Total.	\$56 71 3 70 14 00 2 30 63 00		64 75 7 00 270 55 93 39 118 38	167 52 91 00 9 25 216 22 336 67 11 95 28 46 28 56 30 46 Not curril	128 74	80 505 98
34. Number of members equipped with arms and accourrements	Total.	182 175 590	1,015 628 828 629 629	334 1,017 691 404	252 131 131 130 140 160 180 180 180	380	10 010
	Art.	m	135	н омн	≓ ∞m ₩		06
33. In what branch is the Camp equipped?	Cav.	чню	- c1	1 5	пинни о	1	26
4115	Inf.	0 868	23 23 59	ដ្ឋខ្លួនន	14135865847	81	814
32. Does the local post G. A. R. attend the meetings and assist and encourage the Campt	Yes.	81 01 19 19	8885	15 E E E E	256252525252525252525252525252525252525	គ	1 156
31. Is there a Ladies' Aid Society in con- nection with the Camp?	Yes.	m 194	12 12 13	98688	161 21 21 21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22		002
30. How much money has been expended for charity during past year?	Total.	\$38.25 2.550 47.60 192.64 316.64	823 00 758 95 93 56 382 15	165 45 50 25 3,407 37 177 25 208 00	150 00 1150 00 1154 00 1158 27 1,078 27 1,588 39 44 00 4,48 36 23 75 60 00 270 75	80 638	\$15 415 CO
29. How many members have been relieved since last inspection?	Total.	ස ස ව ස දි	81 114 16 33	58889	12888888888888888888888888888888888888	98	1 272
29. How many special meetings have been held since last inspection	Total.	E-1283	173 103 230 230	4, 22, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	150 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	8	601 3
27. What amount is charged for muster feet	Arerage.	\$1 58 1 50 1 81 2 28	1 56 1 84 1 64	116116 118811	269220933886250	1 74	41 24
DIVISIONS,		Alabama and Tennesseo Arkansas, California, Colorado, Colorado,	fortuna Indiana Own. Kansas,	Maine Maryland Masschusetts Michigan Minneota	Montana Nebraska New Hampehire New Jersey New York Oblo. Oregon, Pennsylvania Rhode Jaland. South Dakon. Vernont.	West Virginia.	The Order at large

CAMP INSPECTIONS.

Regarding Camp inspections, would say that they have not been as full and complete this year as we had hoped for. There are several reasons for this, the chief one being the extremely wet weather had in all the Western States about the time for inspections to take place.

The following Divisions are not rated in the tables, they not having reported, although every effort was made to secure them, even to a personal order from General Weeks by telegraph, but without avail: Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Washington,

West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Of the Divisions reporting, 1,513 Camps were inspected, out of 2,082 Camps reported in good standing. The following Divisions had every Camp inspected: Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, with New Hampshire 98 per cent.. and Oregon 96 per cent. Illinois showing the smallest, 50 per cent.; New York second, 56 per cent.; Ohio third, 60 per cent. The fact is developed right here, that either not enough care is taken in the selection of assistant inspectors, or Camps do not appreciate the importance of these inspections.

 Shows that 500 Commanders, or 28.3 per cent., have perfectly committed their ritualistic work: Rhode Island, 72.2 per cent., first; Massachusetts, 58.8 per cent., second; and South Dakota, 50.1 per cent., third. The Commanders of 647 Camps

have partially committed the work, and in 366 not at all.

2. In 714 Camps the Senior Vice has memorized his work perfectly, 526 par-

tially, and in 273 depend upon the Ritual entirely.

3. There are 697 Junior Vice-Commanders perfect in their work, 469 perform it

in an imperfect manner, and 347 do not trust to their memory in the least.

4. Sergeants of the Guard to the number of 635, or 40.5 per cent., can carry out their portion of the Ritual without any assistance or prompting, Rhode Island leading, with \$3.3 per cent.: Kansas lowest, 7.5 per cent., while 524 Sergeants depend upon the officers for assistance, and 354 use the Ritual throughout. There is more room for improvement in the preceding four questions than any we have to deal with, and there should be a clause inserted in our Constitution and By-Laws compelling these various officers to perfectly commit their parts in a given time after their election or appointment, as it is clear to my mind that we display too much laxity in the disciplining of our officers, some not taking the necessary interest to commit their part, and others not doing so from the fact that they do not think it a necessity to do so; hence, the poor showing made upon these questions.

5. There are 994 Camp officers who attend regularly the meetings of their respective Camps, in which Maine leads, with 100 per cent., and Vermont comes last, with 9.8 per cent.; while in 431 Camps they are irregular, and in 88, from reports, do not attend even irregularly. This is a case where the bad example set by the officers often demoralizes the members of a Camp to such an extent that the effect is a

disbandment.

6. Members are regular in their attendance in 590 Camps, 27 per cent. It is almost an impossibility to get a correct marking upon the question, and the answers vary so that much of it appears to be guess-work, rather than facts gleaned from the roll book. Eight hundred and eleven Camps are fair in their attendance, and in 112 Camps none of the members are regular. South Dakota leads, with 67.1 per cent.; Vermont second, with 62.1 per cent.; Arkansas lowest, with 2.6 per cent.

7. Reports show that the records are complete and well kept in 1,249 Camps, Maine and South Dakota leading, with 100 per cent.; Iowa lowest, with only 36.1 per cent. In 150 Camps they are partially kept, and in 114 Camps they are very

poorly kept.

8. Dues are promptly collected in 1,207 Camps. In 68 they pay their dues irregularly, and in others, from the reports, they must exist without this necessary evil, for they do not pay at all. Maine and South Dakota come first, with 100 per cent.,

lowa bringing up the rear, with 33.3 per cent.

9. Bonds of the Quartermaster Sergeants are on file in 1,266 Camps, as required by the Constitution, the following fully meeting this requirement: Maine and New Hampshire, while the balance have not done so. That this is a grave mistake upon the part of the Camps, has been shown over and over again by some dishonest member being appointed to this position, and after the funds of the Camp were used up by him they had no recourse but to grin and bear their loss.

10. That the military feature of our Order is gaining, is shown by the following: 692 officers are properly uniformed, 347 partially, and in 474 Camps they are

not.

11. In 671 Camps the officers are provided with rank straps, in 141 in part, and

in 701 none wear their insignia of office, Rhode Island leading, with 100 per cent.,

and Ohio lowest, with 3.2 per cent.

12. Officers wear side-arms in 568 Camps, partially in 191, and not any in 754 Camps. Rhode Island leads, with 100 per cent., and South Dakota is lowest, with 2.7 per cent.

13. Proper chevrons are provided and used in 696 Camps, 152 in part, and 665

Camps have none.

14. Upon this question I have experienced the same difficulty as my predecessor, that in many instances inspectors failed to give the number of uniformed members, but only gave their rating; hence, the figures given here are largely an approximation made by myself, and may be incorrect; the total number uniformed being 22,864. Rhode Island leading, with 89 per cent. The time is near at hand when every member will take interest enough to provide himself with the regulation uniform of the Order.

15. We find that the badge is presented to each recruit in 1,382 Camps, or 82.4 per cent. The following Divisions have a rating of 100 per cent. upon this question: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont, and

New Hampshire.

16. Regarding the reading of orders, etc., in the Camp room, and filing of the same, there are 1,459 Camps where it is attended to in the proper manner, or 87.3 per cent., while 19 are derelict in this particular. The following Divisions rate 100 per cent .- a very creditable showing: Maine, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

17. There are 1,089 Camp rooms properly equipped, and 365 partially, while 59 are totally devoid of any equipment of the kind, Maine leading, with 100 per cent.;

Rhode Island second, with 94.4 per cent.

18. All reports and dues have been forwarded their respective Division headquarters by 1,439 Camps, and there seems to be a tendency on the part of all Camps to be prompt in this matter, which is proper, as it is a matter of great importance to their respective Divisions that they may report promptly to the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters, 54 Camps reporting part and 22 "No."

19. Here arises again the difficulty experienced in question 14, that many inspectors failed to state number of meetings missed, and only gave the rating; but we find that in spite of that fact there have been 3,625 missed during the past year, Pennsylvania reporting the greatest number, 643; and Ohio second, with 581; the

fewest were missed in Rhode Island, 27.

20. The number of Camps which are reported as being in debt decreases with each year, only 117 Camps being so reported. The following Divisions have a rating of

100 per cent .: Connecticut and Maine.

21. In the Divisions reporting there are 48,594 members in good standing in the 1,513 Camps that were inspected, or an average of 28.8 to a Camp, Maryland rating first, with 44.5; Rhode Island second, with 41.8; while Michigan has the lowest rating, 14.6.

22. There were 6,079 members dropped during the year, or an average of 3.3 per cent. to each Camp inspected, New Jersey reporting most, or an average of 7.1 per cent., while Pennsylvania comes second, with 5.5 por cent., several others following

close behind.

23. The total increase in Camps from all sources was 11,500 members, or an average of 9.7 to each Camp. That our losses are greater than our gains would indicate that there is something radically wrong, either with the officers as selected to manage Camp affairs, or it lies in the Camp itself, by not at all times trying to make the meetings interesting so as to attract the brothers to meetings, thus holding their membership. This is a matter of grave importance, and should receive some attention at the hands of this Encampment. In reporting these losses, you must take into consideration that it does not include the loss of whole Camps by disbandment or other causes.

24. The total value of property owned by Camps throughout the Order is \$198,-340.87; the highest average being in New Jersey, \$750.94, while Maryland is second.

\$476, and the lowest, Arkansas, with only \$10.17.

25. The amount of cash in excess of all indebtedness is \$64,923.70, of which the

average in Massachusetts is the highest, it being \$107.08.

26. There is a very great difference in the amounts charged by Camps for dues, it varying from 75 cents to \$4 per year, the average being \$2.88, or 25 cents higher

27. The average charge for muster-fee is \$1.94, slightly lower than last year, this,

like the dues, varying from \$3.24, in Pennsylvania, to \$1.08, in Michigan, and \$1.39, in Ohio, the two last falling below the average set by the Constitution. There are only two or three Divisions in the Order in which we do not find from one to five Camps charging less than the \$1.50 provided for in the Constitution. That the Commanders of Divisions should see to the prompt correction of this is apparent, as they are the ones who are responsible to the Commandery-in-Chief for the violation of this clause.

28. We find that there have been 5,492 special meetings held throughout the Order, an increase over former years.

29. It has been found necessary to relieve 1,373 members during the past year; the various Divisions varying from 387 to 3 members.

30. There has been expended for charity, during the year just closed, the sum of \$15.415.69; Ohio leading, having used \$1,588.99 for that purpose, while in Arkansas only \$2.50 was used.

31. In all but two of the Divisions reporting, we find that our auxiliary, the Ladies' Aid. has taken root, the numbers varying from 1, in South Dakota, to 187, in Ohio: while the total number of Aids is 568.

32. That the G. A. R. are taking more interest in our Order, is shown by the fact that, with eight Divisions not reporting, 1,156 Posts are reported as giving assist-

ance to the Camps in their locality:

33. There are 1.072 Camps which report that they are engaged in military drill regularly, an increase over last year, but not such an one as there should have been with the military rank to encourage Camps to go into this important part of our organization, and I trust that my successor will be able to report much larger gains next year.

34. There are now 866 fully armed and equipped Camps in the Order; a gain of 40 over last year. Of this number, 25 are equipped as cavalry, 29 as artillery, and

812 as infantry, Ponnsylvania leading, with 120.

35. The number of members armed and equipped is 12.019, which would seem to indicate that there has been a loss during the year. I do not believe this is the case, but rather think it comes from incorrect reports upon the part of assistant inspectors.

36. The average cost of inspecting the Camps was \$1.61, or 5 cents more than last year: Colorado being lowest, with 16 cents; Maryland next, with 38 cents; while

in New Hampshire it cost \$3.25.

As will be seen from the report just read, there has not been the advancement made by the Order that was expected. Of course every one will give you a reason for it, but, in my estimation, there are various reasons, and I will not consume your valuable time reciting them. That our inspections do not produce the facts or benefits sought cannot be denied, and the only remedy for this is the enforcing of a uniform inspection. That this method would raise the cost to Camps slightly is more than probable, but then, on the other hand, its benefits would more than balance the difference with Camps. Why did Massachusetts succeed in inspecting all her Camps? Simply from the fact that they have systematized their work, and divide their State into districts, over which is placed some bright, hustling brother. They make a preliminary inspection, and then make such corrections as are found necessary; and then, when the time for regular inspection comes, the assistant inspectors push their work with such vigor as to make a thorough and complete inspection of every Camp assigned them.

General Hall made a recommendation last year that meets my heartiest approval, and I take great pleasure in once more renewing the same, with a few alterations, viz.: "That on or before January first next succeeding his election, the Division Commander shall appoint assistant inspectors, not to exceed one for each congressional district in his Division, fixing a date as soon thereafter as practicable for a joint meeting at some central point for a school of instruction, with the Division Inspector as instructor, at which every question on the inspection blank and the Inspector General's instructions shall receive careful consideration, and thereby

secure uniform markings throughout the Order."

That the assistant inspectors so appointed pay their expenses to this meeting, and divide amount by number of Camps in his district, adding that amount to his

expense account upon night of inspection and collect same at that time.

That all Division Inspectors be compolled to return their consolidated reports to the Inspector General not later than June 20, so that he may have a little time to do his work, and not be compelled, as I have been this year, to make out the annual report the week before the Encampment, through delay in receiving reports.

It is with great pleasure that at this time I can be permitted to thank publicly the Inspectors of the following Divisions, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they performed the duties pertaining to their office: Connecticut, Indiana. Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, the work performed by them being correct in every particular. Every year the Inspector General has called attention to the importance of this office being very carefully filled by the Division Commanders, and it has no doubt borne some fruit, but there is room for further improvement, and I trust it will be made, for the Inspector General certainly should not be expected to make the averages, percentage, etc., for Division Inspectors. Yet I had to do this work on the reports of seven Divisions, and that will be unnecessary when competent brothers are appointed in every Division.

I cannot close this, my annual report, without thanking the various members of the Order who have so kindly answered my every demand made upon them, and especially you, General Weeks, and your admirable assistants, Generals Tobias and Clarkson, for the uniform courtesy extended me at all times in the performance of my duties, and the excellent assistance rendered. Feeling as I do, considerably put out regarding the poor showing made by me this year against my predecessor, but knowing in my own heart that I have done everything in my power to produce the very best possible showing, I must lay the blame where it belongs—upon the Division Inspectors who totally failed in their duties by not reporting at all—and any

errors made by me were those of the heart, and not intentional.

Thanking you, one and all, for your attention, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours, HENRY FRAZEE, Inspector General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Inspector General's report will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I would like to suggest that if the Quartermaster General will go with us to the hotel we can begin our work at once upon the books.

THE COMMANDEE-IN-CHIEF: The Quartermaster General has been relieved, and, I think, has gone to the hotel for that purpose.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: If the Commander-in-Chief will detail some one for my place, I will follow him.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander Foster, of Vermont, will relieve the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Before we take recess, I desire to announce the appointment of Bro. E. D. Weed, of Montana, as the other member of the Committee on Resolutions. Commander Oberdorf, of New York, is chairman of that committee, and all resolutions will be handed to him. The reports of officers will be handed to the Adjutant General.

Chaplain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: I move we take recess until

Commandant Geo. H. Hurlbur, of Illinois: Commander, I move to amend that motion so as to make it 2 o'clock.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I will accept the amendment.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

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

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock P. M.

The Commander-in-Chief: The Commandery-in-Chief will please come to order Past Commander Wessells will serve as Senior Vice-Commander until the arrival of Senior Vice-Commander Fuller, and Past Commander Baguley will serve as Junior Vice-Commander until the arrival of Junior Vice-Commander Bookwalter. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll, and in addition to those previously reported as present, Bro. J. M. Kennedy, of Colorado, answered to the call.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE: Commander, I wish to say that Brother Kennedy. of Colorado, has not the current password and countersign. He informs me that it has not been promulgated through his Division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have reason to believe that Brother Kennedy's statement is true, as to the current password and countersign not having been promulgated in the Division of Colorado, and he being duly accredited I will instruct the Inspector General to communicate the password and countersign to Brother Kennedy.

I would like to inquire if the Inspector General has notified the Guards to admit to this floor only delegates?

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZER: Yes, Commander; they have such instructions. with an exception in favor of the local committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS, SEATING BROTHER BOONEY.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Has the Committee on Credentials any further report to make?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, the Committee on Credentials have held a meeting, and after hearing Brother Maccabe, of Massachusetts, concluded to recommend to this Encampment the seating of Brother Rooney as an alternate delegate. They therefore recommend that the brother be seated.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is that all the report of that committee?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, that is all the report the committee has to make. The facts presented by Brother Maccabe are, that Brother Rooney was elected an alternate delegate and is entitled to a seat on the floor, and the committee thought likewise, and accordingly recommend the seating of Brother Rooney.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What is the pleasure of the Commandery?

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander. I move that the report of the committee be accepted.

Commander T. M. Sweetland, of Rhode Island: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and Brother Rooney declared entitled to his credentials as a delegate.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Judge-Advocate General is now in order.

The Judge-Advocate General submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

DENISON, IOWA, August 1, 1892.

Gen. Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief:

Having been appointed Judge-Advocate General on your staff, at the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, held at Minneapolis, Minn., it became my duty to not in an advisory capacity to you. In performing these duties, I have been called upon and given opinions in 10 court-martial proceedings. Of those 10 cases 1 was from Wyoming, Division of Colorado, 2 were from Pennsylvania, 3 from Massachusetts, 2 from New York, 1 from Vermont, and 1 from Michigan. Of the 10 cases, three were found to be regular in all respects, and recommended for approval; one was recommended to be approved in part, and disapproved in part for want of evidence; one, because the whole proceedings were found lacking in this particular: that it charged no offense cognizable by the rules of our Order; four were found to be irregular in such important particulars as not to call for an opinion on their merits, but were recommended to be reversed. I have also furnished you with eight opinions on questions relating to the management, discipline and welfare of the Order, all of which opinions are hereto attached and made part of the report of my doings in office. In all cases where opinions have been furnished to the Commanderin-Chief, they have been concurred in, except in two instances, opinions Nos. 7 and 8, both of which were disapproved by the Commander-in-Chief.

R. SHAW VAN, Judge-Advocate General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the Judge-Advocate General will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports. The Surgeon General will now read his report.

Surgeon General Frank M. Gier submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

HILLSDALE, MICH., August 2, 1892.

To the Commander and Brothers of the Eleventh Annual Encampment, S. V., U.S. A.:

BROTHERS—I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of our Order for the year ending August 8, 1892, as the Surgeon General, supplemented with such recommendations that have occurred to me as pertinent and necessary to make a report of this department of interest and of benefit to the Order.

The report is far from complete, and what I hoped to make—not, however, from any fault of mine, but from the carelessness and negligence of many Camp and Division officers. You will notice by comparison of the Surgeon General's Report for the past four years, inclusive, an increase each year in the number of Division Surgeons reporting. I have been able to get reports from 21 Divisions, or about 68 per cent., while the Surgeon General of last year was able to get reports from less than 50 per cent. of the Divisions in the Order.

The following report is compiled from the Divisions of Nebraska, Vermont. Minnesota, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Oregon, Kansas, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Washington, New Hampshire, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Maryland, Maine, Montana, and Michigan—21 in all; while the Divisions of Alabama and Tennessee, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia and Arkansas failed to make report to my office.

I wrote Commanders of these Divisions for reports, receiving back word from two or three that they could not make report this year, while from the rest I was not able to get an answer.

The consolidated report is as follows:

			369
Number members mustered	61.799	Number of lawyers	
Number in good standing	37 694	Number of teachers	क्षा
Number in State militia	1 195	Number of literary men	263
Number in U. S. army	1,100	Number of artists	203
Number in H C norm	62	Million of merchania	1,544
Number in U. S. navy	19	Number of merchants	8,123
Number of deaths within one year (8.75		Number of farmers	4.164
per thousand)	323	Number of clerks and book-keepers	5.497
Number of cases of sickness	1,823	Number of mechanics	839
Number of injuries	793	Number of printers	1,294
Total No. of weeks sick- (from sickness.	6.197	Number of students	992
ness of all members I from injury.	1 603	Number of salesmen	264
Number of members able to bear arms	95 609	Number of telegraph operators	369
Number of members over 45 years of ago.	695	Number of miners	
Age of oldest member (Mass.)	000	Number of skilled laborers	3,130
Average age of all members	71	Mullipor of agricultation of the state of th	6,897
Nombre of unmanded manufactures	24)	Number of laborers	154
Number of unmarried members	24,022	Number of railroad conductors	40%
Number of widowers	453	Number of engineers	421
Number of married members	11,178	Number of musicians	3,320
Number of foreign horn	210	Missollungons	1.503
Number of G. A. R. members	1 059	Mumbou of Cumps III DIVISIOU.	1,230
Number of ministers	105	Number Camps reporting	T . mine
Number of physicians	282	Tritation ounignation	
	404		

This report lacks interest, and fails of its real benefit and importance, only because it is not complete. Could we get through this department an inspection of every Division and Camp of the Order, the report would be of inestimable value, showing, as it would, the real and true physical condition of our Order. Regarding our Order as a military organization, with our ambitions to appear and be as military as possible, our inspections and reports should be from a military stand-point. It would be not only of interest but important to know how many men were able to bear arms, the number of cases of sickness, the death rate, the average age of our membership, number of married and unmarried members, of foreign born; how many ministers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, printers, telegraph operators, railroad engineers, musicians and skilled laborers have we, and where in the different Divisions of this army are they.

This cannot and will not be perfectly made under the present official arrange-

I most respectfully urge the adoption of the following change or addition to article VI. section 1, of chapter II, Camp Constitution, viz.: The appointment of a Camp Surgeon by the Commander of each Camp as a member of his staff, whose duty it shall be to make to the Division Surgeon, on proper blanks furnished him, a Surgeon's report for his Camp some time during the months of April and May.

It shall be the duty, also of the Camp Surgeon to make quarterly reports to his

Camp of the cases of sickness, injuries, and deaths.

I would suggest, also, that Division Commanders send Camp Surgeons blanks with the blanks of First Sergeants and Quartermaster Sergeants for reports for quarter ending March 31, each year, with instructions to Camp Surgeons in his Division order issued at that time.

I would suggest amendment or change in the blanks to include a report of the

S. V. Guards.

I would suggest that a foot-note be made on Camp Surgeons' blanks, to read: "One report to be forwarded to Division Surgeon and one to be filed in Camp."

It occurs to me that in this way only can we get full and complete reports from Camps and Divisions, and make the report of the Surgeon General one of interest and importance. Respectfully submitted, in F. C. and L.,

FRANK M. GIER, M. D., Surgeon General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report will be referred to the proper committee. The report of the Chaplain-in-Chief is now in order.

Chaplain-in-Chief Pollitt submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

PATERSON, N. J., August 1, 1892.

Barlow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, U. S. A .:

GENERAL -Having been honored by the appointment of Chaplain-in-Chief upon

your staff, I respectfully present the following report:
Upon assuming the duties of my office, the blanks formerly used were examined, with a view to ascertaining if it were not possible to so change them that the part taken by the Order in the exercises incident to Memorial Day might be made more plain and distinct. The only change made, however, was to drop the question of the number of armed members parading, and to substitute question "8," calling for information relating to the observance of "Union Defenders' Day." The answers to this question show that in every Division this day is observed, although the efforts of your Chaplain-in-Chief were nullified in two Divisions by the use of obselete forms, the use of which had been prohibited.

All Division Chaplains have abundant reason to complain of the carelessness of many of their Camp Chaplains, who fail to forward any report of the part taken by their respective Camps in Memorial Day exercises. This report is not to be taken as a fair exhibit of the work done by our Order upon May 30. It would be a shame if it were so, for the Camp that fails to do its whole duty at that time is rec-

reant to its trust and does not deserve to live.

In what better way can we show our regard for our fathers than by joining with them in the beautiful service, so interesting and so instructive. Protestation of regard for "the heroic dead" is more lip service, unless it is accompanied by an active participation with the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in all its loving services in memory of those who have joined the right of the column beyond the grave.

I carnestly hope that the report of my successor will show that every Camp is

doing its duty in this matter.

The Divisions of Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Colorado, Oklahoma, Florida. Kentucky, Arkansas and California made no report, although they were repeatedly urged to do so. I hope for reform in this direction in the future.

The consolidated reports show a gain in number of brothers in line over former years, and a great increase in attendance upon the Sunday service preceding Memorial Day.

Number of Camps reporting	1,028
Number of brothers in Camps reporting	32,559
Number of brothers in line.	20,281
Number of brothers in uniform.	13.447
Number of Camps furnishing a firing squad.	264
Number of Camps furnishing a firing squad. Number of Camps where an address was delivered by Sons of Veterans.	212
Number of brothers of Sunder services	15,938
Number of deaths in Camps last year	180
Number of Camps observing Union Defenders' Day	270

Massachusetts reported largest number of brothers in Camps, largest number of brothers in line, largest number of brothers in uniform, and largest number of deaths during the year ending May 30.

Kansas furnished the largest number of firing squads and the most orators, while Pennsylvania Camps observed Union Defenders' Day the most; Kansas also

furnished the greatest number of Camps reporting.

Camps having every member in line: Massachusetts, Nos. 28, 72; Nebraska, No. 19; Maryland, No. 21; Michigan, No. 211; Pennsylvania, Nos. 4 (Reynolds). 51. 260, 275; Minnesota, No. 64; Kansas, Nos. 16, 56; New York. Nos. 13, 46, 180; Montana, No. 7; Connecticut, No. 40; Washington, Nos. 6, 10; Alabama and Tennessee, Nos. 14, 27; Wisconsin. No. 15; Ohio, Nos. 91, 245; Indiana. Nos. 6, 19, 37, 177, 226, 248, 316, 319, 327.

Divisions where orations were delivered upon Memorial Day were: Kansas, 41; Pennsylvania, 25; New York. 21; Indiana, 19; Ohio, 17; Massachusetts, 14; Nobraska, 14: Wisconsin, 9; Minnesota, 8; Vermont, 6; Missouri, 6; Maine, 5; Michigan, 5; South Dakota, 5; New Jersey. 5; New Hampshire. 3; Maryland, 3; Washington, 3; Connecticut, 2; Montana, 1.

TABLE No. 1 .- DIVISION CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Camps report-	Number belong- ing to Camps	Number in line	Number in uni-	Number Camps furnishing fo ing squad	Number Camps where address- es were deliv- ered by a S. of V	Number brothers at Sunday services	Number of deaths in Camps last year	Camps observing Union Defend- ers' Day
Massachusetts Nebruska Maryland Matne Michigan Vermont New Hampshire New Jorsey Penusylvania Minnesota Kansus New York Montana Connecticut Washington Alabama and Tennessee, Misconsin Indiana. Oblio South Dakota	120 47 14 43 42 37 18 120 34 125 115 5 34 125 42 66 66 84	4,868 1,318 596 1,478 1,016 1,081 823 773 4,768 985 3,076 3,444 919 469 108 782 1,057 1,682 2,685 384	3,178 886 228 800 616 606 481 485 3,133 582 1,735 2,178 622 313 101 422 727 1,004 1,734 281	3,026 280 179 607 360 439 453 326 2,315 348 705 1,501 05 660 110 53 238 376 352 1,038	12 13 3 5 5 19 5 4 40 100 49 8 8 3 2 2 18 22 33 30 0	14 14 3 5 5 6 25 8 41 21 22 1 23 17 17	2,550 746 172 708 403 401 353 350 2,227 470 1,538 1,728 27 476 211 68 270 425 1,003 1,303 231	35 3 1 5 12 4 4 7 8 30 30 16 11 3 2	36 12 9 10 9 6 8 45 9 13 12 2 2 18 20 16 2
Totals	1,028	32,559	20,281	13,447	261	213	15,938	180	310

Kansas had the most Camps reporting, viz., 125; Pennsylvania and Massachusetts next, with 120; New York third, with 115.

TABLE NO. 2 .- SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAS THE GREATEST MEMBERSHIP.

Pennsylvania, No. 2	251	Kansas, No. 30
New Jersey, No. 8	242	Minnesota, No. 1
Massachusetts, No. 81		Wisconsin, No. 80 70
Ohio, No. 27.		Nebraska, No. 116 67
Maryland, No. 1.,		Missouri, No. 86
New Hampshire, No. 14.		Connecticut, No. 6
Vermont, No. 19.		South Dakota, No. 51
Maine, No. 4.		Montana, No. 1
Washington, No. 2.		Michigan, No. 218
Indiana, No. 149.		Alabama and Tennessee, No. 10
New York, No. 6		
THE THERE THE CALLEST AND THE PARTY OF THE P		

Camp No. 2 (Schuyler), of Pennsylvania, shows largest membership, viz., 251; Camp No. 8. of New Jorsey, stands next, with 242; Camp No. 81, of Massachusetts, third, with 156.

TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING WHICH CAMP IN EACH DIVISION HAD THE GREATEST NUMBER OF BROTHERS IN LINE.

Pennsylvania, No. 16 1'	79	Nebraska, No. 90 45
New Jersey, No. 8		Wisconsin, No. 80
Massachusetts, No. 8		Vermont, No. 19
New Hampshire, No. 14.,		Kansas, No. 73 39
New York, No. 6		Missouri, No. 17 35
Maine, No. 21	60	Minnesota, No. 9
	60	Michigan, No. 218 35
	49	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 10 27
Indiana, No. 106	46	Montana, No. 1 20
Washington, No. 2.	46	South Dakota, No. 45 30
Connecticut, No. 6	45	

Camp No. 16, of Pennsylvania, shows the largest number. viz., 179; Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, stands second, with 147; Camp No. 8, of Massachusetts. third, with 79; Camp No. 14, of New Hampshire, fourth, with 65.

TABLE No. 4.—Showing which Camp is Each Division Had the Greatest Number of Brothers in Line Uniformed.

The same of the sa	
Pennsylvania, No. 16,	Minnesota, No. 9
New Jersey, No. 8	Washington, No. 2 34
Massachusetts, No. 8, 76	Missouri, No. 17
New Hampshire, No. 14	Kansas, No. 186
Ohlo, No. 27	Wisconsin, No. 16 26
New York, No. 6	Alabama and Tennessee, No. 10
Maryland, No. 2	Michigan, No. 9
Connecticut, No. 6,	Nebraska, No. 116 24
	South Dakota, No. 28 20
Vermont, No. 19	Montana (Idaho), No. 2
Malue, No. 2	atomana (tauto), not militari
Indiana, No. 149 36	

Camp No. 16, of Pennsylvania, shows the largest number, viz., 179; Camp No. 8, of Now Jersey, stands second, with 119; Camp No. 8, of Massachusetts, third, with 76.

TABLE No. 5.—Showing which Camp in Each Division had the Largest Number of Brothers Attending Sunday Services.

I de la company	
Pennsylvania, No. 16	Michigan, No. 7
New Jersey, No. 8	Minnesota, No. 9.
Ohlo, No. 89	Wisconsin, No. 80.
Indiana, No. 82	Europe Vo 151
Massachusetts, No. 8	Miceouri No 17
New Hampshire, No. 14	Couth Dukota No. 33
New York, No. 6	Washington No 4
Nebraska, No. 90	Populate No. 10
Maine, No. 4	
Maine, No. 21	Alabama and Tonnessee, No. 10
Connecticut, No. 6	Montana, No. 7
Maryland, No. 1	
single attraction of the contraction of the c	

Camp No. 16, of Pennsylvania, shows the largest number, viz., 98; Camp No. 8, of New Jersey, stands second, with 72; Camp No. 89, of Ohio, third, with 65.

Mindful of my duties as a brother of the Order, as well as an officer whose duty was clearly defined in our Constitution, I have always promptly accepted any duty assigned to me. I attended the Encampment of New Jersey Division and installed

the officers elect, and as Assistant Inspector General I inspected the headquarters of New York Division, and forwarded report of such inspection to national headquarters.

In concluding my report, I wish to thank those Division Chaplains who attended to their duties promptly. Hampered as they were by dilatory Camp Chaplains, the report will show that nearly all were careful to have a due regard for the good name of their respective Divisions, and had their reports in this office within a reasonable time. My thanks are due to you, General Weeks, for the many courtesies received at your hands.

Hoping that our beloved Order may long remain as a flourishing institution. appreciated at its full value by every patriotic citizen, I remain,

Yours, in F. C. and L., GEO. W. POLLITT, Chaplain-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The report will be referred to the proper committee. Next in order is the report of Commandant Hurlbut, of the S. V. Guards. Commandant Hurlbut submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.

HEADQUARTERS SONS OF VETERANS' GUARDS, BELVIDERE, ILL., July 29, 1892.

Gen. Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief S. V., U. S. A .:

Sin-I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Sons of Veterans' Guards:

Immediately after my return from the encampment at Minneapolis I began preparing, with the assistance of the Advisory Board, the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Military Rank, a copy of which is submitted herewith, and made a part of this report.

The first company, which was mustered into service as Company A, First Regiment, Illinois Infantry, was formed in Camp 166, at Chicago, the date of muster being November 16, 1891; there being also mustered on the same evening Companies B and C of the same regiment. You will notice that some considerable delay was occasioned by the time consumed in getting the blanks and forms in shape for the work. This delay was unavoidable, as I had fully determined not to allow anything to be done until all books, etc., were in shape to conduct the business in a proper manner. This, you are aware, was no small undertaking. We were building up the foundation of a new organization, and every step had to be carefully considered, and every form and blank made especially for this work. I am pleased to state, however, that my office is now well supplied with everything of that nature which is needed for the proper transaction of the work.

It has been my aim to place this organization at the beginning of its career on a strictly military basis, and all of my actions in the matter have been with that end in view. I am well aware that had I been willing to "let down the fences" and allow companies to organize without complying with our rules and regulations I could have had double, and perhaps treble, the number of companies on the rolls that I now have. But in so doing I would have defeated and destroyed, at the very

beginning, the objects of the organization.

I regret very much that I am not able to make a larger showing of companies in this report; but in this connection I would call your attention to the fact that it takes time to develop any new organization. Our Order of the Sons of Veterans. U.S.A., was not fully developed and did not become a success during the first year of its existence. The military rank of the Sons of Veterans is a new departure, and is not as yet a year old. In fact, owing to the delays incident to its organization, it can hardly be called more than fairly started, having actually had about six months of work.

It is also a fact to be borne in mind, that the changes created at Minneapolis were not fully understood, and are not to-day fully understood by a very large proportion of the members of the Order. A large amount of the work which I have been called upon to perform during my term of office has consisted of writing personal letters to members of the Order in all parts of the United States, explaining to them what the change consisted of. This, taken in connection with the fact that some of the prominent members of the Order who were opposed to the military feature, and who were not content to give us a fair trial and allow us to work out our own salvation.

have both personally and by letter advised Camps against the formation of companies, has made the work of my office more than it should have been, and has also, undoubtedly, prevented a number of companies from organizing. Yet, in spite of all of these drawbacks. I am pleased to report that we are slowly and steadily gaining, and am fully satisfied that during the coming year the military rank, if not

interfered with, will make a remarkable showing.

The reports from the various companies show a steady increase in membership and attendance at drills. The work that is being performed by these companies is fully equal to the best work done by companies of the National Guard. As a matter of fact, in several instances where companies of the S. V. Guards have been in competition with companies of the National Guard of various States, they have shown themselves to be more proficient as soldiers and have carried off the first prize. On parades where they have participated in connection with State troops and those of the United States, they have been accorded their proper position in line, and have borne themselve: in a manner that reflected credit upon the Order to which they belong, and have won from both citizens and military men the highest praise for their soldierly bearing and their gentlemanly conduct.

I submit the following table showing the strength of my command at the present

time:

Division of Illinois - 1 battery of artillery, 1 troop of cavalry, and 12 companies of infantry; 336 men.

Division of Kansas - 2 companies of infantry, 43 men. Division of Maine - 3 companies of infantry, 111 men. Division of Maryland -1 company of infantry, 21 men.

Division of Massachusetts-1 troop of cavalry, and 1 company of infantry; 48 men.

Division of Michigan -2 companies of infantry, 48 men. Division of New York -1 troop of cavalry, 21 men.

Division of Ohio -8 companies of infantry, 225 men.

Division of Vermont - 2 companies of infantry, 56 men. Division of Washington -1 band and 2 companies of infantry, 74 men.

Division of Wisconsin -1 company of infantry, 28 men.

Total number of companies, 88. Total number of men, 1,011.

I submit the following table, showing the receipts and disbursements of my office to the present date:

RECKIPTS.		
From the Quartermaster General	\$230 10	
For muster fees	228 00	
From the Quartermaster General. For muster fees. For commission fees.	25 50	
For supplies. Total.	70 00	
Total.		03 60
Office and traveling expenses. Supplies.	\$337 10 247 89	24.00
Cash on hand		18 61
Total,	80	03 60

There are also on hand supplies in the form of commissions, reports, books for company accounts and records, and other forms, together with some office fixtures. amounting to \$200, all of which are needed for the proper transaction of business.

The term of office of regimental and company officers has been fixed at three years. I am satisfied that it will be better to have the term of office of the Commandant the same. I also believe that the Advisory Board should consist of three members instead of five, and that their term of office should also be for three years. one member being appointed each year.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the Commandery-in-Chief make such changes as may be required to fix the term of office of the Commandant and

Advisory Board of the military rank at three years.

In conclusion, sir, I wish to thank you and the members of your staff for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated during your administration.

I am well aware that some mistakes have been made by me during the past year. but I trust that the fact will be taken into consideration that I was developing a new organization - building up, as it were, from the foundation stone, a new structure, and it would be surprising, indeed, if on looking back we could not discover ome places where the work could have been improved.

What work I have accomplished has been done by the sacrifice on my part of considerable time taken from my family and my business, but it has been gladly given in a cause which I believe to be a worthy one; and if it shall result, as I trust it will, in extending the influence and improving the position of the Order of the

Sons of Veterans, I will be fully repaid.

I sincerely hope that no action will be taken by the coming Encampment that will tend to destroy, or render of no account, my labors for the past year, but rather that the judgment of the Commandery-in-Chief will be to continue the military rank as it now stands, and that my successor in office will be able to report at the end of the year a prosperous and healthy condition of the Sons of Veterans' Guards.

I remain, sir, fraternally yours,

GEO. H. HURLBUT, Commandant.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The next business before the Commandery-in-Chief is the reception and reference of communications from Divisions, to be called for alphabetically.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kausas: Commander, I move to suspend the rules and order of business, in order to present a matter which I consider of vital importance.

The Commander in-Chief: Brother Crumbine, of Kansas, desires unanimous consent to present at this time, as I understand, a motion relative to the appointment of a special committee. Is unanimous consent granted?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE. of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to inquire first, before I give my consent, what the nature of this committee is to be—what the committee is for.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand it is to be a committee on insurance — a committee to consider the advisability of creating an insurance feature within the Order.

Past Commander J. B. MACCARE, of Massachusetts: Commander, why should not that take its usual course? I am a little afraid of this thing of suspending the rules.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I changed Brother Crumbine's request to the form in which I stated it, in order to allow him to present his motion at this time, so that the rules would not have to be suspended. The objection, as I understand it, to postponing this matter until it can come up in its regular order is, that then the committee to be appointed will not have time to properly consider the matters that will be brought before it. If it is to be considered at all, it will certainly be advantageous to have it carefully considered, and by appointing the committee at this time there will be more time given for its consideration. That is the reason for the request.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, is this the matter that has been presented before the Kausas Division, and acted upon by that Division?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is. It was presented and favorably acted upon.

E. W. Khaokowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I suggest that when Kansas is called upon, this matter may be presented.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then it would have to be referred to the proper committee without debate. It would then be referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and would not be referred to a special committee.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, as chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, I want to know if the brothers from Kansas can have this matter incorporated in the Report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is desired to have a special committee appointed to consider this question.

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: Then we must dance to the pleasure of that committee?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No, sir; it will be required to report, of course, and the report will be considered as the reports of other committees.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, would it not be simpler for the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to consider this matter and submit a special report upon it? They must report back, and why cannot the two committees act jointly in the matter? It seems to me the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations can consider this matter just as well as a special committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do I understand the chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to state that he thinks this matter should come properly before his committee?

Past Commander J. B. Macoabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, it is proper that it should go before the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations. That is the committee that should act upon it and submit it to this convention. I have no objection to acting in conjunction with the brothers from Kansas, if they insist upon it, and if the good of the Order would be promoted by it: but inasmuch as it is a matter that must be incorporated in our committee's report, it strikes me that that is the proper committee to discuss this matter and to present it. If we are to simply consider the advisability of it, why cannot the regular committee do it as well as a special committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations objects, and a formal motion will have to be made for a suspension of the rules. The matter cannot be presented by unanimous consent.

S. J. Chumbine, of Kansas: Commander, I move a suspension of the rules and order of business, and that a special committee be appointed upon the—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: I presume, Brother Crumbine, your motion is to transpose the order of business and not to suspend the rules?

S. J. CRUMDINE, of Kansas: Yes, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: So that new business may now be taken up?

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Yes, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the motion seconded?

J. D. Huston, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the order of business be transposed so that No. 11, new business, shall have precedence over No. 7, reception and reference of communications from Divisions. The Adjutant General will count.

The Adjutant General reported 29 in the assirmative, and 26 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The motion is lost by a vote of 29 to 26, a majority of two-thirds being required to transpose the regular order. Therefore, we will proceed with the regular order of business, the reception and reference of communications from Divisions called alphabetically.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIVISIONS.

When the Division of Indiana was reached --

Past Commander John W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, on the question of reference of communications from the Indiana Division, I would say that they have a constitutional matter to present, but that, without waiting for this order of busi

ness, I delivered it to Brother Maccabe, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

When the Division of Michigan was reached -

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I desire to inquire whether the recommendations that have been adopted by the Michigan Division have been handed to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, or will be properly brought before that committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that if any Divisions have any communications that they desire presented to that committee, they are to be presented now. The matter that the Commander-in-Chief wrote for some time ago was for his personal information, and for the use of the Adjutant General in preparing for the Encampment.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, at the request of the Adjutant General and the Colonel commanding the Michigan Division, I submitted a copy of the resolutions of the Michigan Division in reference to the Ritual and the Constitution. I supposed, of course, they would come before the committee in regular order, by the action of the Adjutant General. If I am not correct in this, I desire an opportunity to present these resolutions. I haven't them here at this moment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Has the Adjutant General any such report?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, except such as were called for for your information some time ago, I have not.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All the matter that was forwarded by the Division officers to the Commander-in-Chief will be presented to the proper committees, if we can get it properly subdivided; but the Division Commander should have been prepared to present those resolutions in proper form.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, the Iowa Encampment passed resolutions regarding two separate matters—one was the instruction of delegates in regard to the restoration of titles, and the other was for a Ritual. The other two delegates are not present, and I do not know whether they have the resolutions here or not; but is there any way that I could get these matters before the committee, not having them here present?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They can be submitted later to the Adjutant General.

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Referring back to Kansas, I would like to present a matter in the shape of a communication from the Kansas Division. I have not the communication with me at the present time. However, if it would be in order to make a motion that a special committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and consult about this matter of insurance—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not in order at the present time. These recommendations must be presented by Divisions, and will be referred to their proper committees without debate.

When the Division of Minnesota was reached -

Past Commander E. H. Milham, of Minnesota: Commander, I would present this communication from the Division of Minnesota.

The communication was passed to the Adjutant General.

When the Division of New Jersey was reached --

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jorsey: Commander, the Division of New Jersey presents the following.

The communication was passed to the Adjutant General.

When the Division of Massachusetts was reached --

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: Commander, Massachusetts has a resolution respectfully petitioning the Commandery-in-Chief for the restoration of titles.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Those resolutions will be presented to the Adjutant General, and will be referred to the proper committee.

When the Division of Ohio was reached -

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the Ohio Division presents the following communication.

The communication was passed to the Adjutant General.

When the Division of Missouri was reached-

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, Missouri is in the same boat with Massachusetts.

When the Division of Kansas was reached -

Commander Frank A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, 122 Camps out of 125 in Kansas are in favor of the restoration of titles.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Under the rules there should be no statement of facts, but simply a reference of communications to the proper committees.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken.

The Adjutant General continued, and concluded the calling of the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any other Division which has a communication to present? If not, the next order of business is the reception and reference of communications from Camps and individuals. Are there any communications from Camps or individuals?

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, there is a communication from Camp No. 51, St. Louis, in the hands of the delegation, but the member having it not being present, I ask permission to present it later.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It may be presented to the Adjutant General later, and will be referred to the proper committee. Any further communications? If not, unfinished business is in order. If there is no unfinished business, reports of committees are in order. Is the Committee on Ritual ready to report?

Past Commander John W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, if you have reference to the permanent Committee on Ritual from the last Encampment, I would say, as chairman of the committee, that we are ready to report at the pleasure of the Encampment. The report will be read, when it shall suit the Encampment, by Brother Krackowizer, who uses language fluently and rapidly.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: The report called for was the report of the permanent Committee on Ritual.

Brother Krackowizer, secretary of the Committee on Ritual, submitted and read the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISED RITUAL.

To the Eleventh Annual Encampment, S. V., U. S. A .:

The authority under and purpose for which your committee was appointed may be gathered from the following extracts from the minutes of the Tenth Annual Encampment, Commandery-in-Chief S. V., U. S. A., held at Minneapolis, August 24-28, 1891:

Your special committee, appointed and instructed by the Ninth Annual Encampment, in accordance with the recommendation of Commander Griffin (Journal, p. 19), and the terms of the resolution submitted by the Committee on Officers' Reports (Journal, p. 137), begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee has, therefore, thought it wise to prepare the following prelim-

inary outline for your approval, and hereby moves the adoption of the resolution thereunto annexed, to give the same force and effect.

A. General instructions unchanged, excepting verbal alterations conforming same to revised Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which, of course, will have to be done all through.

B. Opening ceremonies condensed, with substitution of several Post-system phrases and its prayer.

C. Order of business slightly changed and condensed.

D. Closing ceremonies condensed, with substitution of doxology:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow! Praise Him, all creatures here below! Praise Him above, upon you shore, Our fathers, who have gone before—

for hymn; the closing prayer stricken out.

E. G. A. R. obligation unchanged.

F. Muster-in ceremonies slightly condensed; instruction of recruits (and of such brothers as may wish or need it) in secret work, after the same has been briefly outlined before the Camp, shall be given in the ante-room, whereupon they must work their way into the Camp in due form.

G. Organization ceromonies condensed.

H. Installation ceremonies much condensed.

I. Burial service - that of Post system, slightly amended.

J. Memorial service that of Past Col. H. H. Hammer, amended.

K. Division and C. in C., opening and closing ceremonics new and brief, but im-

M. Patriotic ritual. It is proposed further to prepare the ceremonial and ritual for three instructive services, to be held monthly in rotation. i. e., each one in every quarter, under the direction of the Chaplain; illustrating by word and deed the formative (revolution), constructive (constitution) and preservative (robellion) epochs of our country's history, with appropriate quotations, tableaux, and lantern pictures, combining instructive entertainment with patriotic edification of the best sort.

Wherefore, resolved, That the Committee on Revision of Ritual be and it is hereby instructed to prepare a new edition of the Ritual, conforming to the above 13 propositions, marked consecutively A to M, for early distribution in proof-slips, to be submitted to the criticism of practical trial during the coming year; all suggested amendments or substitutions to be turned into (national) headquarters on or before May 1, 1892, so that a final report may be rendered in perfect form at the next National Encampment.

This report, as its full text shows in the proceedings quoted, was not arrived at hastily by the committee itself, for not only had the concurrent opinion of the Order at large been sought, though in most instances ineffectually, as to what changes were desirable in our ritualistic work, but in deference to a rather vaguely defined demand in some quarters for a more "extended ritual," your committee had carefully elaborated the outlines of a progressive three-degree ritual, the text and ceremonial of which should be historical, instructive, and patriotically inspiring. Yet upon a careful canvass of the leading and decisive opinions among the delegates assembling, it was found that no such extended work could for the present command the support of anything like a respectable minority, even among the Order's working membership, but that it seemed to be the general opinion that the old Ritual was good and characteristic enough in its main features, and, when stripped of its redundancies and gram. matically edited, best suited to the comprehension and use of the rank and file of veterans' sons. And so it seemed to strike the Encampment, for immediately upon its presentation, in advance of the regular order, the report was adopted unanimously. despite the committee's repeated warning that more extended inquiry and debate were called for.

Further study of the minutes will show that the committee's judgment in this regard was also correct, since the advocates of the three-degree Ritual soon realized their self-inflicted defeat, and with the parliamentary aid of the committee were enabled to secure a reconsideration of the entire matter. This resulted, in due course of time, despite a somewhat protracted and not always nor altogether harmonious debate, in the unanimous readoption of the committee's report.

In accordance with the instructions thus received, the old Ritual was therefore carefully edited and pruned, so as to reduce its hulk by about one-quarter, retaining all the essential features, and adding nothing, except where the verbal context or ceremonial action seemed imperatively to require it. This revision was, in due

course of time, promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief through the Division Commanders with the following instructions:

1. That the same be not only read, but also duly exemplified before the Camps in special meeting-

for this purpose called.

That they be returned to the Adjutant General marked "Ritual Revises," on or before May I next, with such criticisms, amendments, additions and substitutions thereunto annexed as by vote of the Camp may be thought nocessary or desirable.
 That in each case the Camp's preference be given, whether (a) for limp or stiff covers, and (b)

for same opening side or lengthwise.

In how far a reasonably intelligent and diligent compliance with this demand has been observed throughout the Order, the tabulation of responses hereunto annoxed will show. Your committee, while in no wise anxious to evade its duty, is nevertheless careful to avoid any expression of judgment or criticism in this regard, believing that the material thus placed at the disposition of the Commandery-in-Chief, and Order at large carries with it its own inevitable conclusions. It is so clear, however, that what with the prevailing apathy of the mass, and the aggressively conflicting opinions and projudices of the few, substantial unanimity of agreement cannot be obtained at this stage of the Order's development, your committee feels no hesitation in concluding its report with the following recommendations:

1. That the old Ritual be continued in use with such verbal edition as the cor-

rect use of English grammar requires, and the revised Ritual supplies;

2. That the general instructions order of business, G. A. R. obligation muster of Camps, installation ceremonies, Encampment ceremonies, burial services (all amended as herounto annexed), memorial service, patriotic exercises, be respect-

fully prefixed and added; and

3. That this edition of our Ritual be decreed final, without change or addition of any kind, for the next three years, pouding which individual members, Camps and Divisions are requested, from time to time, to transmit to headquarters any alterations or substitutions such as may thereafter seem desirable, these suggestious to be carefully kept on file with this report and its underlying material, and the plates of the last revision, at national headquarters, for the guidance of a Ritual Committee of not more than five members of not less than five years' membership, to work out an authorized revision for adoption by the Commandery-in-Chief three years hence.

CONSOLIDATION OF REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

	Camps	Reporting	RITUAL				Three
DIVISIONA.			New	Amended	Old	Amended.	Three degree
Alabama and Tonnessee Arkansas California Colorado. Connecticut Florida Illinois Indiana Iowa. Kansas Kentucky Maine Marylani Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Missouri Montana Nebraska New Hampshire New York New York	20 8 17 18 33 7 194 128 78 170 10 44 26 143 81 86 87 7 97 27 20 168 245	14 64 1 131 7 60 10 2 2 2 4 17 10 37	5 1 4 1 1 2	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5 1 1 10 1 9 5 9 7	10	1 59 1 13 13 22 2 3
Oklahoma. Oregon Ponn-ylvania Rhode Island South Dakota Verment Washington and Alaska West Virginia. Wisconsin.	9 177 19 28 55 20 18 65	114 12 1 28	17 1 5	15 1 3	23	3	1
Totals	2,071	538	63	43	81	19	1 60

Only 25.97 per cent. of Camps reported; of these-

For new Ritual	** *	
Number of Camps not reporting at all.	74.00	

All of which is respectfully submitted, in F. C. and L.

JOHN W. NEWTON, Chairman. E. W. KRACKOWIZER, Secretary. E. H. MILHAM.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: The committee submits this report, and gives a synopsis of the answers returned by each Camp in relation to the proposed new Ritual. It will be observed that it is a kick in each instance.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understood the Committee on Ritual also to state that they annex to their report a proposed new Ritual.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Oh, no, Commander; I will read those recommendations, lest there be any misapprehension.

Brother Krackowizer read the recommendations.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: I have not heard them read, but I understand the committee desire to report certain amendments to this Ritual. There may be some question in regard to the cream of the old, and we do not know whether they are going to report installation ceremonies for the Division Encampment or Commandery-in-Chief in the report or not.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: I was just going to read the second recommendation, to the effect—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If you will read it you will find you leave out the word "installation."

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, that is covered by the general instruction. Whatever is not mentioned here is taken right out of the old bodily.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is it not the purpose of this committee to report to the Commandery-in-Chief exactly what Ritual they desire to have made final for three years?

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, is that to be read as a whole?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Does the committee anticipate that we will accept that Ritual without reading it?

E. W. Krackowizen, of Wisconsin: Commander, the recommendation is, that this report be referred to the regular Committee on Ritual now, without discussion. That is the purpose.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, do I understand Brother Krackowizer to make that as a motion?

E. W. Khaokowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, we have no choice in the matter. We prepared this report for the Commandery-in-Chief and favor its adoption. But in the meanwhile a Committee on Ritual has been appointed, and we conceived that this report would be quast in the nature of the reports of officers, and be referred to the proper committee, by them to be reported to the Commandery-in-Chief for discussion and adoption. We are perfectly willing to submit this report and go extensively into the details and have them discussed, but we supposed the proper way was for this report to go to the regular Committee on Ritual.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: What is the pleasure of the Commandery-in-Chief in regard to the report of the special Committee on Ritual?

Past Commander Manvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I move the reference of the report of the special Committee on Ritual to the regular Committee on Ritual.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to inquire if the reference of this report from the special committee to the regular committee appointed by this Commandery-in-Chief discharges the old committee?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Not as the resolution now reads.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I offer that amendment; that the committee be discharged.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I accept the amendment.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to have an understanding about the committee named in that report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The committee consists of Brothers Newton, of In-diana; Milham, of Minnesota, and Krackowizer, of Wisconsin—that is the committee to be discharged.

Past Commander J. B. MACCAPE, of Massachusetts: Commander, my conception of the motion at Minneapolis, as I understood it, was that that committee was simply to be continued in the capacity of editors—I believe that I quote from Brother Krackowizer, to that effect. Now, this committee has gone on and rendered some good service, undoubtedly, but there is a bill of expenses, and if this committee was continued only in the capacity of editors, I want to make a motion to—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I was going to suggest that that committee should not be discharged without the payment of the bills they have incurred being provided for. Our Constitution provides that no committee shall be discharged until all bills incurred by it have been adjusted.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order. If that is the Constitution, the motion is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I would suggest that the amendment read, that the committee be discharged as soon as their bills have been audited by the Council-in-Chief.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am no stickler on that point, but I want some time specified when this committee shall present their bill, and I want to have that committee legalized. That committee was not appointed, as a matter of fact, by this Commandery-in-Chief; it was simply continued. I am perfectly willing to take Brother Krackowizer's evidence in support of my claim.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The resolution provided that the committee should prepare a new edition, etc., of the Ritual, and that the suggested amendments were to be reported to headquarters, so that the final report might be rendered in perfected form at the next National Encampment. The natural and inevitable inference from the last section of that resolution was, that the committee was continued in power, and was to report to this National Encampment.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am perfectly willing that that committee should be legalized. I think it has done good work, but that committee was organized at the same time that the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations was organized. Now, if that committee is legal, all well and good; but I honestly believe that that committee has no legal existence—the standing committee, so-called—as I understand it, and I was very careful, and I made inquiry at the time as to how long this committee was to continue, and I think it was Brother Krackowizer who, in reply to my inquiry, said "only to edit the new Ritual, or the proposed Ritual." I respectfully ask Brother Krackowizer if that is not so.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Can Brother Krackowizer give Brother Maccabe any information?

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I suggest that our committee should not be placed in the embarrassing position of answering questions that might more properly be answered by the Commander-in-Chief.

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am obliged to the gentleman for his courteous reply.

The Commander-in-Chief: The question before the house is upon the motion to refer to the Committee on Rituals and Coremonies the report of the standing committee, and an amendment was made and accepted providing for the discharge of the standing committee. Brother Maccabe has the floor.

Past Commander J. B. Maccade, of Massachusetts: Commander I rise for information. I ask as to what and when and by what authority the so-called standing Committee on Ritual has pursued its labors for the last year?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: By the authority of the resolution adopted by the last Encampment.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Will the Commander kindly have the resolution read?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will read the resolution, to be found on page 132 of the Proceedings of the Minneapolis Encampment.

The Adjutant General read the resolution, as follows:

Wherefore, resolved, That the Committee on Revision of Ritual be and it hereby is instructed to prepare a new edition of the Ritual, conforming to the above 15 propositions, marked consecutively "A" to "O," for early distribution in proof slips, to be submitted to the criticism of practical trial during the coming year. All suggested amendments and substitutions to be reported to headquarters on or before May 1, 1892, so that a final report may be rendered in perfected form at the next National Encampment.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Who introduced that resolu-

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee itself.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I have a distinct recollection of sitting right at the Adjutant General's table whon a resolution was introduced, and it was my understanding that I did ask Brother Krackowizer, or the members of that committee, how long they intended to have that committee continued. Brother Krackowizer's reply to me was, only to edit it. I was somewhat surprised when I got to Minneapolis to find that the committee was in session; but I have no opposition to it, and my only desire, notwithstanding the courteous reply of the brother from Wisconsin, is simply to give that committee a legal standing, which I do not honestly think they have now, and I think that they ought to receive some compensation. Their hotel bills should be paid, and their railroad fare. It was simply my desire that that committee be compensated in that respect. I do not believe the committee has any legal existence, and if I was a member of the Councilin-Chief I would not be in favor of auditing their bills. I would not approve their bills simply because I do not think they have any logal standing. If they have, then the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, appointed at the same time, have just as much right, precisely, to be continued in office, because they were appointed at the same time and under the same resolution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If Brother Maccabe will read the remarks on page 138 of the proceedings at Minneapolis, he will find that Brother Maccabe at that time referred to the possibility of their having to come together in May, as provided for by the resolution, and said if that was so, the laborer was worthy of his hire, etc.

If Brother Maccabe has no further argument to make, the question will be put on the pending motion.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, it was well known to everybody who attended the Minneapolis Encampment that the Committee on Ritual was to be discharged then and there. Now there is the meat of the whole thing in a nutshell.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery-in-Chief, unfortunately, did not pass such resolution and did not discharge the committee. On the contrary, it passed a resolution, as recommended by the committee, providing for that committee to report this year. It may have been a mistake, but that is the record.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: I am always a beautiful kicker when a committee is to be continued to spend the boys' money. I am satisfied that it was the intention of the members of the Minneapolis convention that that committee should be discharged at that time. If, however, that resolution reads just as the Adjutant General read it, I have nothing more to say.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Is there any further discussion? The present resolution provides for the discharge of the committee. I would suggest that that be amended by the addition of the words "as soon as their bills have been audited by the Council-in-Chief."

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, that was amended at your suggestion. I accept that amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question before the house is the reference to the Committee on Ritual and Ceromonies of the report of this standing Committee on Ritual, and that the standing Committee on Ritual be discharged upon the presentation and auditing of their bills, and that they present the same to the Council-in-Chief at once.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Are there any other committees to report?

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DIVISION OF NEW YORK.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I ask that I may be permitted to file a communication from the New York Division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the communication from the Division of New York may be handed to the Adjutant General, to be referred to the proper committee.

Are there any other committees ready to report at the present time?

REPORT OF PRESS COMMITTEE.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, the report of the Press Committee is complete, but I have not been able to secure a meeting of the members of that committee who may be present. I know of but one. If it is permissible to let that report go until a later period in the Encampment, until the committee can be called together, I would make that request.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any other committees ready to report?

SENIOR VIGE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: Commander, I agreed to assist, or do my share of the work at least, in the Council-in-Chief, and promised to be there at 3:30 o'clock, and respectfully ask to be excused at this time.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller will be excused and Past Commander Wessells, of Connecticut, detailed to fill the station.

Is there any new business to come before the Encampment? I would suggest, as none of the committees of this Encampment are yet ready to report, if it is desirable to act upon the suggestion contained in the report of the Commander-in-

Chief, that each Division Commander state his views as to the cause of our lack of growth, the time might be profitably spent in that way at the present moment.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I do not believe that a majority of the Press Committee will be here, and, for my part, I would like to ask the Encampment's consent that Brother Krackowizer read his report, as he has it at present prepared. I am anxious to know what that committee has done, and what it is for. I want to hear the report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the chairman of the National Press Committee feels justified in presenting his report it will be considered.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, it is in the nature of an opinion, the report of the chairman, and the several members of our Press Committee.

Chairman Krackowizer submitted and read the following report from the Press Committee:

REPORT OF NATIONAL PRESS COMMITTEE.

When the Committee on Resolutions, Commander Young, of Washington, chairman, reported the recommendation, of which he himself was author, (and which may be found at the top of page 332 of the proceedings of the last Encampment,) according to which it became the duty of the several Division Commanders to nominate, within 30 days from close of said Encampment, some brother for their respective Divisions to be appointed as a member of the National Press Committee by the Commander-in-Chief, it seemed that a long step had been taken in the right direction, to secure thorough and systematic publicity for the affairs of our Order. But experience has taught that the machinery thus sought to be organized is far too complicated and cumbersome to achieve adequate results. Whatever might be the case if the discipline and morals of our Order were better in the matter of procuring loyal obedience to General and Division Orders and intelligent compliance with official requests, it is certain that as things stand noither prompt nor harmonious action can be achieved through the agency of a committee the bulk of whose membership is not appointed until three months or more after the Encampment, while some Division Commanders do not comply with this requirement at all, though repeatedly urged to do so in General Orders and by circular from the chairman of this committee.

In the selection of members, moreover, too few Commanders seemed to consider practical newspaper training and employment in some of the larger news centers of any consequence whatsoever, but, whether deeming the position a merely honorary one or just so much more individual patronage, in many cases recommended the names of brothers who, however worthy and willing, lacked the capacity or opportunity, or both, for efficiently doing the work, as even a superficial study of the circulars issued by the chairman of this committee, and hereunto annexed, will show.

His energies from first to last were accordingly directed toward the procurement of the information and suggestions necessary for the perfection of some practical working plan; but with what success may be inferred from what is said as well as what is left unsaid in each succeeding circular. Like the lad who monkeyed with the mule, the chairman may not be as pretty as when he began these investigations, but he certainly knows a blamed sight more, and therefore feels no hesitation in recommending that the Press Committee and its work be hereafter constituted as follows:

1. That the committee consist of not more than seven practical, working members of the daily metropolitan press, one each, say, in (a) Springfield, Providence, or Hartford; (b) Baltimore, Buffalo, or Pittsburg; (c) Cincinnati, Indianapolis, or Milwaukee; (d) St. Louis, Kansas City, or Omaha; (e) Des Moines, St. Paul, or Minneapolis; (f) Washington, Nashville, or Louisville; and (g) Helena, Tacoma, or Seattle. A capable and active journalist brother thus located would find allotted to himself well-defined and contiguous territory, and enable him through the usual channels to supply its press with readable and interesting information concerning our Order, of as much value to the papers themselves as to us.

2. These committee members should organize a plan for interchanging clippings, manifoldings, etc., so as to disseminate matter of general interest throughout the

3. The Adjutant General, Division Commanders and Camp Commanders should place upon their mailing list (for advance copies at that) the names and addresses

of the committee members covering their territory, and not only orders and circulars, but all other pertinent printed matter, such as the programmes of lectures, camp-fires, entertainments, dances, and the like, as well as clippings from papers,

which should be transmitted, but transmitted promptly.

4. It should be the special province of the chairman of the committee to receive from each committee member all the matter thus boiled down and published by them, for the purpose of placing the same at the disposition of the several telegraphic, plate and ready-print news and publishing associations, some of which make specialties of secret society and Grand Army as well as alliliated society news, preparing also for all national holidays special illustrated matter of great interest and usefulness to our Order, samples of which are hereunto annexed. Finally, and

this should go without saying -

5. Each committee member should supply to the Order's paper or papers within his territory all the matter which he may work up, being supplied in return with regular exchange copies, of course. In this connection, it seems proper to state that, of the entire list of papers, numbering 25, founded during the past six years as special organs of our Order, but six remain to tell the tale to-day. From the mostextensively advertised and gilt-edged stock-company monthly to the humblest local 6x10 of the best as well as least promise, they have gone the way of all flesh. And this for two reasons chiefly: Because they were neither run as newspapers nor as financial investments, but rather as the organs of personal ambitions, grievances, or hobbies. Of the few that remain to-day, but one has been in existence a sufficient length of time to warrant the claim of its being an established institution. Yet it is not secret that even this has been maintained only at the expenditure of the greatest sacrifices of its editor and publisher, who has ever loyally and conscientiously sought to serve the interests of the Order at large, and never refused any brother or cause a fair hearing in its columns.

In the humble opinion of the undersigned, therefore, as a practical newspaper man, and earnest, though humble, laborer for the good of the Order, no one other thing of secondary importance is more likely to bear better fruit for the cause we have at heart than the more general and generous support of the National Reveille—not that there is no room for other or even better publications, at least of local circulation, but that the long continuance (six years) and central location (Chicago) of this paper make it the most promising as well as convenient medium for develop-

ment for the Order at large.

This report would be incomplete without special acknowledgment of the intelligent enterprise manifested by Commander Young, of the Division of Washington and Alaska, in promptly adopting and carrying out one of the best suggestions contained in the circulars appended—the printing as an unofficial appendix to orders of bright, short, newsy paragraphs, under the head of "Division News Notes."

All of which is submitted in F. C. and L. by

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, Chairman.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I will not, unless called upon, read the circulars annexed. I will only say that all or a great many of them were properly addressed to all the members of the committee, to all the Division Commanders, to all the papers of our Order. In no one instance was more than a very slight fraction of return made. Some Commanders sent their files, others sent fractions of files; none of them sent anything like complete files. It was impossible to obtain to any simple question, any fundamental question, a direct answer, and I believe that, whatever else may be proven, or otherwise, by this report, it contains an abundance of material to show how it should not be done, and to show what is a sad truth, that the system of correspondence and obedience to orders, and compliance with requisitions through official channels in our Order, is of the very laxest description. I say it in the most emphatic manner, because there is abundance of material to prove it. I would suggest that this report, if it is permissible, be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, as probably the most suitable committee to which it could go.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the chairman of the Press Committee will be referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

I was going to suggest, in view of the statement in that report, that the Commander-in-Chief, just before leaving New York, had a most beautiful instance of the value of some members of the National Press Committee. Just before leaving New York, I received the resignation of a member of the National Press Committee, addressed to Leland J. Webb, Commander-in-Chief, forwarded to me from Topeka, Kas. It is needless to say that the resignation of that member of the Press Committee was accepted instanter.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, are we acting now under the order entitled "New Business"?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are practically acting under the order of new business. There were no further reports of committees to be received, but I presume there will be reports of committees received later.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Would it be necessary, if new business is brought up now, to suspend the rules?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think it would be.

Past Commander Wx. E. Bundy, of Ohio: I move you, then, Commander, that the rules be suspended, and that the order of business be transposed so that a special committee, consisting of five members of this Encampment, of which Dr. Crumbine, of Kansas, be chairman, shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to consider a plan of insurance, to report to this Encampment.

Past Commander Manvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I heartily second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I hope the brother will modify his motion so as to make it a committee of three.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I will do that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the order of business be transposed so that a motion may be made, under the head of new business, for the appointment of a special committee. You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion?

JOHN F. HUMAN, of Missouri: Commander, I would like to amend that resolution so as to refer the matter to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and have them report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That would not be a proper amendment to the motion. If you wish to accomplish that result, you have simply to vote against the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, I have here some communications and telegrams.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, we will hear them at this time.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: The following is from Past Commander-in-Chief Webb:

TOPEKA, KAS., August 8, 1892.

To Adjutant General Raphael Tobias:

Express to Commandery-in-Chief my congratulations and fraternal regards, and my regrets that illness compelled me to return home as I was on my way to Encampment.

Leland J. Webb.

And this from Andrew J. Guilford Camp, Chicago:

CHICAGO, ILL., August 9, 1892.

Gen. Bartow S. Weeks, Commander S. of V. Encampment:

Andrew J. Guilford Camp, No. 362, sends greetings to Eleventh Annual Encampment. Unanimously we ask for the continuation of the Sons of Veterans' Guards.

A. L. Guilfond, Commander.

Past Commander William E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I am not sure now that it is necessary to move the appointment of this committee—the order of business has been transposed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That motion should be made.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Past Commander WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Then I move, Commander, that the Commander-in-Chief now appoint a committee consisting of three, of which Doctor Crumbine. of Kansas, shall be chairman, to consider the advisability of adopting a plan of insurance for this Order.

Past Commander C. T. Obnes, of Illinois: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief would suggest that as the mover of the resolution has named the chairman of the committee, he had better name the other members of it. I would suggest that amendment. The Commander-in-Chief does not desire to appoint any committee unless he can appoint all members of it.

Past Commander William E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I meant no discourtesy whatever to the Commander-in-Chief of this Order when I made that motion. I desire simply to state, however, that there is one brother in this Encampment who particularly has made the question of insurance a study, and who, as I understand it, has devised a plan which it will be well worth the time of this Encampment to carefully consider. I know full well, Mr. Commander, and gentlemen of this Encampment, that there are differences of opinion on this question as to whether or not we should have a plan of fraternal insurance. I do not think this is the place to consider that question, but that first we should have a committee. As I say, sir, I meant no discourtesy to the Commander-in-Chief, and I am willing to trust him, so far as that is concerned, to appoint this particular gentleman as chairman of that committee, and if it is understood that he will be appointed chairman of that committee, I will revise my motion; otherwise I will have to let it stand.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand the motion to stand as originally made. The motion is that a committee of three be appointed, of which Doctor Crumbine, of Kansas, shall be chairman, to consider the advisability of adopting a plan of insurance for this Order? Is there any discussion?

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I move as an amendment to that motion that the committee consist of one, and that be the party named in the resolution, and that he be given one hour to make a report to this Encampment of the good things he has in store for us.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I second the motion that there be a committee appointed as judges to sit upon the merits of Doctor Crumbine's suggestions: he to present to them and they to present the matter to the Encampment. That is the purpose of the motion, as I understand it.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Commander, I would suggest that Brother Bundy withdraw his motion and allow the Commander-in-Chief to appoint the committee. I think that would be proper. I suppose there are others who have made this subject a study as well as Doctor Crumbine, and the matter would be intelligently considered even if he should not be appointed on the committee.

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, it would be perfectly agreeable to me if the gentleman who made the motion will withdraw my name. I would not like to present this plan to the Encampment according to the motion of the brother across the way. It is purely a skeleton outline, and I prefer to present it to the committee, so that it would be properly discussed and brought before the Commandery in proper form.

Past Commander WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I ask unanimous

consent to strike out of my motion the words, "of which Doctor Crumbine, of Kansas, shall be chairman."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is unanimous consent granted to strike out that provision of the motion?

Past Commander Frank McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, have you not two motions before the house?

The Commander-in-Chief: Two motions were made; one was not seconded.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, with the consent of my second and this Commandery-in-Chief, I will withdraw my motion or my amendment.

The Commander-in-Chief: The motion of Judge-Advocate General Shaw Van is withdrawn by unanimous consent. Now, is consent given for Brother Bundy to amend his motion as indicated by him? If so, the question recurs upon the motion as amended, that a committee of three be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to consider the advisability of adopting a plan of insurance for this Order.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed upon that committee Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller, chairman of the committee, Doctor Crumbine, and Brother Loebenstein. Is there any further business—any committees to report?

DISCUSSION ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, there being apparently no further business at this hour, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Commander-in-Chief. I move that an hour be devoted to the consideration of the questions referred to by him relative to the growth of the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is now 4 o'clock. We can safely take two hours for that purpose, if it is desirable.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdonf, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jorsey: Commander, I move an amendment, making it an hour and a half; that will let us out at half-past five.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I accept the amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that time, not to exceed an hour and a half, be devoted to the discussion of questions relative to the growth of the Order.

The motion was agreed to.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I move we now take recess until to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND: I think we ought to assemble at 9 o'clock, and I make that as an amendment.

FRANK A. AGNEW, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion to take recess.

The Commander-in-Chief: Is the amendment to take the recess until 9 o'clock accepted?

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, with the consent of my second, I accept the amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that recess be taken until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I simply wish before adjournment to call up a matter of courtesy that should be attended to. If I may be permitted to state what it is before adjournment. I will do so.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, Brother Houston may proceed.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE LADIES' AID.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, the Sixth Annual Encampment of the Ladies' Aid Society is now in session, and I think that a committee, consisting of two or three, should be appointed for the purpose of conveying our fraternal greetings to them while they are in session. I move that such committee be appointed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Brother Baguley withdraw his motion for recess for the present?

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Yes, Commander; and second Brother Houston's motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: How large a committee shall be appointed?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEORGE W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move the committee consist of five.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to present to the Ladies' Aid Society, now in session, our fraternal greetings.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed Brother Houston, of Ohio; Brother Wilcox, of New York; Commander Agnew, of Kansas; Chaplain-in-Chief Pollitt and Commander Drake, of New Jersey.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULET, of West Virginia: Commander, I renew my motion to take recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, do I understand that the motion to discuss the growth of the Order to-morrow morning prevailed?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are taking a recess in the midst of that special order. The motion was that we devote not more than an hour and a half to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief's suggestions, and we take recess on that special order.

The motion was agreed to, and the Commandery-in-Chief took a recess until 9 o'clock A.M., Wednesday, August 10, 1892.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 10, 1892, 9 o'clock A. M.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief. Past Commander Foster was detailed to fill the station of the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Past Commander Rosenhaupt was detailed to fill the station of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced no quorum present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General reports, on roll-call, no quorum present. The Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard will bring before the Encampment all absentees that they can find within the city limits. In the meanwhile the business of this Encampment will be suspended.

9:30 o'clock A.M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers present who were not present at the roll-call will please take their station at the altar. The Officer of the Day will enter with the absentees. Brothers, I regret that you have delayed the proceedings of this Encampment, and made it necessary to send the Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard out to procure a quorum so that we could transact business. I trust that

at the next session brothers will attend promptly. You may now be seated, and the Adjutant General will again call the roll of the Encampment.

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced a quorum present.

Commander Frank A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, Brother Arthur B. Callaham, of Kansas, is now present; he just arrived this morning. He is a delegate from the Kansas Division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will record Arthur B. Callaham as present and issue to him a delegate's badge. Has the Committee on Credentials any further report to present?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: The Committee on Credentials reports on the certificate handed in by Commander W. E. Smith, of Pennsylvania, certifying that Emil Poerstel, jr., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry Eisenbeise. He is therefore authorized to represent the Division of Pennsylvania in this Encampment, and the committee reports favorably, and asks that the brother be seated.

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I move the report of the committee be accepted and concurred in.

EDWARD A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMUNICATION FROM DIVISION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I have a communication here I would like to have referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, without reading; it is for an amendment to the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The communication presented by Past Commander Baguley will be referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, if there is no objection. The chair hears none, and the communication will be so referred. It may be handed to the Adjutant General.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of IOWA: Commander, one of our alternates. George B. Gray, is here from Iowa. I would like to know if he is not entitled to a badge and have his name entered as present.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the delegate present?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iown: The delegate is present, Commander, but if I understand it the alternate is entitled to all the privileges of this floor except that of voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The alternate is entitled to a badge.

DISCUSSION ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

The Commander-in-Chief: The special order set for this morning is the consideration by the Encampment of the question of the growth of the Order, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, and it is proposed to hear from every commanding officer present, and also Past Commanders of Divisions, who can give us any information that may be of value in that regard. The call will be by Divisions, and the first Division to be called is Alabama and Tennessee.

The Adjutant General called the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Arkansas was called-

Past Commander J. H. WILKINS, of Arkansas: Commander, coming from the South, as I do, I realize that there is a lack of interest in our Order. After having heard the reports of the various officers of this Commandery-in-Chief, I am led to the conclusion that instead of having an increase of membership we are having a decrease; perhaps in the last year we have had a decrease in membership. At least,

I am quite sure there is a great falling-off, and I cannot attribute it to any other cause except to a general lack of interest in our Order. I can only speak for our own Division. We have many difficulties in the way, because, unfortunately, it is the fact that our Order in that country is composed principally of brothers of one political faith, and we naturally meet antagonism from those who do not understand our aims. They really believe and contend that the loyalty which we teach is loyalty to a political institution. It is very hard for us to eradicate that idea, and make them believe that in our Order loyalty means loyalty to the Government, loyalty to the constitution, loyalty to the flag. They do n't seem to appreciate or understand it; and until the time comes when that is fully understood, we naturally will have up-hill work.

I am aware that another cause of lack of interest is our routine business, but I think that that can be remedied to a very great extent by the adoption of a Ritual. I don't know that it is exactly in place to say it just now, but I am in favor of a three-degree Ritual. I want to have a three-degree Ritual, and have one rank dovoted entirely to amusement and sport - for instance, upon the plan of friendship, which I think would very appropriately come in. I think in that way we could create an interest. I am sure that I speak the truth when I say that more than half of the members of our Order belong to the Knights of Pythias. Those who do understand very well what I mean by a degree or rank of sport and amusement. It will not conflict in any way with another rank of patriotism. Just as near as we can come to the second degree of the Knights of Pythias, without encroaching in any way upon that rank, but so as to have good sport and amusement, is my idea of what we need to fill the bill. I will youch for it, it will bring the boys out, and that is what we need. That is the trouble; we cannot get them to attend; it is lack of interest. When we create an interest of that kind, we will have attendance. I do n't think it is necessary to take up any more time. I thank you for your attention.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask the brother one question. I would like to have him tell us a little more about what that second degree of the Knights of Pythias is.

Past Commander J. H. WILKINS, of Arkansas: Commander, if I answered that question, then the brother would want to know what the third degree was.

C. A. Herman, Jr., of Oregon: Commander, I would like to ask the brother from Arkansas if he has reference to the Oriental degree, and if he has ever taken it.

Past Commander J. H. Wilkins, of Arkansas: Commander, if I answered that question, the brother would have another to ask.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will continue the call of Divisions.

When the Division of Colorado was called -

James M. Kennedy, of Colorado: Commander, our Division has prospered during the last year. We have not sustained a loss in our Division, but rather made a gain. When you consider that our Division covers a great area, that our Camps are far apart, that our country is thinly settled, we have made a gain during the last year rather than a loss. I have no recommendations to make from the Division of Colorado.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Before we proceed further, I should like to call the attention of Brother Kennedy to the fact that for the quarter ending June 30, 1891, the Colorado Division reported 408 men in good standing. For the quarter ending March 31, 1892, the number reported in good standing in Colorado—or for the quarter ending December 31, 1891, during the last two quarters of 1891—the Colorado Division was reduced from 408 to 339. It is true that subsequent to that time there was a gain made in the Colorado Division, but there was at that time a loss.

There was a very large number of suspensions, comparatively speaking, and what we are trying to get at is the cause of that loss. It don't make any difference whether it occurs at the close of a whole year, or at an intermediate period. If there is a loss in the Division at any time during the year, there ought to be some explanation of it, and some explanation that would be of benefit to the Brethers from other Divisions. Divisions ought to grow steadily and have no retrogression. I speak of this at this point, not because I want to refer particularly to Colorado, but because I want brothers to understand what my theory of this experience meeting is.

When the Division of Connecticut was called -

WILLIAM A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I have never commanded the Connecticut Division, and I do not desire to make any suggestions. If Colonel Wessels was here, probably he could do so.

When the Division of Illinois was called -

Commander Edward A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, I am sorry to state that Illinois has lost quite a number of members. The great loss occurred prior to this year. In 1890 Illinois had, in good standing, about 7,000 members, and in 1891 it only showed up about 5,000 members; but there has not been any great loss in the last year. I think the cause of the great loss in Illinois was the organization of so many new Camps in 1889 and 1890. I know in Southern Illinois, where I live that quite a number of Camps were organized there that never made a report. They were trying to get in a great number - quantity instead of quality. But the loss in the last year has not been great. The bad material, the members that take no interest, we have been trying to eliminate from the Order in Illinois. I also think that the cheapness of the Order accounts for part of the loss. You inform a son of a veteran that he can get into the Order for \$1.50 — about the average muster-fee, I think — and the dues range all the way from \$1 to \$4 a year. He thinks it 's a cheap order. When he gets in and goes through the muster, he comes to the conclusion that it is also a cheap muster. It certainly is a cheap order. I think it would have a tendency to increase the membership if the muster-fee was greater and if the dues were greater; and I think, also, more time should be devoted to building up the old Camps instead of trying to organize new ones. Investigating committees should be more careful in recommending men for the Order, and should not recommend them unless they know they are men that will stick when they get in. We want good material and not numbers. I would rather have a Camp of 15 good, active members, than a Camp of 50 inactive members. Another cause is taking in members that are too youngtaking in boys 18 years of age. They do n't really know what they are getting into when they come into the Order. They do n't comprehend or take in the surroundings. They do n't know what they are coming in for - perhaps they do n't care.

I have only been at the head of the Illinois Division a little over one month, and I really don't know what is the cause of the loss to the Order. I know what produced the loss in Illinois. Past Colonel Hurlbut can perhaps explain the general loss.

Commandant George H. Hurlbur, of Illinois: Commander, I simply wish to supplement the remarks of Division Commander Wells, especially as I am the last Past Commander of the Division. On taking command of the Division. I found its condition very much as he has stated it. A large number of Camps had been organized in the desire to increase the roster of the Division, and we had overlooked the fact that a good deal of that membership was not available material. One of the first acts of my administration, as the Commander-in-Chief will remember, was to revoke the charter of 68 Camps in my Division. I did that in the firm belief that it would put the Division on a solid basis, and I believe it has. I believe that is the

theory in most Divisions - it is not true in some of the smaller ones - but in most Divisions the policy should be, whenever a Camp gets in such a condition that it is not a credit to the Order, cut it out. I have no use for that class of material. That has been undoubtedly the prime and almost the sole cause of the loss in the Division of Illinois. We realize it, possibly, stronger than some of the other Divisions do. It is unquestionably true, also, that our Order is too easy to get into and too easy to get out of. We induce men to come in when they really do n't want to. A great many are coaxed into the Order and fired through the muster, and, as Commander Wells has said, receive a very poor impression of it, and the result is they find no inducement to remain, except, possibly, sentiment. Our Order, as has been said, is built wholly and purely on sentiment; unless you get men of mature years, who know what that sentiment means, I see no possibility of holding them or keeping up the membership in our Order. Furthermore. I feel, as does the Commander in Chief, that when a member is taken into our Order and takes the obligation of our Order, he enlists in our service, and I believe it would be a wise policy for Sons of Veterans, when a man is dishonorably dropped, to call him dishonorably dropped or dishonorably discharged. If he neglects his dues in such a manner that he is dropped, he acts dishonorably and should be treated so. I don't believe brothers should treat him in the same manner or with the same feeling -although he may be a friend of yours in the same place—as one-who discharges faithfully and honestly his duty to the Order.

GEO. W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, may I have permission to make a statement?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF In relation to this matter?

GEO. W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: No. sir, Commander; it is in relation to the presence in the city of a distinguished comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Past Adjutant General of the Grand Army.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, Brother Penniman may proceed.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, Innderstand that Major Weigel, of Missouri, who was Adjutant General under Commander-in-Chief Warner two or three years ago, is in the city. I move you, sir, that a committee of two be appointed to escort Major Weigel into this presence. I know he would be glad to meet with us. He came out yesterday afternoon to look at the boys, and was told at the door that the Commandery-in-Chief was in private session and Grand Army men were not admitted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The difficulty arose from the fact that Major Weigel presented himself at the lower door through which only delegates are admitted. If he had presented himself above, there would have been no trouble in securing admittance.

Past Commander R. LOEDENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion, and I desire to call to the attention of the Encampment the valuable assistance renered by General Weigel to this Order when he was Adjutant General of the G. A. R. He secured for us the first practical recognition which the Order got from the Grand Army of the Republic, and I feel that we should be glad to welcome Brother Weigel upon this floor.

The Commander-in-Chief: All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be and is unanimously carried. The Commander-in-Chief will appoint Brother Penniman and Brother Loebenstein to present Major Weigel to the Encampment.

The Adjutant General continued the calling of the roll. When the Division of Indiana was reached.

Past Commander John W. Newron, of Indiana: Commander, this being an experience meeting, it struck me that the fact that there were so few in this room this morning at the hour fixed for the assembling of this Commandery—and I was one that was not here—might in some measure explain the falling-off in our Order. It indicates the apathy in our Order. If members who have come here thousands of miles as representatives to be present at and take part in the making of laws and passing of resolutions, etc., for the betterment of the Order, for the year to come, have not interest enough to be on hand at the time set for the opening of the Commandery-in-Chief, it certainly indidates something; and I apply this to myself. It was my duty to be here. If the interest in the lesser matters and concerns in all the Divisions in these United States is in the same ratio, you may expect to find lukewarmness in your meetings and in your membership. There is the foundation of the apathy that exists, and that must give way to interest and action.

Now, speaking briefly, I will give my idea of some of the things that tend to lessen the growth of our Order. I call attention of brothers to the printed report of the Commander-in-Chief as to the status of Indiana, so far as members are concerned. In September, 1891, our Division had 2,610 members; in December, 1891, it had increased to 2,956 members; in March, 1892, it had increased to 3,038 members, and in July, at the time of the State Encampment, it had increased to 3.484 members. The record shows that the Division from which I come, and which it was my fortune to command last year, increased every quarter in membership. But I want to say to you, brothers, it took constant work on the part of myself and the brothers throughout the Division to make that increase. I looked after these Camps personally, and appointed brothers throughout the Division in whom I had contidence to look after them. It took constant effort to get the reports in, and I gave it my best personal effort. I found this in my Division, that in the organization of Camps not enough care was taken, and that the men who came in, in many instances, were not properly instructed in the organization, and, as a matter of fact, that the Camp really never was organized; they had banded there together but never found out anything about it. I found some Camps that met in a school-house, and undertook to do the work with the seats just as they were. Of course, under such circumstances, and without knowledge of the work, it could not prove of any particular interest.

I notice from the reports of the officers of this Encampment that the greater losses have been sustained by the larger Divisions. I found, on examination of the reports from my own Division, that the greatest losses of membership were always sustained by the larger Camps. I visited such Camps, and found there what, to some extent, accounted for the loss in membership. Factions arise; sometimes as high as five different factious in a Camp, and if each one can't have its say-so in all things, they step out. There is an element that enters into it. I found another class of persons in my Division who had an idea that the Order was too little for them, that it didn't amount to anything. A very able gentleman of the medical profession, who joined a Camp, said to me - he was a member of the K. of P. that has been spoken of here-he never wont back to Camp after the second time. ceased to go there, and I met him personally and called his attention to the matter. and said to him, "You are a man who would have influence upon the younger members in this community; your attendance and appearance in public with this Camp would do good, and help it win the respect of the surrounding community, and you ought to go." "Well," he says, "I found out all about the Sons of Veteraus in two visits. There is not enough of it; if you will put into your Order degree work of sufficient merit to fasten to it, and entertain and educate the members up to the sentiment upon which the Order is based, there would be something in it. Then

you will have fixed a firm foundation for your Order, upon which it will grow until it is the grandest in the world."

These are some of the things I have found. I think the whole system hinges upon the Division Commander. If the Division Commander can bring himself in personal touch with every Camp, it is a great thing. If he relies upon getting his information as to affairs in the several Camps from different brothers, he is liable, in the course of time, to get one kind of information from one brother and another kind of information from another brother. When the eight boys from 16 to 20 years old assembled in Pittsburg and talked over with Major Davis the origin or beginning of this Order, it was to be based upon a sentiment that might naturally go from father to son; that whatever the achievement of the father might be, whatever honors had come to him in the service of his country, the son would feel proud to perpetuate by an organization which would be semi-military in character, and perhaps secret to some extent. Now, the idea in my mind is to take some step forward in this direction -in the direction of educating the sons of the soldiers of this land up to this sentiment that ought to exist in their hearts, even without this ritualistic work, in order that the glorious achievements of our fathers may be perpetuated. I tried it by personal appeal and by letter. I tried it by having four or five Camps meet together and going there and addressing them, in my feeble way: by having other gentlemen of the Order, who are recognized as eminent speakers. to appear there and address them. I tried it by getting the Grand Army of the Republic to assemble with them and getting prominent members of the Grand Army to address them, and so created an interest. After a time an interest was created, and then the interest subsided. It was almost like the ebb and flow of the tide. Now, what do we need? I don't know. I have tried personal appeal, personal speaking in the Indiana Division. As the reports show here, there is an almost unanimous conclusion of the Camps in the Division that a three-degree Ritual would be a means of educating the members up to this particular idea of perpetuating the glorious deeds of their fathers, without any further hustling on the part of the Division Commander, as if he was a commercial traveler seeking to sell a bill of goods. At the same time, some of our members think a patriotic service might be provided that would take the place of this. There is the status of things. I do n't know what it is necessary to do, but it is necessary to do something. What must come is an education of the sons of soldiers until they reach that high plane of sentiment that will carry the Order on until it will be, as it was intended to be, in the first place among patriotic orders.

When the Division of Iowa was reached -

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would say this: I have been interested in what has been said by these Past Commanders, and I can see why the Commander-in-Chief has said that he desired to hear from the Commanders and Past Commanders in regard to the loss in their respective Divisions. Now, I have never had any handling of Division books or affairs, so as to know why it comes, but it seems to me the situation is a good deal as the last brother stated it. Something ought to be done. I am listening to hear what ought to be done. We want somebody to tell us what ought to be done. In our neighborhood, and in our Camps, I will say that we have a very lively, hearty interest in this Order. I can only speak of what has come under my personal observation. Throughout our Division I don't know what the status is of the Camps—I don't know whether it is a gain or loss—but I apprehend it is possibly a loss; but why it has come I cannot tell you.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, I cannot speak from a business stand-point, but I can from a Camp stand-point. I believe the loss, to a great extent, is the loss

of Charter members of Camps. The Charter applications are sent to some member in a town, or to some son of a veteran, and his only aim seems to be to get names, instead of considering whether the persons will make a good Camp or not; he simply considers whether he can get so many who are sons of veterans, and, as a general thing, they go around among the boys, and if there is a man that could be reached, they don't take the trouble to ask him to join; and the consequence is, they form a Camp of boys—and you all know how hard it is to get a man into a Camp of boys. If you formed your Camp of men in the first place, you could get the boys in afterwards; but after forming a Camp with boys, it is very hard to get them in. They look at it as boys' play. I find that is true in our Camp. The course we are trying to pursue now is to get men in, and it is very slow. We get possibly one or two a year. We make no effort whatever to get any more boys into our Camp until we get a membership of men. I don't know whether we will accomplish it before we turn up our toes, or not, but we are going to try to do it.

When the Division of Kansas was reached -

Commander Frank A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, since I took command of the Kansas Division, five months ago, there has been an average gain of a little over one Camp a week, and there is very good reason for it. The Camps seem to be composed of better material than the Camps in the past were composed of. I visited some of the Camps at their organization, and I remarked to some of the brothers about the fine appearance of the young men that they were going to muster, and they told me that they had been particular who they asked to join their Camps. I find it easy work to gain new Camps. The trouble is to hold the old Camps. I have worked hard to build up the Camps that have been in bad shape, and many Camps that were from three quarters to four quarters behind have come into line again. But there is still something lacking. Camps in the Division seem to lack interest in the Order, and, from the expressions sent to me by nearly all the Camps of the Division, I take it if we had more ritualistic work it would increase the interest of brothers in the Order. Something will have to be done. In June, 1890, the Division of Kansas, I believe, had 3,724 members; and in June, 1892, it reported 3,724 members, just exactly the same number we had two years ago. And in the meantime there had been a gain of about 3,000 members, so it shows that there is something lacking.

Many Camps have Quartermasters that are careless. They do n't collect the dues, and then go to work and suspend the brothers without having seen them, or asking them for their dues. I heard a Quartermaster say one time, if the boys didn't come around and see him he was not going to run after them. That kind of a Quartermaster ought to be "fired" at once. I threatened in my August order to mention all Camps at the end of this quarter that lost five or more members. I think something ought to be done to stop the wholesale suspension of members. Some of our Camps this last quarter suspended more than half their members.

Then a good many brothers sneer—I do n't know that they sneer exactly—but they make fun of some of the brothers who want the titles restored. I think if we restore military titles it will increase the interest in our Order, because they consider it an honor to be called "captain," and so on, even if they do n't know anything about military tactics. All the Camps that sent in reports but three, out of 125, demanded the restoration of the military title. Then, I think it would be a good thing if Aids, both National and Division, were restored, because brothers feel encouraged to work for the Order if they have those titles conferred upon them, and those honors. I think we ought to do something, devise some plan to make our Order permanent. We do not want to gain 5,000 or 6,000 members in two years, and then lose pretty near the same number. We want to have a permanent and substantial growth, and

I think we must have more work in the Order. Brothers have told me many times that they did n't care a cent about going to Camp; it was the same old thing over and over again every night. There must be a change.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, if I can make just one suggestion here—it is in the line of the matter under discussion—I would like the privilege.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENEBAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to say this: That we have a lively interest in our Camps, and I will tell you how we have created it. I venture to say we have as thrifty a Camp as is in the whole Division of Iowa, financially and in every other respect except, possibly, numerically—we are not great in numbers—but we have got a thoroughly live Camp. We have invited Grand Army men who have had the whole experience of the war to come to our Camps at night and give us their personal history, personal recollections and personal reminiscences, and state to us what has come under their direct observation. We have had the full benefit of their experience during the war. Such a course not only brings out a full Camp attendance, but Grand Army men also come to listen to these things, and also the Ladies' Relief Corps and all the Sons come. I say that is the way to create an interest; that is the way to draw out our members and bring them to our Camp meeting. This takes place after we have gone through with our regular exercises in Camp.

RECEPTION OF MAJOR WEIGEL.

The committee appointed to escort Major Weigel to the Encampment entered.

George W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, I take pleasure in presenting to you Maj. John F. Weigel, Past Adjutant General of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Major Weigel, on behalf of the Sons of Veterans, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this Encampment, and I now invite you to a sent upon the platform. Will the escort present Major Weigel at headquarters?

Past Commander R. Loenenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I suggest that a delegate's badge be presented to Major Weigel so that he can obtain admittance to this Encampment at all times.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will present Major Weigel with a badge. Allow me to extend to you, on behalf of the Sons of Veterans, not only a most hearty welcome, but our thanks for the noble service you performed for our Order when you were Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic. We are indeed proud of our title as the heirs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, if my memory serves me right, it was your Commander-in-Chief who first conferred upon us that title—"the heirs of the Grand Army." We are especially delighted to have this opportunity to honor one who did so much for us when there was serious question as to whether the Grand Army would realize the advantage, aye, the necessity, of having heirs to carry on and perpetuate their memory. I welcome you again, and thank you most cordially for the service you rendered to our organization. I trust the members of this Encampment may be favored with a few words from you at this time.

Major Weigel: Commander-in-Chief and Sons of Veterans, it is still, in my memory, one of the proudest acts of my life that I was permitted to be instrumental, of course, largely through the gallant, broad-minded Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time, Maj. William Warner, to be instrumental somewhat in assisting to secure the recognition to which the Sons of Veterans are justly entitled from the Grand Army of the Republic. I will not detain you

by talking longer. I know you have important business before you. I assure you that, from the bottom of my heart, I appreciate the compliment which you boys have conferred upon me.

DISCUSSION ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, I have a little personal experience to offer as to the manner in which we succeeded in building up our Camp, and it is the method that the Judge-Advocate General mentioned. We succeeded in enlisting the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps in our city to our aid. We pooled our interests, made our interests mutual; we fitted up a hall together and called it "Our Hall," and what was one's interest was the other's interest. We invited the Grand Army boys to meet with us in the Camp room and to give us their personal reminiscences of the late war. That excited curiosity and interest. We gave open receptions and invited outside people, especially sons of veterans who were eligible to the Order. It took a long while, and we had to work hard, but the wind-up of the past year shows a wonderful improvement in our Camp, and a wonderful interest. I believe that is a great source of success. Get the Grand Army Posts more interested in our welfare, especially in our Camp meetings, and also the Woman's Relief Corps. I think, if the matter is brought to their attention, they will take to it kindly. All we have to do is to ask them. If they once become interested, they have the means of bringing us before the public more prominently and making our Camps more successful.

When the Division of Maine was reached -

Charles L. Witham, of Maine: Commander and brothers, all that I have to say, as the last speaker said, is in the line of personal experience in my own Camp. We have had both bitter and sweet experience. At the present time we are happy to believe we are getting some of the sweets, and it is simply through this method: The first thing we do is to try to interest members individually in getting around to Camp; we try to make it an object for them to get there, and at the present time we are doing it in this way. In about two months from the present time we intend to have a competition on the Ritual. Every member of the Camp, except Past Commanders, will be in it, and we will see who can perform the Commander's work in the Ritual best. Wheever he may be, will get some prize. We are going to do the same thing with the Senior and Junior Vice-Camp-Commander's positions, and then the same thing with the Sergeant of the Guard's position. This will work up in the Camp a good force of officers, should the present ones not be able to do their duty in the future; it also works up an interest among the members, to understand more about the work of the organization.

I have heard some talk about the S. V. Guards being the salvation of the Sons of Veterans, and that the three-degree Ritual will be the salvation of the Sons of Veterans, and the like of that; but it seems to me that after we get up the organization, instead of looking around to see whether we want to wear shoulder-straps, rank straps, or no straps at all, this kind of a uniform or that kind, if we would only understand what the principles of the organization are, and what we are in the Order of Sons of Veterans for, then there would not be so much need of all these various things to build up an interest. If we would only realize that we are in an organization to help old soldiers, and then hustle around and try to find some of them to help, I think we would brace up and build up the organization as it never was before.

When the Division of Maryland was called -

Commander Robert W. Wilson, of Maryland: Commander, I have been in the office of Commander of Division for so short a time that I have had no opportunity to learn why the Division has made so much loss. One great reason of the delay in

getting in our report is because we have Camps scattered through North and South Carolina and Virginia. I do n't know how the Camps are organized, but they seem to be in an awful condition at present. It is impossible to get any reports from some of them. In fact, you hardly get an answer to communications. My experience has been more particularly with my own individual Camp. I have been a hard Camp worker, but have not given much time to Division matters. I have always gone on the principle that if the Camps are worked properly, and individual members take proper interest in the Camp, and the Camp officers perform their duties, the Division and Commandery-in-Chief will take care of themselves. I think it depends entirely upon individual members. I believe one of the great misfortunes of our organization is admitting members who are too young. We get them in, and they do not properly appreciate the principles and objects of our Order, and they go away and forget all about it and lose their membership. I believe another thing that is doing the Order more injury than anything else is the adverse criticism that members carry home from Division Encampments and the National Encampment. If members would go home, and, even if things don't suit them exactly, if they would act as true soldiers, and obey the rules and regulations, it would be much better for the Order; instead of that, they go home and criticise the legislation that has been enacted, and make all the trouble they can.

When the Division of Massachusetts was reached -

Commander Walter H. Delano, of Massachusetts: Commander and brothers, I feel that there is a great deal which might be said upon this matter at this time, but I shall only advance two or three theories, which I think would work to the best interests of our Order. Massachusetts, to-day, is in a healthy condition and has made a small gain during the last year. We are reported by the Adjutant General as hav-143 Camps and 5.180 members. We have at the present time 149 Camps, six Camps which were not reported in the consolidated report, but which will be sent in later. Now there is a difficulty in Massachusetts that I think runs through the whole Order, that has been alluded to by the Commander of the Illinois Division. We are apt to look at quantity instead of quality. It seems to me that we should look after men who know the advantage of our Order, and who will work for the best interests of the Order.

In electing officers of Camps, we should elect those men whom we know will work for the best interests of the Order. It is too often the case in my own Division, and I know it must be in other Divisions, that we elect a man, perhaps, because he is the son of some wealthy gentleman. We elect him as Commander of the Camp, and the result is, that he makes no sort of a Commander at all; he takes no interest in the work, and the interest of the members of the Camp begins to lag. Quarter after quarter and no report is sent in, and members are suspended and members are dropped. Now I think this is partially owing to the officers of the Camps. I have been in command of the Massachusetts Division but a few weeks, but from my observation in years past I feel that that is one of the things which is hurting our Order. It is electing men to office to command Camps who are not competent to fill the position.

Then there is another thing: a Division Commander, at the latter part of his term, is liable to muster in a large number of Camps, so as to make a good showing. It has been done in Massachusetts. One man, during his term of office, would muster 20 Camps, perhaps, and the next man, in order to muster more Camps than his predecessor, will muster 25, and he will get in four or five Camps which are not a credit to the Order. This has happened in Massachusetts, and I presume in other Divisions. Now I think we should muster Camps only in those places where we know Camps will live, and where the members will be a credit to the Order.

We have adopted in Massachusetts this year what I think will be a good thing for our Division, and perhaps a good thing for the Order. In Massachusetts the Grand Army of the Republic has a strong department, a wealthy department, and there does not seem to be much that the Sons of Veterans can do for them, except to assist them on Memorial Day. Now Massachusetts Division has adopted a plan whereby we can assist the Grand Army, and that is by furnishing each Memorial Day flags for the Andersonville cemetery. We furnished last Memorial Day 14,000 flags. Next Memorial Day the Massachusetts Division will furnish 14,000 flags for the Andersonville cemetery. That is something which our Division will take a great deal of interest in: it will create an interest in the Order, and will give us something to look forward to, as there does not seem to be much we can do for our department of the Grand Army, only to assist them on Memorial Day.

Now our Past Division Inspector. Brother Rooney, did a great deal of work for the Division last year, and I think he is as well posted as to what is to the interest of the Sons of Veterans as any man in Massachusetts, and there are details which he can give which I think would be of interest to the Encampment.

CHAS. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, perhaps the experience of the Division Inspector, who has traveled throughout the whole of the State visiting nearly every Camp in the State, introducing our new system of inspection, may be of interest to brothers of the Order. I do not wish to go into any particulars in regard to Camp work. That has been done by many of the brothers present. I wish to say a word or two in regard to the manner and method which I think will be of service to the Order. I wish to say a few more words in regard to the matter when it comes up on the Inspector General's report, and the plan adopted in Massachusetts for the benefit of the Order; and let me state here that Massachusetts is probably the most compact Division, except the Division of Rhode Island, in the United States. We have 210 cities and towns in our State, and we have 149 Camps. There is not much room for growth. You cannot go five miles in any direction in Massachusetts without striking a Camp of Sons of Veterans. Of course our State is small, and we have that advantage. Our Camps average larger than any Division in the United States, our average being over 37.7 members to each Camp; consequently the method that we adopted this year when Aids were done away with may be worth trying elsewhere.

I cannot concur in the expression in regard to Aids. I know our Division paid out \$130 for the traveling expenses of Aids in years gone by, and this year the Division Inspector did three times the work of all the Aids, and did it for \$117. At the beginning of the year, the Division Commander divided the State into 15 districts, and over each district there was an Assistant Inspector. That Inspector would have about nine Camps for which he was responsible to the Division Inspector. They have to look after everything in those Camps. If quarterly reports are backward, or anything the matter with a Camp, the Assistant Inspector in whose district it lay reports immediately upon the circumstances and everything. The men selected were Past Captains of known ability, men who had been tried and found true. Then again, there was held in each inspection district a public exemplification of the work. That is, at some central point in the district all the Camps of that district were called together, under the charge of the Division Inspector, assisted by his Assistant Inspector for the district, and the Camp which was best equipped in the ritualistic work gave an exemplification of the work for the benefit of the other Camps in the district. That having been done, the Division Inspector and the Assistant Inspector criticise the work and point out every mistake made. Then questions are asked of every Camp in regard to uniform, in regard to the manner of performing ritualistic work, in regard to constitutional

points, in regard to everything. Those questions are asked of every Camp in the Division, and answered publicly. Thus we went through the Division, and found out what they did, and what they did n't do, and so, by that method, we get what might be called a uniformity of work throughout the Division, and there is not a Camp in the Division of Massachusetts that is not doing its work exactly as every other Camp in the Division is doing it.

We find this method is productive of interest in the work. Brothers find that a Camp is selected to exemplify the work because it stood high last year, and they go home determined the next year to make their Camp the one to be chosen. Then again, in several parts of the State we have what Brother Witham has spoken of a certain kind of competition. Two or three Camps compete for a prize. The Division Inspector and the Commander of the Division and several other officers are appointed judges, and that Camp which performs the entire ritualistic work in the most competent, finished and best manuer is awarded a prize. This is exciting a spirit of rivalry which has worked well for the Order. It seems to me there is one thing that must be done. We have got to interest individual Camps in the ritualistic work. In the first place, we must do the ritualistic work in such a manner that there will be enough in it to interest members and bring them to the Camp room. Now, there has been a good deal said about a three-degree Ritual. Allow me to suggest, that before we adopt a three-degree Ritual it would be just as well for us to have the Camp Commanders and the Senior and Junior Vice-Camp-Commanders commit the work in our single-degree Ritual. I do not believe in the complication of ideas until we have demonstrated that we can master a single idea. The trouble is, the work is not sufficiently committed. There is no interest in listening to Camp officers reading something out of a book, and three-fourths of the time not reading it intelligently.

I don't know that I have anything more to say now, except that this plan that has been adopted in our Division has worked well. There may be some details of it that will need amendment, but we have found that wherever a Camp is in touch with the Grand Army we have a good Camp. In those places where there is discord between the Grand Army and the Sons of Veterans we have weak Camps. When the boys have the confidence of their fathers, they are all right; when they lose it, they are not all right. The plan that has been suggested by the brothers from Iowa and Maine has also been adopted by several Camps in our Division. We have found it to work to perfection. Introducing the personal experience of Grand Army men, and learning history from their lips as we could never learn it from books, is a great thing. My idea is, there must be uniformity in the work of the Division, and completeness of the work, so far as memorizing it is concerned; the Camps must be in touch with the Grand Army of the Republic, and there must be a decent self-respect among the Sons of Veterans themselves, before our Order is going to reach the highest point of its development.

A. W. BACHELDER, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am not a Past Division Commander, but I am this year celebrating my tenth anniversary as a Son of a Veteran. I have not had spells when I was a Son of a Veteran, but I have been a Son of a Veteran all the time. While I have not occupied the throne, I have been in easy distance of it all the time. By that I mean to say, that I have been in touch with the Division Commanders and Division officers; that I do not feel at all disturbed at the number of members we are taking into our Order. The leak is at the other end. It does not make any difference how much water you pour into a hogshead, if more is going out at the other end. I believe if we were to have a constitutional clause whereby the Commander of a Camp would be required, before the year has expired, to personally see every member who is about to be dropped or

suspended, more than half of these men could be retained. I know in our Division there is where the greatest fault lies. It is not in getting members, though Massachusetts, to be sure, has never had a year when it did not make a gain; we are gaining steadily, if slowly, all the time; but we are losing a great many members all the time that might be retained. I think, as I said before, that that is one point where we want to put in a plug, and stop as far as possible that leak.

Considerable has been said about what to do to create an interest for the members we have. I think that is a point we should discuss very thoroughly, and, another time, I would like to say something on that score.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC GIVEN SEATS ON THE FLOOR.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Brothers, before proceeding further with this interchange of views, if there is no objection, the Commander-in-Chief will notify the detail at the door to admit comrades of the Grand Army to the floor of our Encampment. The Inspector General will notify the detail to that effect. If there are any comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic who would prefer seats upon the floor, we would prefer to have them here.

DISCUSSION ON STATE OF THE ORDER.

When the Division of Michigan was called -

SURGEON GENERAL FRANK M. GIER, of Michigan: Commander, my explanation of this situation is, that there is too much confounded boyism in the Order. That is all I have to say.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander-in-Chief, there is much that might be said, as already much has been said, but I think I understand what Brother Gier means to say, and that is this (and I heartily second his sentiments): That the "kid" element of our Order to a large extent must be eliminated: that the cheapness of membership in our Order must be eliminated; that membership must be made to mean something in price as well as in principle. This, I think, is what my brother meant to say to you. It is my misfortune to be serving on the Committee on Officers' Reports, and I was deprived of the privilege of listening to the remarks of brothers who spoke earlier in the meeting, and for fear that I might repeat, and thus weary you, I will simply say that, in my opinion, we must base this Order upon the same working principle that all other successful fraternal orders are founded upon, namely, the price and the principle—not simply admission, because an applicant is eligible, and then allow members to drop out—to feel at liberty to do so because they paid nothing to get in.

When the Division of Minnesota was called

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander-in-Chief, as a brother who has had some little experience in the Division for not a very long time - only about 36 months - I often wonder how it happens that I remained so long; I do not understand to this day why they kept me there so long. But I have passed through experiences similar to those of other Commanders. I have seen a great many Camps go down, good Camps; and I believe in a great many cases that the cause of a Camp going down lies with the mustering officer. In mustering in Camps in our State, I never would accept a petition of 10 members for a Charter, as the law used to be. That has been changed now, and 15 is far better than 10, and perhaps it would stand a little more. I would write the Camps and ask them to put in one of the oldest members of the Camp, and the member that would command the most respect, as Commander of that Camp, and not put in the younger members-I found as a result that we commenced to get in our Division Encampments Captains and Past Captains of an older class than we previously had. And another thing, I would sooner send a good man, as mustering officer, 200 miles, than send a poor man five miles to muster Camps.

I was able during my administration, fortunately, to go into the Camp room and set an example in the mustering in of a Camp, such as ought to be set by every Commander and every staff officer detailed for that purpose. I never showed the Ritual in the Camp room. I went in there and tried to do the work correctly and instructed them properly, and I always found that I did n't have much time for anything else during that evening. If we got through with the muster I would teach them the facings, and many times we would remain until 1 or 2 o'clock in the Camp room, while I gave them instructions. I claim that if a Camp, when it is properly mustered and properly instructed in every detail, goes down, it is not the fault of the Division Commander nor the mustering officer; but it is not likely to go down.

Another thing: we hardly have a Camp in our State where there is not a Post of the Grand Army, and I always wrote and asked them to invite the Grand Army Post to be present in a body. And not only that: if I arrived at the place in the afternoon - sometimes I would get there in the morning - I would take a circle round with the boys and invite the members of the Grand Army to be present. I find it stated by members of this Order that they cannot get the Grand Army Posts to come and see them. I claim that is the fault of the Camp -- if not in every case, nine times out of ten. If the members of that Camp, or the proper officers, will go in a gentlemanly way and proper manner and invite the Grand Army Posts to be present, you will find them there. We never have a meeting of the Camp that I belong to, hardly, but what we have some members of the Grand Army there. I have had 75 at a time, and have had the Post come over in a body. I prefer to hear a Grand Army man talk in preference to anybody else, and we take a great deal of pleasure in listening to them. Of course a Division situated as mine is, with some of our Camps 75 or 100 miles apart, has more to contend against than a Division like Massachusetts or some of these Eastern States that have not so large an area. There the Camps can all keep in touch with each other. Where Camps are 75 miles from one another they get lonesome. You can't blame them; it is too far to go to make a visit.

Now in regard to the Ritual. I am one who has had a chance to see considerable ritualistic work. I have always been an admirer of the Ritual as it is to-day. I was somewhat surprised when I went into the Order of the Sons of Veterans to find as good a Ritual in existence. I have mustered in Camps, and our members are as intelligent, perhaps, as they are in other Divisions; but I have seen oflicers of new Camps murder the Queen's English in pretty bad shape. That is not the fault of the Ritual. When they will call "gavel" "gravel" all the way through, and make such "breaks" as that, my opinion is we are not ready yet in this Order for a threedegree Ritual. If the Camps cannot master the present Ritual, how are they going to master a complicated, three-degree Ritual? I have been present in some of our Camps in Minnesota, and know how it would be bungled up. One thing against us, of course, is the younger element. This thing of setting up an 18-year-old son of a veteran, with a pair of shoulder-straps on, among an audience of Grand Army men and Sons of Veteraus, to muster in a Camp, does not have a very good effect. You send a middle-aged gentleman who can go around and meet people and treat them right, invite the Post Commander to a seat in the east by the Commander's station, and attend to little details like that, and he will get along all right.

I have heard it stated here, and I know it to be a fact, that some of the other orders draw from ours. The K. of P. has been spoken of. I find a great many in our Encampments that belong to that order. I am a member of that order myself, a charter member of the oldest lodge in St. Paul, and also the oldest Grand Chancellor at present on the roll; but it operated differently with me in the Sons of Veterans. When I went into the Sons of Veterans I found a little of the K. of P. and a little Masonry, and it rather pleased me, and I don't think I stepped inside of a K. of P.

lodge after I joined my Camp. I did n't have time to do it. I dropped it entirely at that time. That is the way it operated with me.

I am an admirer of the Order, and have held the offices that brothers have honored me with. I don't suppose I miss three meetings in the year from my Camp when I am in the city; and there has never been a Ritual exposed at Camp No. I since it was organized. I was brought up in orders where we never used a ritual in sight, and when the brothers of this Order say to me that there is too much to learn, that they cannot learn this, I tell them to go to work and eat pork and beans and sit up all night until they can. There is nothing of this Ritual to what there is in the ritual of other orders. That is the fact. It don't amount to a hill of beans. There is no reason why every Captain and every Division Commander should not have it at his tongue's end, from A to Z. You want to sot the example. If you send the Division Commander to a Camp, and he takes a Ritual from his pocket and reads from it, the members of that Camp feel that that is all they have to do. The brother from Massachusetts is correct on that. Do away with the Ritual entirely in the Camp room, and make the officers post themselves.

I take pleasure in saying that the Division of Minnesota is prospering, and it would be wise for brothers to watch our smoke up there. Another thing is the saving of the old Camps. If possible, brace up the old Camp. Many Division Commanders think if they go to work and rush in a large number of Camps they are doing fine business. I would sooner resurrect an old Camp than muster in two or three new ones. I have found in my experience it is much harder to muster a Camp in a place where a Camp has gone under; it is harder than it is to make the attempt in a new field. I think we should spend more time in trying to resurrect the old Camps; and if a man is so situated that he can get around and visit these Camps. there is nothing better for the Order in general than to receive a visit from the commanding officer, or the members of his staff. They need to be shaken up once in a while. In a State like Massachusetts you can keep it warm all the time; it don't cover so much territory. It improves the men intellectually, and, besides, it is pleasant. In Divisions like ours we cannot do that because we are scattered so far apart. We have with us in this Encampment our Chaplain, Brother McColley, who lives in a city in Minnesota where the Sons of Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic have recently completed a hall of their own. They arranged it this way; the old veterans turned out and did the work around the ground, and when it came to the shingling and the roofing business the boys did that. They say the Sons of Veterans shingling that house looked like a flock of blackbirds on the roof. I will ask Brother McColley to tell us what he thinks on this subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Without desiring to interfere with Brother McColley's remarks, I would call attention to the fact that there are only eight minutes left of the time alloted to the consideration of this subject.

Chas. McColler, of Minnesota: Commander, when I was a school-boy I used to play "crack the whip" with the boys, and get the best of it, or elso get the worst of it, and I see we are liable to get a little the worst of it. Taking up the subject where Brother Milham left off, it seems to me that the success of the Division depends on the individual. "Does any one know of a sick brother in distress?" is a question I ask every evening; and how many say they know of such a brother. That is one of the roasons why our Camps fail. It is because we are doing no work whatever. We go to our Camp room, we open in the usual form, we try to have a little sport, and we go home, and we do n't do anything from that time until the Camp meets again in two weeks or two months, just the same as it is in church work. Some good old deacons will pray pretty hard, and go home, and that's the last you will hear of their Christianity until they come to prayer meeting again. I

tell you, boys, we want to get down to business and do some good, honest work, and our Camps will thrive. When we started, the boys rushed in there. We went up to 80. We made St. Paul sick—their Colonel has hardly got over it yet; they are feeling troubled about it—and we went along about six months that way, until the boys began to drop out, and now we have only 50, and one time we only had something like 35. Our Captain and our officers never went to see one of those boys that were dropping out, and until they did get in a fellow that had a little life in him, who went out to those boys, they did n't get them back. When they got that kind of a man in command they got a great many of them back. That is the way to do it. Another thing: we should have addresses by Sons of Veterans. We have got the talont. We do n't need to send off and pay a mau \$50 to come and make a Memorial Day address. We have the talent; let us use it, and it will do the boys good.

As Division Chaplain, I find there are very few of the Camps that observe Union Defenders' Day. These things ought to be attended to and seen to, and we can get up enthusiasm in our Camps in that way better than in any other that I know of. And we need fiery Captains—a man who is just red-hot, who will enthuse his boys, who will get out on the field and drill his boys, and who can lead them. Sometimes we give the captaincy to a man because he is good-looking, has a fine appearance, and is popular. I say we never ought to give an office to any man out of courtesy. We ought to look right down to the bottom and see that there is pure gold in him, and fire; and when he comes in touch with the boys he will impart the spirit that is in him, and that will help them along and lift them up. I believe in fire, and in work, and in getting right down to business. Then we will not have need for such meetings as this. I believe in going home and going to work; then we will get life in our Camps, and we will have full Camps.

When the Division of Missouri was called-

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, the time is getting short, but there are two things that struck me in what the various brothers have said. Brother Gier, of Michigan, spoke about the "boyism," which, unfortunately, is too true. Others have spoken about various things, but the one thing that I find in our Division that is hurting is the price. I am a firm believer that nothing good can come too high. It may come too high in one way, but if you get it too cheap you will not consider it a good thing. The various Camps in St. Louis started in with a cheap mustering fee; for instance, 50 cents, or something of that kind; but they have changed that, and in most cases where the mustering fee has been raised it has been a benefit. Take our own Camp; we increased our fee from \$1, and at the present time it is \$2.50. We get more recruits, and of better quality, at \$2.50, and keep them longer than when the fee was \$1. The average person, when he gets something for nothing, thinks it is not worth anything. If it costs something, they take care of it, and stay with it longer.

Quoting from an old Division Commander, of St. Louis, in his annual report: Imagine, if you can, the Order of the Sons of Veterans on parade, bearing above their heads a banner inscribed, "Make it as cheap as you can." If you were outside of the Order, and saw something of that kind going along, I do n't think it would impress you favorably. I do n't believe in making it too high, but if we make it reasonably high priced it will be a benefit. No greater mistake is made than to put the fee at 25 cents. I have had occasion to read and approve several sets of by-laws. One in particular, I remember; they had some \$3 a year, to pay hall rent, fuel, and for their necessary articles of Camp equipment. I refused to approve the by-laws, and sent them back with my suggestions. I do n't know what they did about it: I have not seen them since. I suggested that they change them, for I did n't think

that I had authority to absolutely disapprove them — whether I had or not, I do n't know—but I did n't think it would benefit the Camp, and therefore I sent them back. The sentiment here seems to be that the rank and file are in many cases to blame for lack of interest in the Order.

I think myself the officers of the Camps and Divisions are the men who are directly responsible for the lack of interest in the Order. A man is elected because he is popular or because he is good-looking, and when he is elected that settles it. They have got what they want, and they go through their routine business and don't hustle, and the thing drags along. They get the iron cross or the silver cross, or whatever the case may be, and that's the end of it. If a person will look at this National Encampment to-day, you will find the fact to be that there are very few Past Commanders-in-Chief and very few Past Commanders that are in attendance. Why: I don't know. No doubt some have very good reasons for not being here, but it strikes me, certainly, that Past Commanders who are well posted in the working of the Order, not only in the Division and in the Camp, but in the Commandery-in-Chief, should certainly be here to give the "tenderfeet" information.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: The hour and a half alloted by the special resolution for the consideration of this subject having expired, the Commandery-in-Chief will recur to the regular order of business, which is reports of committees, unless there is other action to be taken by unanimous consent.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is prepared to report.

Chaplain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of Now Jersey: Commander, I would suggest that there are some brothers here who have prepared themselves to make some remarks this morning upon the subject we have been discussing. I think it is hardly fair to shut off those brothers, unless we propose to devote some time in the future to this same subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think we should certainly devote some time in the future to it.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move that the Encampment do now devote another half-hour to this subject, in order to hear from the remaining Division Commanders. I do this at the special request of Commander Musser, of Ohio, who sat up very late last night to prepare his speech, and do n't like to be cut off.

Chaplain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jorsey, rose.

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I don't want to be charged with solfishness by this convention, but the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations have labored long and late, and we have a most important batch of business to present to this Encampment, and I am not in favor of

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order-The Commander-in-Chief: Brother Bundy will state his point of order.

Past Commander WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, my point of order is that the motion has not been seconded, and is not properly before the house for discussion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The motion was not seconded.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I rose for the purpose of seconding the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Commandery-in-Chief continue this discussion for another half-hour. I would suggest, if that be done, that the time of speakers be limited to five minutes.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I will accept that as an amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think, if that is done, in the course of a half-hour we can nearly conclude the call of the divisions.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I was going to suggest and ask Brother Bundy to modify his motion to the effect that no one be allowed to pass over the ground already covered. Unless they have some new point or thought, it is not worth while to take up the time of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: I think such a suggestion as that would be impracticable. The chair certainly would not undertake to decide as to what ground had and what ground had not been covered.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN. of Iowa: Then I will move to amend Brother Bundy's motion, that those who desire to discuss this matter further confine themselves to new thoughts or suggestions that have not been already discussed by preceding Commanders.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the motion of Judge-Advocate General Shaw Van seconded?

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I move to amend Brother Bundy's motion, to the effect that this discussion be postponed until the opening hour of the session to-morrow morning, and that it then be continued for three-quarters of an hour.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that Brother Bundy's motion be amended so as to make this discussion the special order of business for tomorrow morning, it then to be continued for three-quarters of an hour, each speaker being limited to five minutes' time.

CHAPLAIS-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITY, of New Jersey: Commander, I move as a substitute for the amendment—if it is in order—that the special order of business this morning, at 10 minutes to 11, or 12, be made the receipt of reports from the several committees of this body.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is the regular order of business now, unless this motion intervenes.

Past Commander J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: Commander, when I was on my feet I supposed I had the right to the floor, notwithstanding what Brother Bundy may say, but I did not want the convention to say I was discourteous. I knew his motion was not seconded: I knew I had a perfect right to the floor. Now this afternoon we are going to parade, and it is our duty to parade. This Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations have something important to submit, to wit, the restoration of titles to this Commandery, and there is going to be a long and hard fight over it. I submit we have not time to hear reports from the several Division Commanders, and also the report of this Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and I carnestly submit that they postpone, in accordance with Commander Oberdorf's suggestion, this interesting talk until to-morrow. I want to hear it myself, personally, but we have not got the time at present, and I sincerely hope that the recommendation and amendment of Commander Oberdorf will prevail, for the good of the Order.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLIT, of New Jorsey: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Maccabe a question. Does he suppose that in the time that will clapse between 10 minutes to 12 and the time we will have to adjourn, in order to take part in the parade, we can discuss this question of the restoration of titles fairly? We cannot do it. I ask that question and answer it.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, in my honest opinion, we will have made a long stride toward settling the question, providing we don't keep reiterating and reiterating.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the amendment of Commander Oberdorf, of New York, postponing further discussion of this matter until tomorrow morning, and making it the special order of business for three-quarters of an hour after the assembling of the Commandery, each speaker to be limited to five minutes, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The question recurs upon the motion as amended. All those in favor of the motion as amended will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed, the same sign. It seems to be, and is, carried. We now resume the regular order of business, which is the receipt of reports of committees.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, the Committee on Ritual is ready to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first committee to report is the Committee on Constitution, Rules, and Regulations.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE. of Massachusetts: Commander. that committee is ready to report.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to know if I didn't have the floor with the report of the Committee on Ritual?

The Commander in-Chief: Brother Bundy had the floor and stated that the Committee on Ritual was ready to report. As soon as the report of the Committee on Ritual is in order, he will be recognized for the purpose of making the report from that committee.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, are the reports from the committees to come in regular order under the Constitution, or are they simply to be appointed in regular order?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: They are to be appointed in regular order, and the chair will call for reports of committees in the order in which they are appointed. Past Commander Maccabe, of Massachusetts, has the floor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND RESTORATION OF TITLES.

Past Commander J. B. MACCANN, of Massachusotts: Commander, the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations has attended to its duty, and begs leave to submit the following report:

In appreciation of the suggestion made by the Commander-in-Chief, that this Order is being hampered by too much legislation, the committee has but few amendments to offer.

On the subject of the restoration of titles, the committee submits a majority and a minority report.

First, a majority roport, in favor of the restoration of the old military titles, which provides for striking out the words "Commander-in-Chief," "Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief," and "Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief," "Division Commander." "Senior Vice-Division Commander." "Camp Commander," "Senior Vice-Camp Commander," and "Junior Vice-Camp Commander," and the substitution therefor of the military titles of "General" to "Second Lieutenant," inclusive.

Then a minority report in favor of the retention of the present titles.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is it the desire of the Commandery-in-Chief to take up the report of this committee in sections, or to act upon the entire report, after having heard it read?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would say that the committee have made their report in this form because, if we went into detail and struck out from page 1 down to the finish the words, "Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief," "Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief," etc., wherever they occur, and

inserted in lieu thereof the words, "Lieutenant General," "Major General," etc., we would simply take up a vast amount of valuable time. We have submitted it in this brief form because it is understood. Everybody understands what military titles to use—the titles existing before the Minneapolis Encampment. We did not think it advisable to go to work and strike out the titles in line so and so, pages 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, etc., but we have made this report so that you can all understand what it means.

Let me say on behalf of the majority report that every Division that appeared before our committee by petition petitioned in favor of the restoration of the titles except one, and that was Massachusetts. She confined herself simply to Camp Commanders. Massachusetts was the only notable exception. Every other Division that we heard from by petition was in favor of the restoration of titles. The majority report, then, is based upon that, and is in accordance with the desires of a majority of the Divisions as heard before the committee. The minority report would respectfully say that it is for the best interests of the Order, in its humble opinion, that the present titles should be retained. We submit the matter in these two reports so that you may discuss it.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN. of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask the brother one question for the general information of myself and possibly others: How many Divisions made requests for the restoration of titles? You say all were in favor of it. How many were in favor of it?

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: All New England: and there was Maine, Vermont. Massachusetts, and Rhode Island —

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN. of Iowa: For the restoration of all the titles?

Past Commander J. B. Maccade, of Massachusetts: All except Massachusetts, in New England. New York was in favor of it. Minnesota was in favor of it—not only in favor of the restoration of titles, but also of shoulder-straps—and other Divisions: there was Kansas, notably Kansas. I think in all there were about a dozen different Divisions that petitioned in favor of the restoration of titles.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUET, of Washington: Commander, I would like to usk the brother, does that also carry with it the restoration of shoulder-straps?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: No. sir.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move the majority report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, so far as we have heard it, in relation to the restoration of titles, be adopted. All this discussion has been out of order so far.

W. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I second the motion of the Chaplain-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the majority report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, as presented, be adopted. Any discussion?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move the previous question. Everybody has his mind made up.

E. W. Krackowizen, of Wisconsin: Commander, the motion has not yet been seconded, I believe.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Krackowizer's belief is erroneous.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of inquiry. When I seated myself, it was under the impression that the Commander-in-Chief had assorted that the motion was already seconded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion to adopt was seconded; not the motion for the previous question.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: I had reference to the motion for the previous question. I was on my feet before the second to that motion was made, and I trust, by the courtesy of the Commander-in-Chief, I may be assumed to be on my feet yet, because it was certainly in deference to the Commander-in-Chief's statement that the motion had been seconded that I sat down.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Under the circumstances, will the seconder withdraw his second for the present, and the chair will recognize Brother Krackowizer.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, under the circumstances, I will withdraw my second for the present.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, it does not seem to me that Brother Bundy's suggestion that every man's mind is made up is well taken. It may be for any mind that is made up in Scotch fashion: that is, willing to be persuaded, but will remain of the same opinion still: but that is not the kind of minds that should deal with this question in this body at this time. In the experience meeting that preceded the regular order of business this morning, we listened to one very pertinent suggestion, and that was, that just to the extent that the member-hip of this Order was indisposed to be business-like, indisposed to be judicious, indisposed to be intelligent, the Order failed to prosper.

Past Commander M. E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I want to inquire if Brother Bundy's motion was seconded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The second was withdrawn and Brother Krackowizer. of Wisconsin, has the floor. Brothers will please not interrupt.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, in the way the question comes before us, we have in a lump a recommendation that certain titles, and all that is carried with them in the mode and method of operating a Camp, and its dependence upon the so-called military rank, and all that, shall be with one fell swoop eliminated. It follows from that that something else must be substituted. Now, brothers, at the Tenth Annual Encampment the changes which it is now proposed to obliterate were made, after most painstaking and careful consideration. They were made after a number of years' experience in the line of losing as much, if not more, at the bung-hole than could possibly be poured in at the spiget.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Possibly Brother Krackowizer is mistaken there.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: No, sir, that is absolutely correct. The boys are more acquainted with the bung-hole than the spigot, perhaps. It was then these changes were made, after years of discussion had led up to the conviction that they were wise and best for the Order. We had passed through a certain period of experience, youthful experience, which it was necessary to supplement by trial of a totally different system. It may be maintained that that system has been tried now. That is not so; if it were so, it would not invalidate my argument, as I propose to make it. but it is not so. The constitution, I venture to say. has not yet reached the hands of some of the members upon this floor. It was, owing to circumstances that could not be controlled, delayed in promulgation until after three months had clapsed from the time of its adoption. There is no evidence that it has received, in the Order at large, any candid or intelligent study, to say nothing of practical trial. There is no evidence even that any of the Divisions quoted made any endeavor to discover what the rank and file had learned about the new Constitution, or what they did think about it; but, on the other hand, there was a determination upon the part of certain brothers to find fault and to criticise. I do not want to impugn motives; but their convictions and pre-judgments were so strong as to stamp their opinions upon the Order throughout the Division, and that

was done with great haste and expedition. Therefore, when the roster of these Divisions was called, although it includes the compact and very excellent organization of the New England States, it does not impress me, because I know it does not come from the Camps but rather from a few members who have undertaken to voice officially and emphatically the opinions of those Camps.

So late was the Constitution in its promulgation, and so little has it been disseminated, and so openly and steadily has it been neglected, that the claim that these changes can intelligently be made on the basis of actual experiment will not be defended by any brother on this floor. They may say they were of that opinion last year and they are still more convinced in it this year; or they may say that they are of a different opinion this year from what they were last year; but they cannot say, when one system was in practice for nearly 10 years, that the adoption of the new system, which has been in operation barely a half-year, warrants them in saying that the new system is a failure and should be annulled.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdour, of Now York: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother may state his point of order.

Commander Winstell Scott Oberdour, of New York: I do so. Commander, not to abridge the brother's remarks, but to call attention to Rule 15 of our Rules of Order, which prescribes a limit of five minutes upon all speakers unless unanimous consent is granted for them to continue, and I move to give the brother five minutes from now, so that he will not be abridged any more than possible.

E. W. Keackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I realize that I have spoken fully five minutes, and of course it is proper to enforce the rule of the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired under the rule. I understand that unanimous consent is asked that he may continue five minutes longer. Is there objection to Brother Krackowizer continuing five minutes longer? If not, Brother Krackowizer has unanimous consent to proceed.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, my position, boiled down, is just this: It is claimed that the change made last year was momentous. I say just to the extent it seemed momentous last year it is still more momentous to change it again now, because not to do a thing is less wrong, even if it is a good thing, than it is to undo what may be a good thing without full consideration and fair trial. Therefore, in the name of the Divisions which have not expressed themselves, and in of position to the Divisions under the influence of members opposed to the new scheme. I advise and hope that the Order at large will not undo the work done at Minneapolis until after the new scheme has had fair trial. The adoption of this majority report wholesale would be a great mistake. I venture to say that nothing has done our Order so much good, nothing has rid it of the suspicion of "boyism," of "kidism," of pretense, so much as the changes in the Constitution adopted at Minneapolis. In conclusion, let me say (although it sounds hard). I do not make any personal application in a vindictive sense: but I do say that no man, whether Division Commander or otherwise, whether instructed by his Division or otherwise, who to-day is in flagrant contempt of the Constitution as it stands, refusing to try it, is in a position to tell us that we shall not try it in the future.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, what I shall have to say is not said in a vindictive spirit, nor with any hard feelings towards anybody, whether this motion is carried or not. What I have to say is as a brother of this Order, one who thinks much of it, and one who is willing to make many sacrifices for its welfare. If Brother Krackowizer is in possession of information that will establish of truth that this matter of the changing of titles has not received the full consideration that it should receive, we would like to have it; but I don't think he

can produce any such information. I rise to speak for the Division of New Jersey, because New Jersey, at our meeting last February, after the Constitution, Rules and Regulations had been promulgated five months, after the Division knew every paragraph of it, and knew these titles had been changed, at Trenton unanimously voted in favor of the restoration of the old titles. We had a large attendance at that Eucampment, and I am certain from personal contact with those men—not from anything said to me by anybody who was there, not from anything said in my absence because I was in the Encampment from the opening to the close—I am certain from personal contact with the Past Commanders, and the Camp Captains and delegates, that the feeling of the Order nearly everywhere is that the old titles should be restored.

The Brothers who were at Minneapolis last year know what my feeling was in the matter, and I wish to say I have not changed my position a particle. My position then and now is the same. If this Encampment shall conclude that it is best not to restore the old titles, I will be satisfied. At the same time I will be sorry that the Encampment does not heed the voice of the Order at large. I am speaking for the boys who don't get here, who are not sent here; for the boys who cannot afford to pay their expenses to Helena to speak for themselves. I wish to say to Brother Krackowizer, if the expressions made at Division Encampments, in regular order, in the regular way, in favor of the restoration of the old titles is ill-considered, without a just appreciation of the situation, before time was had in which to find out the state of feeling in the Order -- if that is so, what was the action taken at Minneapolis a year ago, when there was not one Division asking to have the old titles wiped out and these new ones put in? The Order at large knew nothing about these changes; had heard nothing of them in General Orders or Division Orders. Not a newspaper published as the organ of this organization said anything about it, and we did not know until we got to Minneapolis, the day before the report came in, that there was any intention of wiping out the old military titles.

I wish to say that I come in personal contact with many of the brothers of the Order. I am just as regular as any in my attendance upon the Camp at home, and upon the National Encampment. There is no meeting of my Camp when I am not there, and I say the boys of Camp No. 8, of Paterson, are united in favor of the restoration of the old titles. If Camp No. 8 has one member less now than she had a year ago, it is partly due, if not wholly due, to the fact that they were of the opinion that somebody in this Order of ours was not satisfied with the way it was being run, and somebody was endeavoring to cater to somebody else outside of the Order.

I wish to say that when my friend Drake, of New Jersey, as Commander of the New Jersey Division from last February until now, has had to travel from one end of the State to the other to get things in proper shape, as he has been obliged to do—I say he is just as much entitled to be called "Colonel" as the man who commands a battalion of three or four companies in some Eastern or Western State containing not one-half the membership of his Division. And the same thing is true about the Camp Captain, and Camp Commander, whether he commands a Camp of 15 men or 150 or 200. I wish to say that, taking these things into consideration, it seems to me we should not lay so much stress on what people outside of the Order say. So far as I know, only one department of the Grand Army of the Republic has commended what we have done; and, on the other hand, the Grand Army of the Republic, at its National Encampment, introduced a resolution stating that, in their opinion, we must not take the titles of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that resolution has never been rescinded by any National Encampment. Now, I say—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The brother's time has expired. Charles D. Rooney, of Massachusetts, rose.

Past Commandor W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move the previous question.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise to a point of order. Broother Rooney, of Massachusetts, not having spoken on this question, as I understand, the brother has—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Bundy has not spoken on this question.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move the previous question; and I desire to state just why I do it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Bundy moves the previous question.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, I desire to ask the question if an amendment to the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations is in order?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: An amondment to the report of the committee is in order.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, I desire to offer an amendment in order to make it in harmony with the resolution adopted at the annual Division Encampment of Massachusetts this year.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I rise to a point of order; that Brother Penniman is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Can we amend the report of the committee, and make them say something they did not intend to say?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You cannot amend the report of the committee. The motion is to adopt the report of the committee, and that motion can be amended by stating how much or how little of the report of the committee shall be adopted.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The second to the motion for the previous question was only withdrawn for the purpose of hearing Brother Krackowizer's remarks.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is correct. Brother Penniman, of Massachusetts, will yield the floor for a moment, and allow Brother Reed, of Iowa, to renew his second to the motion for the previous question.

W. H. REED, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Now, Commander, I make this motion: I move to amend —

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. No amendment is now in order and no discussion is in order, the previous question having been moved and seconded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has not been seconded by members from two Divisions, and Brother Penniman has the floor.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, would it be in order to move an amendment to the report of the majority of the committee, and adopt such report, in so far as it relates to Camp officers, restoring the military titles so far as they are concerned. If so, I make that motion.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Penniman moves to amend the pending resolution by adopting the majority report of the committee only in so far as it relates to the titles of Camp officers. Brother Rooney seconds the motion. Any remarks?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, the chairman of this committee did not intend to take the floor or say anything, but at the request of one of his friends he now moves the substitution of the minority report for the majority report. He does this in the spirit of humiliation that he should be com-

pelled to move the substitution of the minority report for the majority, but it is only an act of courtesy that the minority report should be considered, and it is only by this motion that it can come before the house. I ask Brother Bundy and Brother Reed to withdraw their motions, to permit me to move the substitution of the minority report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Do I understand Brother Maccabe to make, as a substitute for the pending motion, a motion to adopt the minority report?

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, if I am in order, I make that motion. I move you that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved by Brother Maccabe, of Massachusetts, and seconded by Judge-Advocate General Shaw Van, that a motion to adopt the minority report be substituted for a motion to adopt a portion of the majority report.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy. of Ohio: Commander, when I moved the previous question I did not intend any discourtesy to anyone. I believe every brother here has made up his mind very largely upon this question. I know what the instructions of the Division of Ohio are. I agree thoroughly with Brother Pollitt, and I am also satisfied that no eloquent addresses, no remarks, no argument that could be made by any brother upon this floor, will change the mind of a single delegate to this Encampment. I take it for granted the only object in making these speeches is to accomplish some result, and as there seems to be none to be accomplished, I therefore now move the previous question.

The COMMANDEE-IN-CHIEF: The previous question has already been moved.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: But other business has intervened.

EMIL PORSTEL, of Pennsylvania: I second Brother Bundy's motion for the previous question.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I also second the motion for the previous question.

The motion for the previous question was agreed to.

Past Commander E. H. MILUAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I would like to have the minority report read.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The minority report continues the present titles of Camp, Division and Commandery-in-Chief officers.

Commander T. M. Sweetland, of Rhode Island: Commander, as I understand it, it leaves them just as they are now, without any change whatever.

The motion to substitute a motion to adopt the minority report for the motion to adopt the majority report was lost.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I would like to offer an amendment to also include Division officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment is out of order at the present time; the previous question having been ordered, the vote must be at once taken upon the pending motion. Those in favor of the amendment proposed by Brother Penniman, of Massachusetts—

Past Commander R. Loenenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I rise to a point of order. That was the statement made at the time by Brother Bundy, that other business had intervened after the first motion was seconded. An amendment was made after the motion for the previous question was seconded.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, that is the reason I made the new motion. I made it all over again, and it was seconded all over again.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question was carried. The main question is now being put. The question now before the house is upon the proposed

amendment. The question will then recur upon the original motion, and nothing can intervene after the previous question is ordered.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Will you allow me to ask Brother Bundy if the statement was not made after he had made his last demand for the previous question, that other business had intervened? Was not that statement made after your last demand for the previous question?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to say that I moved the previous question twice, separately. The Commander-in-Chief remarked, when I made the second motion, that the previous question had already been moved. I replied that other business had intervened. That was my reason for moving it again. It was then seconded by two Divisions. I believe the minutes of the stenographer will so show.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question now is upon the adoption of the amendment of Brother Penniman, of Massachusetts, the result of which will be to change the titles of Camp officers back to the old form, but to retain present titles in the Divisions and the Commandery-in-Chief.

The proposed amendment was lost.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The question now recurs upon the original motion to adopt the majority report of the Committee.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, before the vote is announced, I ask that the roll be called.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Krackowizer asks for a call of the roll. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

Commandant G. H. Hublbur, of Illinois: Commander, before the roll is called, I ask for information. If the motion now before the Encampment carries, does it change the Constitution?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It does.

Commandant G. H. Hurlbur, of Illinois: Consequently a two-thirds vote is required to do it.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: It is,

The Adjutant General concluded the call of the roll.

CHAPLAIN-IX-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I desire to change my vote from the affirmative to the negative, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration.

The Adjutant General announced the result of the vote, as follows: Total number of votes cast, 80; of which there were in the affirmative, 42; in the negative, 38.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: The motion being in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution, and a two-thirds vote not having been cast in the affirmative, the motion to adopt the majority report is not carried.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, then we have voted to adopt neither the majority nor the minority report?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: No, the Commandery-in-Chief has not voted not to adopt the minority report; you have voted not to substitute a motion to adopt the minority report for another motion. Is there any further motion to be made at the present time.

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: Commander, the committee is prepared to go on with its report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations may proceed.

PUBLICATION OF CONSOLIDATED REPORTS.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, the committee would recommend the adoption of the following amendment to section 3, article V,

chapter IV of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations: Insert after the word "Adjutants," in the last sentence of that section, the following words, "which shall be published quarterly in General Orders," so that the section will read:

"Sec. 3. The Adjutant General shall attest the approval of applications for Charters, all orders issued from the Commandery-in-Chief headquarters; also, all commissions, dispensations, circulars and other documents issued by the Commander-in-Chief. He shall report to the annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief the business transactions of his office during his term, and at such other times as may be required by the Council-in-Chief, or the Commander-in-Chief. He shall consolidate the quarterly reports of Division Adjutants, which consolidation shall be published quarterly in General Orders, and shall prepare a roll of all members of the Commandery-in-Chief who are entitled to vote therein."

The new words are: "Which consolidation shall be published quarterly in General Orders," as was illustrated in the last General Order of our Commander-in-Chief. I move you the adoption of that amendment.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

DIVISION REPORTS - WHEN TO BE MADE.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The committee further submits, on the basis of the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, that the word "thirty" be substituted in place of "sixty," in chapter V, article II, section 2. at the bottom of page 49, so that the section will read:

"Szo. 2. The Adjutant of each Division shall on the receipt of returns note the date of reception thereon, and shall turn over the Quartermaster Sergeant's returns, with cash accompanying, to the Division Quartermaster. He shall, within thirty days after the commencement of the quarterly term, and for the information of the Division Commander, consolidate the quarterly returns of the several First Sergeants, and shall prepare a copy of such consolidated returns in full, to be forwarded by the commanding officer to the Adjutant General within the time specified."

I move you the adoption of that amendment.

F. F. DRAKE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the amendment proposed by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be adopted. Is there any discussion? Is the Commandery ready for the question?

Commander F. A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, such a provision as that might do in the smaller and more compact Divisions; but in the Division of Kansas, where the Camps are scattered, and where two-thirds of the members are country boys, it is hard work to get their reports in, especially in the summer time. I do not think 60 days is any too long for a Division that is scattered like our Division is, and I shall certainly vote against the amendment.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to ask Brother Agnew if it would make any difference if he had nine months? If he had, he never would get all his reports in.

Commander F. A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, when we had time we got our reports nearly all in; but this last time we did n't got near all of them in.

Inspector General Henry Frazes, of Ohio: You had your 60 days at that time. Commandant G. H. Hurlbut, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to say to Brother Agnew, from my experience in handling a Division probably as large as Kansas, that there is just as much delay on a long time as on a short time. Furthermore, there is no question but what, if your Camp officers will do their duty, and make out their reports on the last meeting night of the month, instead of waiting till the 15th or 30th of the following month, Division Commanders will have no trouble in making their reports.

Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, I believe 30 days is plenty of time. The trouble is we give them too much scope. They can just as well make out their reports on time as after waiting 60 days. It bothers me a good deal, and I suppose it bothers headquarters, also. I am in favor of cutting down the time and making the Camp officers do their duty.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, the Division of Kansas is so anxious about military titles and straps, I think it would be well for them to learn something about the military duty of promptness. Thirty days is plenty of time in which to get all these reports in.

Past Commander G. H. Sheire, of Minnesota: Commander, I heartily concur with Colonel Agnew, of Kansas. In Minnesota most of the boys are farmer boys. During the summer months they are out threshing or harvesting, and they will not get in their reports. Sixty days gives the Division officers more time to do their prodding. All those who have been connected with Division headquarters know that it takes two, three and sometimes four letters to these Camps to get in their report. They all want to make a bigger showing, and the Divisions want to make a bigger showing in their consolidated reports, and the work that they do in writing to these Camps is enormous. I hope the time will be kept 60 days.

Past Commander C. F. Morrison, of Montana: Commander, Brother Agnew spoke in regard to his Division being a large Division. Mine is a small one. I have had the pleasure of commanding a small Division, and I find that when we have but 5 or 10 days to get reports in, they get them in in time. When we have 60 days, they forget all about it and never get them in.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, the Missouri Camps are not scattered as much as some others, but they have to go over mountains and down through woods, and I firmly believe the shorter time is best. If a man has got to get his report in, he does it—if he has got to get it in at once, he does it. If he has four or five or six months, he will wait until the last day every time.

Past Commander M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, a Division that reaches from Alabama down to the Gulf of Mexico and South America thinks 30 days is sufficient time.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to say that it is our opinion that 30 days is ample time for any Division to send in reports to headquarters. If the Commander of a Division has 60 days in which to get in his report, he will be that much more lax in hustling around to get in his reports from Camps. We are heartily in favor of the 30-day amendment.

Commander Louis L. DRAKE, of New Jersey: Commander, I must confess that as Division Commander I have probably taken as long time to get in my report as anybody else. I must confess, also, that it was not owing to the fact that I could not, and did not, get my Division reports in. The trouble with these reports is entirely with Division Commanders. If they don't get them in within 30 days, it is their own fault. If I had had a chance this morning to tell about some of the drawbacks in our Order, I would have spoken largely on the poor officers we have, of whatever age, old or young -the most ignorant man I found in my Division was a man about 45 years of age. I don't think age is a matter of so much importance. It is a matter of qualification. That is one of the things we want in this Order. We want to get qualified men in, and after we have got them we want to have qualified officers. If we have the right kind of officers for Division Commanders, they will get their reports in in 30 days. The largest Divisions in this National Ecampment don't require but a week on those things. They can do it in a week just as well as they can in two months. I am in favor of the 30 days, notwithstanding the fact that I have been in the habit of taking the 60 days, and perhaps more than that.

Past Commander R. Loenenstein, of Missouri: Commander, it seems to me that leaving this limit at 60 days is an incentive and encouragement to lax discipline, as suggested by Brother Musser, of Ohio. There is no warrant in our law or Constitution whereby a Camp can take two weeks or 30 days or 60. Their reports are due at a certain time, and the extending of the limit of time to Commanders of Divisions giving them 60 days, results in lack of discipline. Camps will have more respect for Commanders of Divisions if only 30 days is allowed them, and prompt reports are insisted upon.

Chaplan-in-Chief G. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, it seems to me we are framing our legislation for sections, and not for the entire Order. What Brother Loebenstein has said is true. We are not amending the Division Constitution, or the Constitution that he refers to, which fixes the time at which the Camp Captain shall report. We are not amending that practically. We are simply giving these Division Commanders an opportunity to do that which they like to do, that is, report every Camp in their Division. You take a Division that has Camps scattered over a large territory. There are more things to contend with. My idea of the right kind of a Division is the Division of Rhode Island, where Commander Sweetland can reach every Camp in his Division in three hours; but take the Division of our friend here from Nebraska, or Raymond, from Missouri, take it here in Montana and how is it, and how is it possible for a Division Commander to do those things in a certain time that can be done in these small, compact Divisions. These things should be taken into consideration. It is true it makes trouble sometimes, but that is just what the Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief is for.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: How long does it take the mail to reach from one end to the other of the largest State in the United States?

Chaplain-in-Chief G. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, I do not think this trouble occurs because Camp Commanders are derelict in their duty. It is because, as in the Division of Kansas, certain months of the year they hold no meetings at all. That may be said to be unconstitutional. It is also unconstitutional to charge a man less than \$1.50 as a muster fee, but yet we permit it and say nothing about it. The Commander of the Kansas Division has more to contend with than the Commander of some other Division, because his boys in the summer time are all raking hay and gathering wheat; and in the corn State of Nebraska they are busy gathering corn, and for a certain time of the year the Camp Commanders must neglect their duties, and that happens to be just the time when they should get their reports in, because the Commandery-in-Chief is just about to meet. We have a Camp in New Jersey that there is trouble getting reports from at a certain time every year, because the boys are off on the rivers and sounds gathering in cysters, and they have no meetings for two or three months; but the other portions of the year they are all right.

The previous question was moved and agreed to.

The motion to adopt the amendment reported by the committee upon Constitution, Rules and Regulations was carried; 67 voting in the affirmative, 9 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Before taking up the reports of other committees, I desire to state that Major Davis has presented to the delegates in attendance upon this Encampment an engrossed form of certificate of membership in the Order, which any delegate may obtain by application to the Adjutant General. It is a very handsome souvenir, and any brother that desires may obtain one and have it properly engrossed, framed, and hung in his room.

At the request of the local committee that some member of the Order be detailed to command the visiting brothers, the Commander-in-Chief will detail Commandant Hurlbut to command the visiting brothers in line on parade this afternoon,

and it is urged that all visiting brothers turn out, and let these of us who are present use our influence to that end, and show our brothers in Montana our appreciation of their kind reception by making the very best parade we can.

COMMUNICATION FROM DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I would like to inquire why the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations did not report on or what they have done with the recommendations from the different Divisions presented to them. Are they to be smothered in the committee? Are they not to be reported unless that committee sees fit to report them? I know the Division of Pennsylvania recommended certain things, and I suppose those recommendations from Pennsylvania went to the committee. I would like to ask what has become of them. Have they been smothered in the committee, or where are they?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question of the brother from Pennsylvania Division is as to the disposition of the various recommendations from the Pennsylvania Division presented to the committee.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The recommendations of the Pennsylvania Division were passed upon and rejected. We didn't make a report to that effect, because we didn't think it was necessary. We have got them right here, and will turn them and all other such matters over to the Adjutant General.

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, do I understand all to have been rejected?

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: Commander, we received but two recommendations of the Pennsylvania Division.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, have we not power to call them up at any time? I say that the committee should report on those matters favorably or unfavorably, and let them come before the house. It is not right to smother them in committees.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I would like to ask what became of the various amendments proposed by the New York Division?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: The secretary of the committee has them, and they will be turned over to the Adjutant General. They were passed upon by the committee, and the committee decided not to report them.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies ready to report?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, the Committee on Rituals and Ceremonies beg leave to submit the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RITUAL.

To the Eleventh Annual Encampment S. of V., U. S. A .:

We, your Committee on Ritual, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee having carefully canvassed the situation, having given the report of the Special Committee on Revised Ritual due consideration, and having faithfully endeavored to arrive at the wisest conclusions in relation to the ritualistic work of the Order, would respectfully recommend—

1. That all the recommendations and the revised Ritual presented by the Special

Committee on Revised Ritual be not adopted by this Commandery-in-Chief.

2. That the present Ritual, as approved by the Eighth Annual Encampment, be used by the Order pending the adoption by the Commandery-in-Chief of a three-degree Ritual.

3. That a prize (\$300) be offered by this Encampment to the brother of the Order who shall prepare and submit to the Council-in-Chief, at least 30 days prior to the meeting of the Twelfth 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 rerbatim,

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 separately to suggest therewith any changes, amendments or modifications as may seem desirable to them, providing the same are not inconsistent with the general plan, ideas or body of such Ritual.

4. We further recommend the continuance, without change, amendment, or modification, of the present burial service of the Order; and that the recommendations

pertaining thereto, by the special committee aforesaid, be rejected.

5. We would further recommend that if any farther editions of the present Ritual be required to be printed by the Commandery-in-Chief or the Quartermaster General, that the following changes be made, but that in no event shall the present Rituals be recalled from the Camps and others substituted therefor, as the modifications hereby recommended are not a part of the Ritual proper:

(a) In instruction No. 12, on page 4, after the word "the," in the third line, in-

sert the words "Grand Army of the Republic."

(b) In instruction No. 12, after the word "military," in the third line, insert the words "or patriotic."

(c) In instruction No. 14, after the word "recruits," insert the conjunction "and."
(d) Strike out instruction No. 16 and substitute therefor the following: "It shall be lawful to use the term 'comrade' for 'brother' wherever the latter appears in

this Ritual."

(c) That the recommendation of the Committee on Ritual of the Eighth Annual Encampment, as the same appears of record on page No. 40 of said Ritual, be stricken out, believing that the recommendations of that committee, or of this one, should appear only in the minutes of the proceedings of the Encampment, and are no part of the Ritual of the Order.

All of which is respectfully submitted, in F. C. and L.,

WM. E. Bundy, Chairman. W. H. Russell, Secretary. W. H. Reed. Rodt. W. Wilson. W. E. Smith.

E. W. Khakokowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move the adoption of the report, and suggest that possibly there might be inserted somewhere a provision as to how these Rituals shall be submitted—under seal, so that the name of the brother submitting it shall not become the general property even of the committee passing upon it until choice is made. It can be accomplished by the use of a sealed envelope.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, that can afterwards be arranged. We have drawn a contract, an absolute contract, which will bind both the Commandery-in-Chief and bind the party submitting the Ritual, but unless his Ritual is adopted in its general plan and scope and idea the Commandery is not bound to pay a single dollar. The lawyers that were unfortunate enough to be upon that committee drew that contract and embodied it in this report; so that when any brother of the Order submits a Ritual for the consideration of the Council-in-Chief—and we have placed it in the Council-in-Chief so as to save the Commandery as much expense as possibe, as the Council-in-Chief get their expenses paid anyhow, and we didn't want them to go to the place of holding the next National Encampment more than four days in advance for the purpose of considering this revised Ritual—that will be time enough, if they put in their time profitably and use it to advantage, to consider every plan and every ritualistic ceremony that may be proposed; and I believe the Council-in-Chief will be just as competent as any special

ritualistic committee that could be appointed. In reference to the suggestion made by Brother Krackowizer, that can easily be arranged afterwards. What we are most concerned about is the contract as it appears in the body of this report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the Commandery-in-Chief will allow the Commander-in-Chief one suggestion; a provision to allow the Council-in-Chief to meet four days prior to the meeting of the Commandery will not save the Commandery one cent of money, because we could not possibly get special rates of transportation four days ahead of the time of meeting.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: If our Committee on Transportation made the arrangement, it seems to me it could be done.

Past Commander Markin E. Hall, of Michigan: Does this motion include the entire Council-in-Chief, or only the three elective members?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There are five members of the Council-in-Chief now. CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move the report of the Committee on Ritual be adopted, except that portion that refers to placing the word "comrade" in the Ritual.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, that is a constitutional provision. We have only drawn this Ritual to conform to the Constitution.

Chaplain-in-Chief G. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, one reason why I do that —

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to second the motion of Brother Krackowizer.

Commander L. L. DEAKE, of New Jersey: Commander, I second Brother Pollitt's motion.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. As I understand it, the Ritual is secondary, and must conform to the Constitution of this organization. The Constitution provides, in almost the exact words of this instruction in the Ritual, that the word "comrade" may be used, and while I concede it is not absolutely necessary that it should appear in the instructions, still if the object is to prevent the use of the word "comrade" in the Ritual, it is unconstitutional, and therefore out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. So much of the Chaplain-in-Chief's motion as referred to the exception is declared out of order. The motion now is for the adoption of the report of the committee. Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question?

J. D. Houston, of ()hio: Commander. I move an amendment to the motion to adopt the report of the committee so that the report under the third recommendation will offer a prize of \$300; \$100 for each degree of the Ritual. You may have a dozen Rituals submitted to this committee, or to the Council-in-Chief, and you may get one good degree out of one, and another out of another, and another out of a third, and by the combination of all those be able to get a better Ritual than you would have by taking any single one complete; at any rate, I make that amendment to the motion.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, if that amendment prevails, I should like to explain that we would have to re-draw our contract.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I was going to suggest, as there is no way that that question can be passed upon by the Commandery-in-Chief, the best way to do would be to refer the matter back to the committee.

J. D. Housron, of Ohio: I move, then, Commander, that the matter be rereferred to the committee.

The Commander-in-Chief: As I understand it, your motion is to substitute for the pending motion, the motion that the report be referred back to the committee

with instructions to provide for a prize, to be subdivided — \$100 for each degree — and also with the instructions to provide for the presentation of the poposed Rituals in sealed envelopes. Is the motion seconded?

L. V. WILLIAMS, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

The motion to refer the matter back to the committee was agreed to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, the committee is not ready to report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the Committee on Reports of Officers and Distribution of Work ready to report?

Past Commander M. E. Hall, of Michigan: That committee is ready to report, and will make its report through its secretary, Brother McCrillis.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I would suggest, as a method of expediting business, that unless there is objection to these recommendations as read, they be adopted by consent and no motion made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, that course will be pursued. The secretary of the committee will read the report.

The secretary proceeded with the reading of the report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

HELENA, MONT., August 10, 1892.

To the Eleventh Annual Encampment, S. of V., U. S. A .:

BROTHERS—We, your committee to whom were referred the reports of the officers of this Body, beg leave to report as follows, considering first the various recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief:

THE JUDD MALVIN CASE.

Recommendation No. 1. I therefore recommend that decision LXXVII of General Webb be disapproved, and that it be the sonse of the Commandery-in-Chief that a proper construction of article V, chapter I, of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, does not render illegitimate descendants eligible to membership in our Order, and that the name of Judd Malvin, of Camp No. 25, Division of Maryland, S. V. U.S. A., be stricken from the rolls as never having been eligible to membership.

Your committee recommend its adoption.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to inquire if that carries with it striking from the rolls the name of Judd Malvin.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It does.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Then Commander, I enter an objection, and I want to discuss that question. I think it would be wise to just simply hear the report of this committee now.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Hear all the report and then take up the recommendations hereafter seriatim?

Past Commander F. McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask that the Encampment don't do that. What is the use of our reading this great long report, and then reading it again?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I would suggest the better plan is to take up each recommendation of the committee in order and pass upon it.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, then will the committee pass that recommendation. Otherwise I will have to move to take a recess.

Past Commander F. McCarllis, of Illinois: The committee will do anything that is the pleasure of this Encampment.

Past Commander W. E. Bundr, of Ohio: Commander, let there be general consent that that one recommendation be passed.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to second the

brother's motion that, unless objection be raised, each section be considered adopted as read.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved and seconded that each section of the report as read by the committee be considered adopted unless objection is made. Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion of adopting each recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports as read, unless objection is made, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed, the same sign. It seems to be, and is, carried. The committee will now read the first recommendation and Brother Bundy has the floor.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, the first recommendation has already been read, and I object to it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any motion?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Will a simple objection, Commander, hold this thing in abeyance until we are prepared to take it up and dispose of it? For the purpose of bringing it before the Encampment, I move the rejection of that recommendation.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, as I understand it, the first recommendation has been passed by unanimous consent upon the objection of Brother Bundy.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that that recommendation is now before the Commandery-in-Chief for consideration; that Brother Bundy objects. Now if some brother moves to adopt or reject, it will come properly before the house.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move we do now take recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Commander F. A. AGNEW, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Commandery-in-Chief do now take recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon. Those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed, the same sign. It seems to be, and is, carried, and recess is taken until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

August 10, 1892.

The Commandery-in-Chief was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief at 4 o'clock r. M.

The Adjutant General called the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports is before the Commandery, and Brother Bundy has the floor to make a motion.

THE JUDD MALVIN CASE.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the first recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports, concurring in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, as reported on page 15 of his annual report, relative to the case of Brother Judd Malvin, of the Division of Maryland, be rejected, and that the decision of Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb in regard to this case be adopted as official by this Encampment.

Commander Harry Rosenhaupt, of Washington: Commander, in order to bring this question before the house, I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander and brothers, this is a serious step we are about to take, and I rise simply for the purpose of asking for information upon the subject, that this matter may be properly presented to us. I would ask, if it be in order, that the Commander-in-Chief state to us the reason of these rulings. I would like to ask that, if it is in order. I do not under stand the situation exactly.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I should like first to have the question properly stated before the house. I am not sure, myself, just exactly how the motion was worded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the stenographer please read the motion as made by Brother Bundy?

The stenographer read the motion, as follows:

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDE, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the first recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports, concurring in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, as reported on page 15 of his annual report, relative to the case of Brother Judd Malvin, of the Division of Maryland, be rejected, and that the decision of Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb in regard to this case be adopted as official by this Encampment.

The Commander-in-Chief: That is the motion before the house. It was seconded by Commander Rosenhaupt, of Washington.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, then discussion is in order?

Judge-Advocate General R. Shaw Van, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point
of order. My point of order is, that the latter part of that motion is superfluous
and ought to be stricken out, because, if I understand it properly, the opinion of
General Webb has once been made official, and is the highest law we have in this Order to-day. For that reason, I would ask to have the latter part of that motion
stricken out as improper.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Judge-Advocate General is mistaken in stating that it has been made official. It was never approved by the Commandery-in-Chief; was never presented to the Commandery-in-Chief for action. Is there any further discussion?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I have something to say, but I would like to give way to you if you have anything to state upon the question, before I state the reasons why I make the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have nothing whatever to say until I can see some possible reason why brothers in this Order desire illegitimate sons to come into it.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to call the attention of this Encampment to the wording of the Constitution of this organization, under which the decisions were made in this particular case. I ask brothers to turn to page 15 of the report of the Commander-in-Chief, or else I will read it at the proper time. I desire to say that I have the most profound respect for the legal opinion of the distinguished lawyer who has the honor to be the head of this Order. I have, also, a profound respect for the legal opinion of that other good lawyer who was his predecessor; and as this is a case where two such good lawyers differ, I feel it perfectly safe to appeal to this Encampment to sustain the decision of one in preference to that of the other.

Now, whatever may be the individual opinion of the Commander-in-Chief as to the admission of illegitimate sons into this organization, it should not have any influence or weight with this Encampment. Brothers of this Encampment, I desire you to distinctly understand that this is a legal decision asked for by somebody whose name is not stated in these proceedings, or, I believe, by the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. Now, it is incumbent upon this Encampment to place itself more or less upon record on this question; and the Constitution of the

Order, it seems to me, settles it beyond any dispute whatever. There must be some other reason than appears on the surface that actuated some brother of this Camp to start this question moving in the Order. I have been informed by the Commander of the Maryland Division that sinister motives induced brothers who were jealous of Judd Malvin, who belonged to some other companies in that Camp, to try to get him out, and he being such a good, faithful, honorable member, there was nothing else that could be brought against him, except that his father had sinned before him, and that the sins of the father should be visited upon the children. Now, the Constitution of this Order reads, in its preamble:

"We, the undersigned, male descendants of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil struggle of 1861-765, hereby unite and form an association for the purpose and object hereinafter set forth, and, in so doing, pledge ourselves to be governed by the Constitution, Rules, Regulations, Rules of Order and By-Laws which are based on the same."

Was not Judd Malvin the male descendant of a soldier? Is that question disputed before this house.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, the brother says that he is the male descendant of a soldier. What is the name of this son that is presenting himself for admission, or has been admitted?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, it don't make any difference what his name is.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: You concede he is an illegitimate child?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Yes, sir.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Now, what is the law on that subject?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, if we take this discussion in an orderly manner, we would get through it more speedily. Let Brother Bundy proceed.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I don't care what the common law is. I am perfectly satisfied for my part with the law of this organization. I am satisfied for my part to run this organization by the laws of the organization. I am satisfied for my part to govern the world by the laws of humanity and of God; and I say that the laws of this organization, the laws of humanity and of God, and the principles of this Order, demand that Judd Malvin be retained upon the rolls of that Camp.

Now let us for just a moment pass to the eligibility clause about which so much has been said:

"All male descendants, not less than 18 years of age, of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the Union army or navy during the civil war of 1861-'65 shall be eligible to membership: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible who has ever been convicted of any infamous crime. . . ."

Is not Judd Malvin a male descendant of an honorably discharged soldier? Is that question disputed in this proceeding? Has he ever been convicted of any infamous crime? Does that question become a part of this case at all?

". . Or who has, or whose father has, ever borne arms against the Government of the United States of America."

Has his father ever borne arms against the Government of the United States any more than yours or mine? Now, under what law, I ask, has the Commander-in-Chief decided that the name of Judd Malvin shall be stricken from the rolls of that Camp in Maryland? What law? Point me to a section or an article in the Constitution of this organization that is not just as plain as it can be written against such a ruling. I am informed, further, that the Committee on Constitution considered this question last night. Recognizing, full well, that no decision of this kind could

stand in law or could stand in reason. unless the Constitution specifically supported it, they decided to put into the eligibility clause the word "legitimate." I speak, brothers of this Encampment, with more feeling upon this question than any question upon which I expect to address you, simply for the reason that I don't want the recording angel to record against me the sin of legislating against one of my fellow-men who has not sinned himself, who is not at fault himself. I don't care, sir, whether or not the Commander-in-Chief, who says:

"Certainly our loyalty to the memories of our deceased ancestors imposes upon us the obligation to preserve their good name from the —

THE COMMANDEE-IN-CHIEF: Brother Bundy's time has expired.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you that Brother Bundy be given five minutes more in which to address the convention.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Is there any objection to Past Commander Bundy being given five minutes further? If not, by unanimous consent his time is extended five minutes.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I thank the brothers most heartily for their courtesy,

W. Scott Beebe, of Oregon: Commander, I would like to ask whether or not the Constitution of this Division in which this case arose, at the time this decision was made, contained the word "legitimate?"

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The preamble contained the word "lineal" at the time the decision was made.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, the language of the Commander-in-Chief is as follows:

"With all respect for the kindly feelings which prompted General Webb to write. 'To keep him out because of the indiscretion of his father, and because his mother "loved not wisely but too well," would be a gross injustice to him. We teach friendship, charity, and loyalty, . . . but it would be a most uncharitable act to close our doors against him.' I cannot agree with his conclusions. Certainly our loyalty to the memories of our deceased ancestors imposes upon us the obligation to preserve their good name from the insidious attacks of those who would elevate themselves upon the ruins of their reputation, and it would seem to be a misdirected charity which would permit such a result."

"Elevate themselves upon the ruins of their reputation!" Why, sir, is it so bad as that? Why does not the Grand Army of the Republic then refuse to admit his father to membership? I say to you that so long as the father is good enough to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic his son is good enough to march shoulder to shoulder with me everywhere I go. Why did n't the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic protest? It must have been because in his heart, in his soul, he felt that such injustice would be unworthy of the man that he was. He just simply called attention to it because somebody had called it to his attention, perhaps in an insidious spirit.

Now, brothers of the Encampment, I don't know that I desire to take up the full additional five minutes you have been so kind as to accord me. There is nothing in our present Constitution that prevents Judd Malvin from being a member. There is nothing in our Constitution which by inference could exclude him. The law, sir, in every State in the Union accords to him the same right as it does to you or me. It does not make any difference according to the laws of the great State of Ohio, from which I have the honor to come, whether a poor boy was born in wedlock or out of wedlock, when it comes to his inheritance. Justice, humanity and our laws recognize him as just as good as any other son, and his inheritance is equal.

Now, I am aware that there is among the people a certain projudice against those who are illegitimately born. They can belong to the churches of the land, thank God, whether they can belong to any other organization or not. Their souls may

be as clean, their hearts may be as pure, other things being considered, their efforts may be as great, their abilities and energies may be as great as yours and mine, but yet I say there is a prejudice against them throughout the land. As the Commander-in-Chief says, some of our soldiers may have been guilty of indiscretions. If they were, I do n't care whether their offspring be black or white; it do n't make any difference to me whether they be half black or half white, if they are otherwise worthy to enter into this organization. I for one am always willing to raise my voice and raise my hand in their behalf. I am not afraid of associating with people who are just as good as I am, because the false ideas of society have invaded and darkened their existence ever sinc; they were old enough to understand. From the first day they go to school they are—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: Commander, this question when decided by this Encampment will be a precedent, and it ought to be a correct one. Now, I have this afternoon examined into it a little, and I am satisfied that this young man Malvin is eligible to this Order. In the first place he is eligible under this Constitution. I think there is no question about that. He is a male descendant of Gen. Robert Anderson. There is no question about that. The only question is, is he a lineal descendant, and does he come within the provisions of the Constitution that obtained before the present one. I think he does. I think he is a lineal descendant. If he is, he is eligible and entitled to admission. In deciding that question, I think the Encampment should consider the state of the law in Maryland. An illegitimate son is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Maryland, if the law of that State under any possible circumstances make him legitimate - if it make him the heir of his father or mother under certain circumstances, and those circumstances exist, I think there would be no question in this Encampment by any member who is a lawyer that we should construe that law and our Constitution and the facts in this case so as to harmonize, and if possible construe them so as to hold by this decision that this young man is eligible.

I am willing to admit. upon the premises upon which the Commander-in-Chief based his decision, the decision is right. If he is illegitimate, and has not been made legitimate by any law, I think him ineligible unless the word "lineal" is eliminated from the Constitution. I understand that was in the Constitution under which the decision was made.

Now another proposition. Every member here will understand that in the construction of a statute, or of the Constitution, or of any provision of this society, the presumption must be in favor of innocence and against guilt; in favor of honesty and against dishonesty. Now take this case: The statute of Maryland, of 1878. provides—

"If any man shall have a child or children by any woman whom he shall afterwards marry, such child or children, if acknowledged by that man, shall, by virtue of such acknowledgment, be hereby legitimatized, and capable in law of inheriting and transmitting, as if born in lawful wedlock."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the brother will allow me to interrupt him, so that he may go on understandingly: It has never been claimed that any marriage ceremony was performed between Gen. Robert Anderson and the colored woman who was the mother of Judd Malvin, and the applicant does not take the name of his father, which he would have done had that been the case, as I understand it.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TORIAS: And furthermore, Commander, Bro. Judd Malvin does not come under the jurisdiction of the State laws of Maryland; although he is a member of the Maryland Division, he is a resident of the District of Columbia.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: If the Commander-in-Chief is right in his premises, he

is right in his conclusion. If he is wrong in his premises, he is wrong in his decision. I undertake to say that the Commander is wrong, for the reason that upon the statement of facts submitted in his decision he does not undertake to say whether or not there was a marriage. He does not undertake to say whether or not there was a recognition of this man. He does say, and it is here admitted, that this man was illegitimate. We grant that. But suppose he was. Are you going to presume, in order to exclude a man from this Order, that his father and mother were never afterwards married? That is what you have got to do in order to exciude him. Are you going to presume that his father never recognized him? That is what you have to do if you are going to exclude him from this Order. The rule of construction is entirely different. The presumptions must all be in favor of the right. This Encampment sits here like a court or any other tribunal having power and authority to decide the questions that lawfully come before it, but, like any other tribunal, this Encampment is bound by the established rules of construction, and will infer and will presume that the father and mother of this young man were, after his birth, legally married. They have a right to so presume. I think it is their duty to do so. Not only that, I think they would presume further that Robert Anderson acknowledged this man to be his son. This Encampment has a right to presume that that is a fact, and it seems to me that settles this question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand it to be a fact that Gen. Robert Anderson has acknowledged that this man is his illegitimate son.

W. S. Beene, of Oregon: Then, Commander, it seems to me entirely immaterial whether this man was illegitimate or not. It must be so, unless you violate every rule of construction. To exclude Judd Malvin, you must presume that Robert Anderson and the mother had never married, and that is wrong; the presumption would be the other way.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Not where there is an admission that the child was illegitimate.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: There is no admission of that sort, as I have read the record.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is an admission of that sort upon the record, and if the brother will look at the full decision of General Webb, as referred to in my decision, he will find it.

W. S. Beere, of Oregon: Commander, I think I have done that. If I have overlooked it, of course I am wrong in that proposition. But the main question is this: He claims to be an illegitimate son of this man. If he is, if by the law of Maryland he is made legitimate, he is a citizen of that State, and he is a member of a Camp in that State. It is said that he is not a resident of that State, but so far as the record in this case is concerned he is; and if he has been made legitimate by the law of that State, he is eligible to membership in this Order.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, Judd Malvin is a member of a Camp in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which is attached to the Maryland Division. The laws of Maryland have no more to do with him than they have with a brother in California.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The trouble is that Brother Beebe, unfortunately, has not examined the record. He is not familiar with the fact that the Division of Maryland is not the Division of the State of Maryland, but includes other States, and the District of Columbia. The record shows that Judd Malvin is a member of a Camp in the District of Columbia, in the Division of Maryland.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: Commander, my reading of the record shows the contrary. If I am wrong about it, I am wrong in my position.

The Commander-in-Chief: The record shows that he is a member of Camp No-

25 of the Division of Maryland. Camp No. 25 of the Division of Maryland is located in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: Does that appear in this record, Commander?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It appears from the records of the Commandery-in-Chief. We are supposed to know where the Camps of our Divisions are located.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: Possibly the Commander-in-Chief will take notice of that fact.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: He certainly will.

W. S. Beebe, of Oregon: But the statement in the record is sufficient to warrant me in saying that he is a citizen of the State of Maryland. At any rate, I am willing to go so far as to presume, for the purpose of admitting this man to this Order, that he is a citizen of the State of Maryland, and that he has been made legitimate by the laws of the State of Maryland.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief will assume command, I have a very few words to say.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller assumed command.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Will the brothers permit me to speak without coming down upon the floor?

I am not particularly interested just at this time in any question as to what the recording angel will do when he writes up my accounts in the other world. I am, rather, interested in keeping this organization of the Sons of Veterans in line with the Grand Army of the Republic. I am, rather, interested in keeping our organization limited in its membership to those with whom we would associate ourselves in any other organization under similar circumstances. Now the law of the State of Maryland has been read here. What it has to do with the case, I do n't know. The facts are simply these: Camp No. 25 of the Division of Maryland is located in the District of Columbia, in the city of Washington. This brother applied for membership. It was known at the time of his application that he was not the legitimate son of Robert Anderson, and the case, as presented to General Webb, admitted that fact. This brother is colored. Gen. Robert Anderson is white. There is no contention that any marriage ceremony was ever performed between Gen. Robert Anderson and Judd Malvin's mother. Now we can presume anything under God's heaven, if we want to, but do n't let us presume something that we know is not the fact. If there had been a marriage ceremony, he would no longer be an illegitimate son. The marriage would have legitimatized him. Do n't let us try to close our eyes to any of those things.

Now, something has been said here about sinister motives prompting this investigation, because of some feeling there. It seems to me rather strange that such a statement should be made upon the floor of this Encampment by a member from Ohio when the Commander of the Maryland Division sits upon the floor of this Encampment; and that it should come to the ears of the Commander-in-Chief for the first time now, when the Commander-in-Chief notified the Commander of the Division of Maryland that it was his intention to make this recommendation, and when he spoke to the Commander of the Division of Maryland upon the train on the way here; and especially in view of the fact of the trouble that the Commander-in-Chief has had with the Division of Maryland during the past year, trying to keep them out of hot—water it seems very strange that that information should come to the Commander-in-Chief from the lips of a brother from Ohio.

Now, brothers, I know nothing about anything of that sort, if it exists. The matter came to my attention by the inclosure, from the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, of a letter from a Post Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, calling his attention to the fact that the Order of the Sons of Vet-

erans were admitting illegitimate sons, and asking if that was right. The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army asked me in his letter if that was the fact. I wrote back to him that, having examined the records, I found such to be the case, and that I would present it to this Encampment. Now, brothers, we admit to our membership male descendants of veterans. Are we to exercise this wonderful theory of presumption, brought here from Oregon, and presume that when we enacted the provision admitting male descendants that we intended the provision to read admitting male descendants, legitimate or illegitimate? Is that the presumption, or are we to assume the presumption of purity? Are we not rather to presume that we intended only to admit legitimate descendants? Our membership is an inheritance. I don't know about the laws of the State of Ohio, but if the laws of the State of Ohio provide that illegitimate children shall share equally with legitimate children, it is a novel theory of law. I never heard of such a thing before. If it is so, the practice of law in the probate courts of Ohio must be a source of enormous revenue. I know very well if that were the case in the State of New York we would have more probates of heirship than the courts could manage if they kept open day and night, and three or four courts were running to do the business that one does now.

But that is not the question for us to decide. The question for you to decide. brothers - and there is nothing personal in this matter in regard to Judd Malvin: I recognize the fact, and am pleased to state it here, that nothing can be said against him individually; that he, since his membership in the Ordor, has been a good member, and has even been an officer of his Division and served with credit to himself and to his Division - but the question, and the only question for us to determine. is whether we intend to admit illegitimate children. Now, if that is so, who will determine their right to membership? John Smith comes before your Camp and says: "I am the illegitimate son of William Jones. My mother was his mistress in the South, and when William Jones was there he begot me, and I am now a respected citizen in this community; and although William Jones is dead, and although his family live, and all his boys, fine noble fellows, who respected their father and his memory, are members of your Camp, and although his daughters are members of your Ladies' Aid Society, I, by virtue of William Jones's indiscretion, claim membership in your Order." Is that the situation that you desire to face you? Is that the situation that it was intended should exist when we enacted an eligibility clause, and said in it, "all male descendants"?

The matter is with the Commandery-in Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.

Commander R. W. Wilson, of Maryland: Commander, I want to exonerate myself. The Commander-in-Chief seemed to be laboring under the misapprehension that I brought this matter up and got members of other Divisions to fight him. That is not the fact. I simply gave the facts to those that asked me. I intended to make no fight in the matter; did n't intend to mention it to any one, and have not; and I would not ask any one else to fight any question that I wanted to bring up myself. The matter was brought up in the report, and it was mentioned, and, of course, I gave the facts in the case as I understood them. I asked nobody to do anything whatever.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander of the Maryland Division misunderstood me. I simply stated that I was surprised that the matter should come to me from another source, and not from my friend from Maryland, where I supposed I would get any information there was to be had upon the question.

R. W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I desire to ask a question of Brother Bundy, a question which, it occurs to me, might throw some light upon the situa-

tion: Has Gen. Robert Anderson ever made any effort to put this son in a respectable position, or to make his position a legal one?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I do n't know about that. I do n't know what the laws of Maryland or the laws of the United States may require in that particular. I know nothing except such information as I have gleaned from the record, and such information as I gave the Commandery-in-Chief in my own argument.

R. W. Wilcox, of New York: Is it the intention if this question should be established, to inquire into the paternity of applicants for membership in the Order?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I would say to the brother, it is always the intention to inquire into the paternity of applicants for membership. We have a committee appointed for that purpose, and I presume the committee acted in the case of Judd Malvin. That is the only competent authority that I know of that could act upon it. I don't know how to get anybody out of the Order, except by court-martial, or by dropping them. I know of no other legal way.

R. W. Wilcox, of New York: Commander, it seems to me, that if this Commandery-in-Chief is going to constitute itself a court of inquiry into the paternity of whoever may become an applicant for membership in it, we have got a pretty large contract on hand; and I cannot see that the Commandery-in-Chief ought to go behind the legal records in a case like this. It lays a large field open for cultivation, to be worked by honest and dishonest persons. It seems to me this is a question where the Commandery-in-Chief ought to be guided by the common law. It ought to be guided by the action of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it ought to be guided by common sense.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, this discussion has thrown some light on the subject. I was at first, as I supposed the facts to be surrounding this case, heartily in sympathy with and in favor of this boy. I had presumed then that the father had gone so far in the recognition of that child as to take him to his own household and there protect him beneath the parental roof, but now I understand the case altogether differently. I understand that he acknowledges that this is an illegitimate child of his, but does not undertake to care for him nor protect him. That being the case, I will suggest to my brother here who undertook to investigate the Maryland law a little, the status of this matter in a court of law, and I think I will state it clearly so that it can be comprehended without any trouble. What would be the status of a child born out of lawful wedlock under the common law, and that was the law of this land until it was changed? Under the common law, he could neither inherit from any source, nor grant, nor have heirs. He was an absolute nullity at common law. Now, then, what is his position to-day in the District of Columbia? But I care not whether it be in the District of Columbia or State of Maryland, the preamble of our Constitution says that "all male descendants are eligible." I don't care whether it is lineal descendants or male descendants. In determining the meaning of the words "male descendants," we must arrive at the legal definition thereof. Now, what law must determine who are male descendants? The law of the place of abode of the applicant. Then what is the law of the place of abode of that person? There is not a solitary State in this Union that grants an illogitimate child any rights under the common law, because, if the common law is in force, an illegitimate child is a nullity. Then, the only rights that any child can acquire who is illegitimate are the rights that are given to them by the statutes of the different States. In order to bring this child within the meaning of "male descendant," you must ascertain for a fact what the law of the District of Columbia is. We know nothing about it. Then we must presume what? Either that a law has been passed legitimatizing that child, or that no law has been passed at all.

To make this child a "male descendant," we must presume two things: First, that the District of Columbia has passed a law legitimatizing this child; and, second, we must presume that the conditions and performances required by that law have been complied with by the applicant or his father. There are two steps we must take. Now I say that we are treading on dangerous ground. We are opening up to speculators an opportunity to blackmail each and every one of us; for harlots and prostitutes to do it, if they see fit, I say it is wrong.

But I say, if any man with an illegitimate child will take him to his own household and say, "Here is my flesh and blood; I want the world to recognize him," and that man is a man of character, I say that child should be recognized by us as well as by its father; but I say, not for one moment would I permit myself to approve the application of anyone who comes burdened with another name than that of his father. That is my position in this matter, exactly. If that father had gone far enough to recognize that man as his son, it would be well and good; but it appears to me from what has cropped out here that he has never done it—never opened his door to him. There never should be a cloud thrown upon the blood of the applicant who presents himself for admission to this Order. Now if we intend—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired.

JUDGE-ADVOOATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, if I might proceed a moment-

'THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unanimous consent is asked that the Judge-Advocate Genéral may proceed for a moment longer. If there is no objection, he will be permitted to go on. The Chair hears none.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I say we should never open the door for the stultification of our blood. For we claim we are of loyal blood. As the Commander in-Chief has wisely said. Jones may come here and say that Smith in years past was his father, and that a prostitute had been his mother—and are you going to say that he is eligible? The precedent is worth more than any single member of the Order, the precedent that we are about to make here to-day; and I say, under the rule of law, there can be no interpretation that will admit this child legally to the inheritance of the blood of that father. There is no interpretation of the law that can lead to it, and certainly we ought not to open our door to-day and admit everybody that may simply claim the blood of a descendant.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, for the father who claims that he has an illegitimate son, and who will not endeavor to secure his support and guide his way through life, hell has no tortures too severe. And to make the life of an illegitimate son—as the brother who has just taken his seat would do—dependent upon the action of such an unnatural father, is a proposition too outrageous for humanity to entertain. And, also, for this Order to say to a man in Ohio, who is an illegitimate son, but who perhaps by the laws of Ohio will be claimed to be legitimate, you cannot obtain admission into this Order, is simply placing barriers between brothers who should come into this Order upon a common basis. We cannot say that one brother, born under the same conditions as another, shall not come into this Order by reason of State laws. When we do that we are framing a Constitution which will breed endless troubles and require a court of inquiry to keep us straight.

This is not the only case of this kind. I know nothing of the history of this particular brother, but I do know that in the State of New York there are illegitimate sons who are struggling against the prejudices—against the chains of society that are trying to drag them down; who are endeavoring to live honest and upright lives; whose fathers are members of the Grand Army of the Republic; and who are living up to the light of intelligence and Christianity as they know it, and who are the

peers of anybody standing upon this floor to-day in intelligence and conduct; and until the Constitution of the Order is amended so that there can be no doubt upon this question, I say that we are doing a wrong to give this decision in accordance with the interpretation of the Commander-in-Chief. Amend the Constitution to conform to the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, if you want to, and there is no one upon this floor to-day who will support that measure more heartily than I will; but when brothers have been taken in under the ordinary interpretation of our laws, what are you going to do with them? Ostracize them, shove them away, plunge them still deeper into the difficulties under which they are laboring, and perhaps blot out the only ray of sunlight that appears to them in an upward and onward path towards true citizenship and true humanity? I say, No.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I should like to ask Commander Oberdorf—I understood him to uso the plural—does he know of more than one illegitimate son in the New York Division?

Commander W. S. ODERDORF, of New York: Commander, I know of but one now. I know of two that have been.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to ask, with your permission, a question of the Judge-Advocate General, and that is, whether there is any legal definition of "male descendants," or the word "son"?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN. of Iowa: It is a male offspring; and a descendant may be a male offspring and it may not be.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think the Judge-Advocate General quite answers the question. The legal definition of "male descendant" is a legal descendant, a legitimate descendant. The law in itself does not recognize any descent out of wedlock.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: The question was as to the legal definition of the word "son."

JUDGE-ADVOGATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of lown: Commander, I will state to the brother that there are two kinds of sons. First, those of our flesh and blood, and those that are made sons by the law of the land.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Are they both not legitimate?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: One kind is born of the flesh and blood of his father, and the others are made sons by the laws of the land, and both may inherit.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN. of Missouri: Commander, the reason I ask the question, in all this discussion the old Constitution has been quoted as reading "male descendants" in the eligibility clause. In fact it don't read that way. The old Constitution read, "sons not less than 18 years of age, of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors," etc. The old Constitution read "sons."

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I will give the brother a little further light. I will say a son, in law, according to the term used in the old Constitution, is one that is recognized to be an heir of common parents. That is the law.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, I cannot agree with the Judge-Advocate General in his construction of the common law. An illegitimate son, an illegitimate descendant, is not nullins filius absolutely at common law, but only as to inheritance. That has been decided by all our courts; that has been decided by all the courts of the United States, and notably by the United States Suprome Court, to be the common law, that they are not descendants nullius filius absolutely, but only as to inheritance.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE General R. Shaw Van, of Iowa: Commander, may I ask the brother a question? Will he tell me what the common law is?

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: Just what I have stated.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I might suggest to the brother that this is really a question of inheritance.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, if I have been misinformed as to the old Constitution, and I have been if it reads as Brother Loebenstein says — I understood from the Constitution that it was "male descendants."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The old Constitution says "all sons."

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, I agree fully with the remarks of Brother Oberdorf. I think the way it stands now and the way it stood then that the decision of Leland J. Webb was correct, but to guard against anything of the kind in the future I think this Constitution should be amended, because the word "descendants" clearly means, under the law, issue. I want to quote you now a decision or two that are applicable to this case. The precedent that this decision would establish has been spoken of, and there this question would arise. "All male descendants." That, according to my construction of the law, and according to the construction of the common law, would allow this man, Judd Malvin, to be admitted into this Order. Why? What does "descendant" mean? We all understand the use of the word "male."

Anderson's Law Dictionary, which is known by lawyers to be good authority everywhere, says, "A descendant is one who has issued from an individual. The word is coextensive with issue." Will any one dispute that this illegitimate son is the issue of Robert Anderson, an honorably-discharged Union soldier." There is no question about that. Redfield on Wills, vol. r, p. 409, says: "Descendant does not mean heir-at-law or next of kin; but it means the issue of the body of the person named." Is not Judd Malvin the issue of the body of the person named. Robert Anderson? There can be no question about that. Webster's Dictionary, which is always accepted as good authority overywhere over this land, says that "a descendant is one proceeding from an ancestor or source." That is quoted by the principal law dictionaries, Bouvier's for one. Now if that be the true construction and definition of the word "descendant," then it seems clear to me that under the present Constitution a precedent should not be established similar to the one now suggested by the Commander, because as it now reads there can be no question, according to my idea of this case, but what this man, Judd Malvin, is eligible, because he is the issue of Gen. Robert Anderson. We don't claim that he is the only son, but he is the issue. We do not claim that he is his heir, that he has ever been made so by the law; but he is the issue, he is a "descendant," under all the rules given by the law authorities.

Now then, I would suggest before we go further, that is, before we leave this Encampment, that we amend this Constitution as it now is so as to prevent questions of this kind arising again. This Constitution could surely be amended, if it is deemed wisest and best, truest and most honest, so as to keep out illegitimate sons.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander and brothers, before I say anything I desire to applicate to you for appearing in citizen's dress, but my uniform has been delayed en route, and I have to appear in this condition or not appear at all.

The conclusion of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations on this subject was this: We believe the spirit of our Constitution was in harmony with the decision of the Commander-in-Chief; but unfortunately for us, perhaps, none of us are jurists, and we had to look at this subject in the light of common sense, and as we interpreted the Constitution. But as this Commandery may have absorbed some of the information on this subject which these eminent jurists that belong to the body have given us, we decided to make this recommendation, and this is the position of the committee: that as brothers we believe the position of the Commander-in-Chief to be correct; that it complies with the spirit of our Constitution; and we leave it to you, after hearing these able jurists, to say whether the Constitution shall

be made more definite or shall be amended in any respect; but we submit that, under the spirit of the Constitution, the decision of the Commander in-Chief is correct. I say this on behalf of the committee.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I have refrained so far from saying anything, and I take the floor at this time simply that I may be placed upon record on this, as it seems to me, very important question. I desire to say I am heartily in sympathy with the motion. I do not see anything in it contrary to our Constitution and Regulations. If I did, I would certainly oppose it; because I believe in adhering to the Constitution, even technically. But outside of the Constitution, it seems to me there are reasons why we should admit this brother, or, rather, retain him in the Order.

I am aware, as doubtless many of you are, that under the old law—the oldest of all laws, the law upon which all of our laws are founded, the Mosaic law—bastards were cut off from the Jewish assembly; but there were certain regulations by which, while they were cut off, they could obtain that sanction and that audience with the court above that their fellows had, which shows conclusively that with him they stood upon a common basis with all others. That law was simply made, as we understand it, for the purpose of preserving the Jewish hierarchy in its purity and in its integrity for the time being; understanding that it was only a temporary arrangement; that when that which was perfect should come, when that régime, which it was intended should supersede the old, should be ushered in, the state of affairs was to be entirely different. Then, it was understood that all should come in upon a common basis; that if, perchance, a bastard should present himself for membership in the church, he should be accepted; and that has been the rule of all orthodox denominations from time immemorial up to the present time.

It has been a question, I admit, in some churches; but it does not seem to me that we ought to assume to ourselves a position, or a code of othics, that is purer and higher than that of our churches. We don't profess to be saints. To be sure we ought to exercise that same safeguard over our purity and integrity that will hold the Order up to a position of honor before the public, and before society; but here comes a man who asks admittance at the door of our Order. Some deny his right to membership. We are to decide whether or not he is eligible. I. for one, am here to say that he ought to be admitted. He ought to be allowed a place. He issued from this man. The sins of the father are not to be visited upon him. He is not to blame for conduct before or after he was begotten of that father. If he is an honest, upright man or boy, who stands well in the community in which he resides, who has been admitted to membership in a Camp and stands high in the estimation of his brothers, so high as to warrant his Captain in appealing from the decision of the Division Commander with reference to his retention in that Camp. I do not see why we should assume to say that he should go out. If they can associate with him there, if they can bear fraternal greetings with him there in Maryland, and in the neighborhood where he moves, it does seem to me that we ought to be willing to do it. I cannot see how we can keep him out. Suppose his father does not recognize him in the manner that is specified by the Judgo-Advocate General. Suppose his father does not take him to his own home - there may be other reasons why he does not -but if he absolutely refuses to do that, while he acknowledges that he is his son, the sin of that father is greater if he does not acknowledge him than if he did; but, whether or not, that is no fault of the son.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, we have listened to the highest, and it seems to me the subtlest appeals in this matter, and, without wishing to seem irreverent, I think the Scribe and the Pharisec certainly have had their day. I don't see why we should not be able to occupy the highest ground. We talk about this

man, Judd Malvin, as though he did n't know his father. His father pulled down the stars and stripes from Fort Sumter when it had to be surrendered; and his father was commissioned by our Government to raise the stars and stripes on Fort Sumter again, as the token of the revival of a united country, for which our fathers fought. There was a time when the greatest editor that this country ever knew, Horace Greeley, called out, "Tear down the flaunting lie." He was not an anarchist, though the utterance might have made people think so, and a Chicago policeman might have ordered him to the Bastile. He was a Unionist and Constitutionalist, a Radical of the deepest dye. Why did he say tear down the flaunting lie? He said it because there was a blot upon the escutcheon, because it did n't float over freemen; because it floated over men who were held to be chattels, though they were brothers of such as you and I. Through the strife of our fathers with their opponents came the cleansing of that blot from that flag, and it lies not with you, or me, or the Commander, to say that Robert Anderson cohabited with a harlot in the South.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief did not say that.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: I say neither the Commander nor anybody has a right to say that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: No one has said it.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, there have been a great many suppositions and fine-spun imaginings; among others, that we might have Tom Jones come and assert that Bob Smith was his father, by virtue of Smith's having cohabited with a harlot down South. If that had no bearing on the case, and was not germane to the debate, it ought to have been ruled out of order. Now, my contention is, that we are counseling in regard to a brother, not one who might be, but one who is, a brother. We have undertaken to say things with regard to his father and mother that I know nothing of at all. I will say this much: As almost a next-door neighbor of Gen. Robert Anderson, in New York city, as a boy and young man but little older than Judd Malvin, that as New York State stands to-day, they would have stoned Robert Anderson, though he was the defender of the Union flag, had he brought Judd Malvin into the bosom of his family on Fifth avenue, and into good society. And therefore I say that it is neither a question of lineal descendants with this crook or quirk of the law, or that crook, or what the word "son" may mean, but common sense runs through and through with the spirit of fraternity, to cover over with a mantle of charity whatever needs to be covered over. And if that body referred to by him who spoke of the old and new dispensation could be founded by One whom the Scribes and Pharisees called an illegitimate son, we certainly can have among us the son of one whom the Grand Army would not east out, though he ignored his son. Let us do that which our fathers neglected to do.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to say a word in reference to what the brother from Ohio said about the Mosaic law. We are not following the Mosaic law. That was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. We are aiming to do all the good we can; and I say the father of that man, if he ignores his child, should be ostracised and his child should be taken into our arms. I concur with the brother from Kansas, in stating that the Constitution, Rules and Regulations should be amended before we take action on this. That is all I have to say. I could not sit still, though of course I am out of place in speaking in this body, where there are so many gentlemen of knowledge and education. But, as I understand it. this fight is not made upon the color line at all; and I do n't think it is just that this young man should be kept out on the ground of illegitimacy. Now his father will not accept him —

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: His father is dead long ago.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Well, his father would not accept him in New York State because —

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We do n't know why.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Well, the brother said he could not accept him in that State.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That was Brother Krackowizer.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: But, Commander, if we understand it, this man is a legitimate heir. Now, why didn't the committee of the Camp to which he applied for admission go out and investigate this matter and bring this up then? But it reported that he was a son and proper to be admitted. I suppose the investigating committee found that to be a fact, and that he was his sou, and they therefore recommended him, and he was admitted into the Camp.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no question about that. There is no question about his being the son of General Anderson.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Then, Commander, I say we cannot do anything else than retain him in our Order as a brother, and if the Constitution, Rules and Regulations have to be amended to that effect, we can do it.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, I just want to correct Brother Yates, he misunderstood my statement. It was not that we would have to amend the Constitution now before we could admit Judd Malvin. It was that if he was rejected now, suspended because of his illegitimacy, that under the Constitution the way it now stands he could again make application and be admitted; because, under the facts shown up here to-day, he would be eligible under the Constitution.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, the brother who has just sented himself mentioned the phrase nullius filius. I want to ask what he means by that?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It means "son of no one." They could inherit from the mother.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Nullius filius means sou of nobody; but I say this boy was not nullius filius absolutely, but only as to inheritance. He is "son of nobody" as far as inheritance is concerned. That is the explanation of that.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander. I would like to ask Brother Russell one question. He says that, an illegitimate son is not nullius filius absolutely, but only as to inheritance. Now I wish to put this question to him: Is not our membership in this Order based entirely upon inheritance from the father?

W. H. RUSSELL, of Kansas: I do not think so.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF C. A. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Does not our Ritual speak of keeping our inheritance? Do we not speak about keeping our inheritance, in the Ritual?

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Yes, sir, Commander; but the word "inheritance" in the Ritual may have a modified meaning, and not mean the same as the word inheritance in law. The inheritance in law, as the brother well knows, means to inherit something; but when we refer to our fathers—Judd Malvin can refer to his father just the same as the rest of us. He had a father. He had not a father in law, that is, so far as inheritance is concerned—that is the position—but nevertheless he had a father, just as every one who ever yet raised his voice upon earth had a father.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, may I ask you one question?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Cortainly.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: I should like to ask if you can point to

any article in the Constitution, Rules or Regulations of our Order which permits of the discharge of anybody whose name is upon the rolls, except by dropping or dishonorably discharging him by court-martial?

The Commander-in-Chief: No, there is no provision but the provision which always exists that anyone who enters an Order without being eligible to membership in that Order, when the lack of eligibility is ascertained, is as though he had never been a member. That is the rule in all organizations. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic who have got into that Order under false colors have been dropped from the roll of membership. There is now a gentleman upon the floor of this Encampment who was dropped from the roll of membership by this Order upon the ground that his father's record was not clear—I refer to Brother McCrillis—and his father's record was cleared by subsequent investigation and he was restored to membership in the Order. I do not care how many Camps muster a man in, if he is not eligible he never can got a membership that is worth anything.

Past Commander J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: Commander, something has been said with reference to the construction, or the interpretation, or the intent of the Constitution. I want to say, as one of the framers of that particular clause, that the intent was that it should be the legitimate son, as we understood it, although the question didn't come up. The presumption was—and that is my impression at the present time—that nobody but legitimate, honest inheritors could be cligible for membership in this Organization. I say that in all due deference to the jurists here, in order that there may not be any misunderstanding.

Now we have been sailing on the tide of sympathy for some time, and I am simply filled to overflowing with sympathy. Brother Bundy has touched a soft chord in my heart. I feel that we should do something; but when brothers on this floor maintain that the Constitution should be so amended as to provide for it. I maintain in all earnestness, in the capacity of an humble layman, that the Constitution is ample and meets every possible emergency. That is my honest interpretation of it, and I think the interpretation of Leland J. Webb and his honor, Judge Hatch, of the Superior Court of New York.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask if Brother Leland J. Webb did not base his decision on the ground that Brother Judd Malvin had a right to membership by the Constitution as it formerly existed? I believe Brother Maccabe stated that he thought it was the opinion of Leland J. Webb, who helped frame this Constitution, that such persons could not obtain membership. I believe, unless I am mistaken, Leland J. Webb rendered a decision holding that this brother was entitled to membership in this Order. Am I not correct?

Past Commander J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: I say I believe that the opinion of Leland J. Webb, as to the true intent of that clause, is just exactly as I expressed it; and I also cited my friend Brother Hatch, of New York, who believes that that was the honest intent.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: General Webb's decision was rendered under the language of the old Constitution.

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, it is the old Constitution that we have to consider. If he was entitled to membership under the old Constitution, we cannot throw him out under the new.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: I understand that this Brother Malvin belonged to a Camp in Washington, and, if I understand correctly, the Captain of that Camp paraded under the caption of "hustler," and he desired every body and any body to go into that Camp that he could get hold of. We have had some experience of that kind of thing in Massachusetts. Now, why does not Brother

Malvin take the name of Anderson instead of Malvin? Perhaps the lawyers can discuss that question a while. It strikes me as quite notable why he does not assume the name of Anderson.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a question of information. I understand that the decision of General Webb was made during his term, and was the decision of this Encampment, and so accepted during the last year. I will ask if the present Commander-in-Chief was not the Judge-Advocate General at the time, and if the decision rendered by General Webb met his approval as Judge-Advocate General at that time?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: In response to the question. I would state that this question was never submitted by General Webb to his Judge-Advocate General. It was not rendered until the middle of July, and no copy, as my memory serves me, reached me before I started for the Encampment.

Commander Harry Rosenhauer, of Washington: Commander, did this Judd Malvin ever appeal from the decision?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The decision of the then Commander-in-Chief was in his favor. The Commander of the Maryland Division decided him to be ineligible, when his application was presented, and the Camp appealed to the Commander-in-Chief from the decision of the Commander of the Maryland Division. The Commander-in-Chief ruled that he was eligible, and he was then mustered into the Order. The Commander of the Maryland Division did not appeal to the Commandery-in-Chief from General Webb's decision. It was not brought before the Encampment last year. General Webb did not present to the Encampment his decisions. His report stated that they were annexed, but they were not presented to the Encampment. The decisions of the Judge-Advocate General were presented to the Encampment, and were acted upon by the Encampment and approved.

Past Commander FRANK McChille, of Illinois: Commander, just a word. If I understand correctly, the present Commander-in-Chief has not rendered a decision in this case against this brother. He has simply given us an opinion that he thinks it is for the best interest of the Order that illegitimate sons should not be admitted, and he has asked us to consider that opinion. He has not rendered a decision against this brother.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: He has, rather, recommended a reversal of General Wobb's decision, with a statement in the reversal that it is the sense of the Commandery-in-Chief that a proper construction of the present Constitution does not render illegitimate descendants eligible to membership, and that Judd Malvin be relieved. Of course, if this Commandery-in-Chief desires to sustain General Webb's opinion, there is but one straightforward course for it to pursue, and that is, for it to amend our eligibility clause by inserting therein, after the words "male descendants," the words "legitimate or illegitimate." Let us be honest; let us come out before the world and say that we want illegitimate sons, if that is the fact.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: I trust I shall not be misunderstood by the chair, if, in the language of the street, I ask permission to call him down. That does not seem to be fair. If we decide that that is the proper construction, it is sufficient, and we need not speak about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of ourselves, any more than of our own offspring.

C. A. Hermann, Jr.. of Oregon: Commander, a great deal has been said on this question before the house. I have listened very attentively and with deep interest in regard to the illegitimacy of this son of a veteran. I believe that the Constitution, as we now have it, covers all the ground that is necessary. I think that it depends a great deal upon the Captains of the various Camps scattered throughout our broad laud, and the manner in which they do their duty in appointing commit-

tees. If those committees do their work thoroughly, if there is any man who is a lineal descendant of an honorably discharged soldier or sailor or marine, who is a legal descendant and eligible to our Order as such, if his character is not good, if he is not in good standing, if he is a man who would be a discredit to our Order, the committee ought certainly to make an unfavorable report. Now, I have had some experience in other orders; and we send out and investigate applicants for membership. They ask various questions. They find out your standing in the community, and where you live, and what your business is, etc., and who you regularly associate with. They never ask the questions: "Were you born before due time after your father and mother were married?" or "Were your father and mother married?" They just simply inquire as to your own personal standing and decide upon that.

I think the way our Constitution and By-Laws read, it is for each Camp to decide this question for itself. I am in favor of not taking any action in the matter, in the way of amending the Constitution and By-laws. I believe in keeping our membership pure; but I don't think we ought to set ourselves up as judges in this matter, because, if we go back far enough, we remember where a certain woman was brought before our Lord Jesus Christ charged with being a prostitute, and you remember the Savior said, "Let him that is without sin first cast a stone," and they all went their way. I think it is for the advantage of the Camp to see that its members are members that they are not ashamed of, not ashamed to soud to the National Encampment. It is the same way in the other orders; but I have never heard this question brought up before. It is only the man's standing that is considered, and in this case it is a question of descent. For my part, if there is any amendment to be made, I would like it to be more explicit. A provision in the eligibility clause, requiring that applicants for membership shall be legitimate sons or heirs of honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors, or marines, will not affect any Sons of Veterans who are now mustered in and hold honorable positions in the Order. It should not affect them.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to make a motion. I believe this question has been fully discussed, both politically, religiously, and legally, and I would therefore move the previous question.

W. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, if we concur in the present Commander-in-Chief's opinion, what effect will it have upon General Wobb's opinion?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It reverses it.

W. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Then this brother will not be any longer a member of the Order?

F. A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, I second Brother ()ruer's motion for the previous question.

J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I also second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question having been moved by Brother Orner, and seconded by brothers from two Divisions, the question is, shall the main question now be put? All those in favor signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. The previous question is ordered. The question now recurs upon the motion of Brother Bundy. All those in favor of Brother Bundy's motion to not concur in the report of the committee, but to approve General Webb's decision. will please rise and the Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will please rise.

The Adjutant General reported 44 voting in the affirmative, and 28 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is carried; the recommendation of the committee is not concurred in, and General Webb's decision is approved.

Past Commander M. D. FRIEDMAN, of Alabama: Commander, I move we now take recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DANIEL F. GOULDING, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that we do now take recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed.

Before we adjourn I should like to ask if there is any member of the local committee here who can give us any information in regard to this evening's entertainment—Captain Schmitt, of the Helena Camp.

CAPTAIN SCHMITT, of Montana: Commander, there is to be a grand Camp Fire held in this Auditorium this evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock.

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, would it be out of place at this time to ask for a ruling. I would like to have a little information on a subject that I think will interest every member of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What is the question of information?

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the question is, whether any person has a right to the floor of this Encampment if he does not wear the badge of the Order?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do you mean upon his breast?

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Ponnsylvania: Yes, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If he is a member in good standing of this Order, and is a delegate to this Encampment, he has a right to speak on this floor, even if for any reason he has not in his possession the badge of the Order. At least that is the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief.

The motion to take recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning was carried, and the Commandery-in-Chief now takes recess accordingly.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 11, 10 o'clock A. M.

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

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced a quorum present.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The special order of business for the first threequarters of an hour of this morning's session is the hearing of reports from Division Commanders on the growth of the Order. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions, beginning at the point where the call was suspended yesterday. The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief will assume command, and relieve the Commander in-Chief.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief assumed command.

When the Division of Montana was called -

Commander W. S. Votaw, of Montana: Commander, I beg to be excused, and ask that Past Commander Morrison respond for Montana.

Past Commander C. F. Morrison, of Montana: Commander, I had a great deal that I wished to say on this subject this morning, but, owing to my hoarseness and lack of voice, I must ask to be excused, although I am very sorry to do so.

When the Division of New York was called-

Commander W. S. ODERDORF, of New York: Commander and brothers. I hesitate very much about consuming any of the time of this body in presenting ideas which

have already come to your attention in the speeches that have been made. I don't know that there is anything that I can add, except in the way of emphasis, and I will consume but a moment in doing that.

The experience of the New York Division is, perhaps, a little different from that of some of the Divisions, and at the same time similar to the experience of some of the other Divisions, as presented on this floor. The growth of the organization for the last year has been small, nevertheless steady, so far as members are concerned: but, brothers, I hold that in legitimate saving strength the New York Division is far in advance to-day of what it was a year ago. In the place of Camps that, perchance, never had any reason for existing, except the inheritance of members—their fathers being veterans—new Camps have been springing up containing better material, higher intelligence, and a firmer conviction and adherence to the principles of this Order. It is a matter of great congratulation to me that we are marching onward. I think the conviction of brothers has deepened and widened since it first had conception; that one of the greatest and, perhaps, the sovereign remedy for our ills is to improve the character of our membership.

Take, if you will, the finest equipped train that can be put upon any railroad: have the highest improved engine possible, the most costly cars; and then put in charge of that train men who are grossly incompetent and know nothing of the business of running trains: how many would trust their lives on it? And who would venture to say whether that crew, at the end of the journey, would be dead or alive? Keep that figure in your mind for an instant, and then think how many Camps in this Order start out in this or a similar condition. They are neither able to take care of themselves nor to aid each other, and we can foretell almost as certainly when they start what the result will be as we can foretell the result if you commission an incompetent man to do an errand.

In place of immaturity and folly, this Order has reached the age of discretion. We are rising as a giant from a debauch. In place of defalcation in office, we find consecration to duty; modest ability in place of egotism and ignorance. We cannot escape the idea that the world judges this Order by its imperfections, in much the same way as we measure the strength of a chain by its weakest link. It does our Order no good to take in poor members. Like water in wine, they dilute and, perhaps, ruin. We should hold that members who come into this Order do not come in for the purpose of being supported and lifted up, and carried on in a course which their own convictions should lead them, but to aid us in sustaining and perpetuating the principles of this Order; and the members we take in should be men who can do that.

When the Division of Ohio was called -

Commander Filmore Musser, of Ohio: Commander, I am exceedingly glad this discussion was deferred until this morning. My worthy colleagues, General Frazee and Colonel Bundy, had each propared speeches ranging from a half to three quarters of an hour, and the interim since last evening has permitted them to revise their speeches so that they will come within the constitutional five-minutes limitation.

I believe, however, that at this stage of our proceedings the best interests of the Order will be subserved by proceeding with the regular order of business, and eliminating my own speech, and also those that are to follow. I believe the ground has been thoroughly covered, and what can be said from now on cannot give much additional light on the subject. That is all I have to say.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I object to the Commander of our Division shutting off the rest of us in that way. It is true I put in two nights preparing a speech for this occasion, and I don't think it is right.

When the Division of Nebraska was called -

Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, I don't know that I have very much to say, but I feel that Nebraska ought to say something on this question. In the last year I have served in the capacity of Division Inspector, have also mustered in several Camps, and have also served in the position that I hold today, and I have found in my experience in all those positions that a great deal of the trouble in our Order to-day is due to the inefficiency of Camp officers, and generally, when a Camp goes down, it is due to the inefficiency of Camp officers. I would say that I have noticed where a Camp is started out right in the work in every way, with good, competent, well-educated officers, that Camp prospers, and the Camps that have been started out in that way are live Camps to-day.

I would suggest to Division Commanders—and this is the way I am doing—whenever they appoint a mustering officer for any Camp, instruct that mustering officer to confer with the brothers of those Camps and have them appoint well-educated brothers, or the best they have in the Camp, to the highest offices. There is nothing more humiliating to me than to sit in a Camp room, during the muster of a new recruit, and see brothers pick up the Ritual and murder the English language as I have seen it done; and I would suggest, for the welfare of all Divisions, that Commanders see to it, that the mustering officers see to it, that good men are placed in command of the Camps. It is all very well to place a brother in the position because he is a good fellow, and popular, but it is better that a man should be put in a position who is able to hold it down.

When the Division of New Jersey was called -

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, Division Commander Drake is not present. I know he is prepared to talk upon the subject on behalf of the Division of New Jersey, because we had a talk yesterday about the different points to be urged. I would be obliged if the Adjutant General would pass New Jersey for the present, and give our Division Commander a chance to talk later.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller): If there is no objection, the Division of New Jorsey will be passed for the present.

When the Division of Oregon was called -

W. SCOTT BEERE, of Oregon: Commander, I have nothing to say. Oregon does not desire to take up any of the time of the Encampment.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called -

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Ponnsylvania: Commander, there are some things I might suggest that I think would be to the benefit of the different Divisions, but I do not feel that I ought to take up the time of the Encampment. There are a few things, however, that I would like to impress upon the minds of the members of this Encampment, and the first is this: That one of the reasons for the decline in our organization is the fact of there being too many uniforms. I have taken time to look over the uniforms in this Eucampment, and I am sure that in taking a close look you will find that there are almost as many different uniforms as there are men. We find that fault in Penusylvania. We have men who take exception to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and adopt invariably their own uniform. We are trying to stop that, and, so far as I am concerned, in the short time I have been in command, we have done a good deal in that direction. The Division of Pennsylvania adopted, at its last Encampment, a measure which I think it would be advisable for every Division in the United States to adopt. We do not muster in new Camps, hereafter, for less than \$50. We provide, for that \$50, the full paraphernalia of the Camp room - a stack of muskets, sabers, an altar flag, and all things belonging to a new Camp, and we find no difficulty in having the different Camps raise that amount of money, as I have already approved the application of three charters since my term began, each accompanied with the required remittance of \$50. In that way the Camp starts out with all the necessary paraphernalia.

Another thing which the Division of Penusylvania has done, and which has been a benefit to it, is the establishment of permanent headquarters. Our headquarters are located at Reading, Pa., and the business of that department goes right on, and I think it has been a great saving to the Division of Penusylvania. I think it has been to the interest and welfare of the Division, and I think if the other Divisions would only give it a trial they would find that it would work to their betterment in each case.

Now, another thing. I take exception to the remarks made yesterday in reference to not taking in boys 18 years old. I do not believe in that at all. There are many members of the Grand Army of the Republic to-day who are training their sons to become members of our organization, and it would be an injustice to them and an injustice to the organization if we refused them membership; and I just want to say to you right here that those are the boys that we want in this organization. We want quantity, and we want quality. If we get the boys in at that age, and train them, we invariably get good members, and we invariably keep them, too. If you will notice the people who are noted for quality only, you will find that that quality gets around to the Camp room about once a year, and that is the time the election of officers takes place. Now, I do n't mean all of them, but I am talking particularly now about some of the districts in Pennsylvania.

I do not wish to take up any more of the time of the Encampment, and thank you very much for your attention.

CLAYTON H. KOOHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I have but one suggestion to make. In visiting 20-odd Camps in the district of Philadelphia, I find the one and main thing lacking is a lack of knowledge of the Ritual on the part of the officers, and that makes the Camp meeting uninteresting to new members, and they become indifferent and drop off. I think it would be a good suggestion, if, before the election, the candidates for the different offices would be put through an examination on the parts they are so anxious to assume. I do not know whether it would be a feasible thing or not, all over the country, but I think the thing is feasible in Philadelphia—that is, that those candidates aspiring to the different positions be put through an examination in their ritualistic parts. That is all I have to suggest.

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, there is one thing I wanted to call attention to, and I probably will bring it up in the next Ponnsylvania Division Encampment, and that is the lack of uniformity in the unwritten work of our Order. It should be given attention, not only in the State Encampments, but also in the National Encampment.

E. N. Beidges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I do not want to bore the Commandery-in-Chief with Penusylvania politics, but I have personally mustored, or helped to muster, 12 or 13 Camps in Penusylvania, and in a good many of those Camps they have Aids. I want to say that I think and believe it would be better if we could go back to the Aid system. If we do not just go back to the old titles we might call them deputies in the Divisions and Subdivisions, and allow those deputies to take charge of mustering in new Camps. Let them charge a mustering fee, enough to pay their expenses, and let those deputies, or Aids, or whatever they may be called, familiarize themselves with the Ritual so that they may exemplify it in a perfect manner. I know, in several Camps organized in the districts to which I was attached at one time, they were organized by the Grand Army of the Republic, and in visiting back and forth among those men we found that none of us went through the Ritual or the unwritten work alike. I think if any one thing would

help the Order it would be the idea of having uniform work in the Ritual and unwritten work; and deputies of this kind, instructed by officers who understood the Ritual thoroughly, and understood the unwritten work thoroughly, would be a great thing for the new organizations. I think it would be a good thing to allot these deputies, or Aids, to a particular territory—divide them off into counties or congressional districts, and allow them in their districts to work for these organizations and charge a fee, and have the fee sufficient to pay their expenses and pay for the Charter. I know it works successfully in a great many organizations, and I think it would in ours. It would give them correct instructions, and start them out right. This officer should visit them once or twice after they are organized and see that they are going on right.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called -

Commander T. M. SWEETLAND, of Rhode Island: Commander, the State of Rhode Island is represented by but a small proportion of its delegation. Is is very unfortunate, but I am the only representative here. However, we feel, in Rhode Island, that the work that has been done there speaks for itself. We, instead of trying to find fault with the laws of our Order, have done what we could. Before the last National Encampment, we were doing well. We had nothing to complain of. Since then, I must say that we have. For the Division of Rhode Island, all I ask is that we may continue as we were doing before the last National Encampment; and, aside from that, I have nothing to offer. The large States that are represented here have seen fit -three or four or five of them-to take the floor and spread themselves and make suggestions. I do not think it advisable for the small State of Rhode Island to offer any suggestions; but I simply say that we will try to do our work, and do it as near as possible according to the laws of this Order. The main trouble in my opinion, is too much changing of the laws. We, in Rhode Islaud, think that we can understand the laws and will try to live up to them and de our work, and we will come pretty near getting there every time.

When the Division of Vermont was called -

Past Commander H. S. Foster, of Vermont: Commander, I think that one of our most pressing needs is greater fidelity to duty. If the mind of every member of our Order could be thoroughly imbued with the idea that one of the grandest and most glorious things in life is to be true to every trust, our advancement would be far more rapid, and our Order would come nearer to being what it should be.

When the Division of Washington was called -

Commander Harry Rosenhauer, of Washington: Commander, and Brothers of this Encampment, we in Washington fully realize the great importance of this question. In due deference to the brother who has just spoken, I must congratulate the brother from Pennsylvania who stood right by the side of our Chaplain-in-Chief. He made the first practical suggestion that will apply to every Camp in this Order, and that is, learn the Ritual. We cannot say who will be elected to the offices. We can say that before a man is installed as Captain of his Camp, or First Lieutenant, he must know his Ritual, or the installing officer shall have no authority or power to install him. We can do that, and by that means we can have the Ritual brought up to perfection in every Camp in these United States.

Another great difficulty, and a serious one, that confronts us, is the limited field we have to work in. We have but a certain number that can join the ranks of the Sons of Veterans. There are others who are just as patriotic as anyone who bears the title of Son of a Veteran; and while I am just as firm in my belief as to the aims and objects of the Order of the Sons of Veterans as anyone can be, I think we can still preserve the name and the title, and all the objects and aims of the Order remain unaltered and unchanged, and yet recruit our ranks from the sons of every

soldier who fought for the formation or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and thus greatly enlarge and increase our ranks.

The Charter fee and the Charter membership of this Organization are entirely too small. If we enacted a law whereby it should be 20 members, instead of 15—that is that no less than 20 members could call for a Camp Charter, and that no Camp Charter should be issued for less than \$20 or \$25, the interest taken in the Organization by those who went into it would be much greater. They would feel that they had paid something for what they got, and consequently they would use every endeavor to make the returns as satisfactory as possible.

The Sons of Veterans' Guards, if they are to remain in their present state, bearing the relation to the Government that they do, and our principles being as they are, and believing as we do, we could call upon the National Government for assistance in the shape of arms and equipments. We are a part of the National Government; we are bound to support it. The State authorities could give no material assistance. They have all they can do with their own militia companies; but I think if the United States Government were properly called upon, and the case properly presented to it, it would be glad to render assistance to a body of men whose organic principle is loyalty to their country and their flag, and whose members are pledged forever to uphold the freedom of America.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I don't know that I can add anything to what has already been said. It seems to me what will apply to Washington will not apply to some of the Eastern Divisions. I have listened very carefully to the remarks made by brothers, and I confess the fact that I have not received a suggestion that will enable us to do any better work in the State of Washington than we have done and are doing. I think, however, that Division Commanders should be more careful about the Camps they muster in. I am not in favor of mustering in every Camp that makes application for a Camp Charter. You want to get a membership, not by raking or scraping up 10 or 15 to 20 men, taking whoever you can get. In two or three months a Camp organized in that way begins to go down, and a little time more and the Camp is dead; the Camp goes out of existence; and it is harder to reorganize a Camp and get the Order on a good basis in that community after that than it would have been to have started the Camp right in the first place—much harder.

There are other difficulties in the management of Camps, in regard to which we cannot legislate—matters that rest with the Camps themselves; such as the selection of officers, and the amount of the muster fee. Our Order is too cheap; we do not charge enough to get into it, and, consequently, members do not value their membership as they ought to. I cannot say anything further. I think the matter has been gone over thoroughly, and I do not wish to take up the time of this Encampment with any further remarks.

When the Division of West Virginia was called -

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I do not care about taking up much time of the Encampment, as our time is getting short, and I can only reiterate what has been said by the brothers who have preceded me. In my opinion, the lack of interest among our members is due to a want of a proper appreciation of our principles and the facts upon which our Order is established. Another serious trouble is the inefliciency of Camp officers. I have always discovered that where Camps have failed to thrive it was due to the inefliciency of the Camp officers.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called -

Commander R. L. McCormick, of Wisconsin: Commander and brothers, my experience has been very limited in the conduct of affairs of Camps or Divisions.

There is just one thing that, with the imperfect knowledge and experience I have at this time, strikes me as being radically wrong, and if corrected would gain us influence and increased membership and permanency, and a more faithful attention to the discharge of our duties. I refer especially to the cheapness of the organization. After the price paid by our fathers, the greatest price in blood and life that could be paid, it seems to me this Order should not be the cheapest order in existence. It may be well enough for our fathers in Grand Army circles to have a low initiation fee and low annual dues, but it is not necessary for their sons to have that privilege. We are able to pay more. I claim, in the first place, that if the Charter fee was made higher, as one of the brothers has suggested, and supplies were furnished, the Camp would have something to hold it together.

I claim further, that the price of admission limited to \$2, with badge and everything thrown in, is so low that it not only does not attract, but it does not hold anyone. I claim further, that there should be some stigma attached to leaving the Order. At present members can go out at any time, and there is no penalty attached to it. I believe that membership in our Order is far superior and worth more than membership in any other order that I am familiar with, and I am familiar with some others. I believe there is nothing equal to it, but I believe you must put it on a firm, enduring financial basis, just as you do any other organization. If you do that, and make it cost something to got in and make it cost something to leave, that is, have some penalty attached to leaving, we will make a great step forward. At present anybody can leave our Order at any time, and come in again whenever he wants to; it costs but \$2 to come in, no matter how long we have been out. But I believe that I am not mistaken in saying that the financial feature is the prominent feature that requires attention. It is the one thing that should be taken care of in this organization. I will not take up any further time.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (resuming command): If there are no further speakers from the Division of Wisconsin, the call of Divisions is completed. I understand that Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller has a few words to say.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller, of Wisconsin: Commander, I want to speak entirely as Past Division Commander. That has been my experience. The most discouraging thing that greets every one of us, when we become thoroughly conversant with the workings of the Order, is the fact that so many Camps have been disbanded; but when we stop to realize that this Order has been in existence but 10 years, and started in without the backing of the Grand Army, and with almost everything against it, we should not be discouraged at any difficulty.

One point which has been emphasized a great deal, and not any too much, and which a Division Commander will notice very quickly, is this thing of the cheapness of the Order. A member of the Grand Army sends for an application, and sends it in under the Constitution, with 15 names - up to last year, of course, it only required 10 names - and the Division Commander is a busy man, generally, and a Camp is very easily taken in; it is very little trouble, generally speaking, and he hurriedly sends a printed set of instructions to this Grand Army man, to muster in that Camp, and the thing is done in a half-hearted spirit all the way through, without any personal attention from the Sons of Veterans. But if the cost to the members was made larger before they could come into the Order, there would be fewer Camps apply, and, necessarily, the Division Commander could give more attention to them; and the Camps that did come into the Order, under the Constitution as we have it, would come in to stay, because all the money had been advanced to start with. The object of this experience meeting is for us all to glean as much as possible from the brothers as to how to better build up this Order. The Division of Massachusetts, and the other Divisions that are in elegant shape in every respect, have told us how to keep up interest in the Camp, and I believe that the time we have expended on this matter has been well spent. Coming from Wisconsin, a Division which is not the best, but in fairly good shape, and has been for three or four years past, I speak only from the stand-point of a Past Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Any further suggestions from the Division of Wisconsin? If not, we will recur to the Division of Connecticut, passed at the time it was reached in the call of the roll. Commander Wessels was not here yesterday morning, and if he feels well enough we would be glad to hear from him now.

Past Commander H. W. Wessels, of Connecticut: Commander, I have listened with a great deal of interest to what has been stated here, and I wish I could present some ideas. In a few words I would relate my experience as Camp Commander and Colonel of Division. When the Grand Army was requested to organize a Camp, I went and got a copy of the Rules, Regulations and Charter, and I went around and got a number of the best young men in our town and village as Charter members, and immediately sent that application in, and every man that came into that Camp after that had to come in on his reputation. It will be five years the 4th day of next October, and there never has been a member of Camp No. 31 suspended for non-payment of dues. When I took command of the Division, I took the roster and went through it - the roster of the Grand Army - I went through it carefully, and wherever there was a number one Post, where there was no Camp of Sons of Veterans, I wrote to each of those Post Commanders a personal letter asking them to bring the matter before the Posts, and cooperate with me in starting a Camp there, and send me the name of some good brother there whom they considered a proper man to take charge of the application. They did so, and every one of those Camps that I put in at that time are A No. 1 Camps now, and I hope and believe that they will remain so. That has been my experience.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Division of New Jersey was also passed at the time it was reached in the call of the roll.

Commander Louis L. Deake, of New Jersey: Commander, while this is a very large subject, when it is boiled down it resolves itself into two or three things, and I think the ground has been pretty well covered by the brothers who have spoken. That is to say, that in the first place the men we are bringing in, whether they are old or young, are not the class of men that should come in—that is, some of them are not; and therefore we should be more careful in admitting applicants for membership. We ought to have some kind of qualification requisite. I am not prepared to say what kind of a qualification that should be. I am hardly prepared to say that it should be one of age; because I find that some men are not fit to come in, even if they are 80 years old, and others are just as able to come in and make as competent and valuable members at 21 as they would be in after-life.

The second proposition is one that the brothers have mentioned, and that is the matter of cheapness.

A third point is one which I think has not been touched upon as much as it should be, and that is the lack of discipline in the Order, and also the poor quality of officers we have had. I think the non-success of a good many Divisions and a good many Camps is owing entirely to the officers. A good officer can make a good Camp with whatever material he has. Good members cannot make a good officer—I mean a collection of members, some good and some bad, cannot make a good officer. I think those are the only things that I know of that are holding the Order at large down.

Now, as to New Jersey—that is the only Division that I am competent to speak about, or that I would care to speak about, because it is the only one under my immediate attention—I would state that, notwithstanding the fact that we have dropped

more members during the last year than any other Division, I think we have also made progress; and we intend and hope, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, to make further progress. We have been weeding out, and that explains this dropping of members. We have been weeding out our poor members, and we have been weeding out our poor officers. I have begun it right in my own staff, and I propose to have it done all through the Division offices and all through the Camp offices. In New Jersey, last year, we also had a considerable falling-off, owing to the military feature that was injected into the Order at the Minneapolis convention last year. It has been a considerable expense to us, owing to the fact that titles have been taken away from the oflicers. Of course, I do not propose to get onto the subject of whether we should or should not restore the titles, or what my own individual preferences are; but the fact remains that there are certain brothers who feel hurt because these titles have been taken away, and the consequence is that their interest in the Order has slackened. In New Jersey we have had a law passed during the last year, after several attempts in the years before, allowing us to bear arms, allowing us to arm ourselves from the State arsenal, and our Division has gradually become entirely a military Division. as it should be. We are arming ourselves, and naturally, if we arm ourselves, it is proper that the men in command of the companies and Camps should have the titles. Inasmuch as I have taken the time of the Encampment to the limit extended to brothers on this subject, I have nothing further to say.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, we have heard from all Divisions, and I think we will all agree that it has been a benefit to us to have had this interchange of views.

It seems to the Commander-in-Chief from these remarks that there are a few principles to be derived which we can all take home with us, and, if carried out during the coming year, the result will be a great improvement in the stability of our Order. In the first place, it seems to be admitted by every one that greater care should be exercised in the admission of members. Don't take in every one who is eligible. Don't ask every one who is eligible to come in. Get men into your Camps who appreciate the advantages conferred by the Order, and then you will get men in who will stay. In the second place, it must certainly be of advantage to Camps to increase the expense of entering the organization. We all know, in social organizations, those with the largest initiation fees are the ones with the most stable membership. We all know in overy-day life that the goods we buy and pay the most money for we are the most careful of and use the longest. If you go out in the street and buy a 50-cent hat, if it gets some dirt on it you throw it in the gutter. If you go into a store and pay \$5 for a hat, and it gets a spot of dirt on it, you are apt to take it home, dry it, and cloan it. And so it is with membership in our Order. If men invest some money in it when they first come in, they will be less willing to leave the Order, and the longer they stay in the Order the more they will be imbued with its principles.

In the next place, there seems to be a great deal of force in the criticism that we are not careful enough in the selection of our officers. Officers, in the first place, are often elected because of personal reasons; not because it is considered that they will make the best officers. My position has always been, that in the election of officers the only question that should properly be considered is the good of the Order—which candidate will make the best officer? That is the man that the Camp or the Division ought to have.

Then, in the next place—and this applies more particularly to Camp officers—let the appointments be made because of fitness for the position. Do not, as is often done, appoint a man without any religious feeling in his heart, or in his soul.

or anywhere else in his body, a Chaplain, simply because of some service he has rendered. Don't appoint a blacksmith as a Surgeon. Don't appoint a man who can hardly write his own name as Adjutant, or First Sergeant. Don't appoint for Quartermaster Sergeant, or Quartermaster of a Division, a man who can't keep his own money affairs straight. Don't allow the Order to be run on sentiment, or personal feeling. Run it on business principles, and let Camp officers and Division officers select their staff as they would select the clerks in their own business, for their fitness. As soon as we get to that point, just so soon will we be in a position to make substantial progress. I believe that the three things needed are greater care in the selection of applicants, a higher price for the benefits of the Order, and greater care in the selection of officers—the more minor the office, the greater the care that should be used, because it is upon those little things that the whole structure is built up.

We now recur to the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. Brother Mc-Crillis, secretary of the committee, has the floor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS - CONTINUANCE OF S. V. GUARDS.

Secretary McCrillis: Commander, the second item upon our report is not numbered by the Commander-in-Chief as a recommendation, but it refers to the Camp in Maryland which has received from certain members \$1 each for transfer cards. We have numbered it 1½ here, in order to keep track of it.

"We recommend that the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, in the case of the appeal of John A. Logan Camp No. 2, of the Division of Maryland, be sustained."

That would require the Camp to return all the money to these brothers who have paid it.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move the adoption of this section of the report of the committee.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The motion is unnecessary, under the rule adopted yesterday, which was that the different recommendations of the committee would be considered adopted as reported, unless objected to.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. Unless there is objection, the report of the committee on this subject will be concurred in. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The secretary of the committee will proceed with the report.

Secretary McCrillis proceeded with the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 2. "I therefore recommend that the sum of \$200, heretofore appropriated (the same not having been expended), be again appropriated for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a monument to Past Commander-in-Chief Arnold."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the recommendation of the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered. Will the secretary of the committee allow me to interrupt him a moment? Did the committee pass upon the appeal taken by the Division of Pennsylvania from the decision in Indiana, which was not printed in my report, but was fastened in? I just want to call attention to it at this time.

Secretary McCnillis: Commander, the secretary of the committee will state that he is unable to say. I think not, though. I would just state that the committee are all here somewhere, the members of it, so that we can get an understanding of

that matter and report without delay, and in the meantime I will continue the reading of the report as I have it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It was not a recommendation; it was simply calling the attention of the committee to the appeal taken by the Division of Pennsylvania from the decision in the Indiana case.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 3. "I therefore recommend that the charge against the Division of Rhode Island of §2 be canceled,"

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee concurring in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief will be adopted.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 4. "I therefore recommend that the military rank be continued, as the 'Sons of Veterans' Guards' are now organized, until the next National Encampment, and that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for the purposes of said organization."

We recommend its adoption, striking out the words "until the next National Encampment," and adding "and that the Military Advisory Board shall consist of three members, who shall be ex-afficio members of the Commandery-in-Chief."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: "Shall be ex officio" or "shall not be ex officio"?

Secretary McChills: "Shall be," is the way we have it. The idea of the committee was that they should have a seat and vote in the Commandery, but that the Commandery should not be under obligations to pay the expenses of these men to attend the Encampment.

The Commander-in-Chief: Under that language, making them ex-officio members of the Encampment, their expenses would have to be paid by the Commandery.

Secretary McChillis: The secretary acknowledges his error in failing to put the word "not" in there. It should be in there, so that the recommendation of the committee will read as follows:

"We recommend its adoption, striking out the words 'until the next National Encampment,' and adding 'and that the Military Advisory Board shall consist of three members, who shall not be ex-officio members of the Commandery-in-Chief.'"

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: Pardon the interruption, Commander, but there is a delegation from the Ladies' Aid in the ante-room, consisting of Miss Munholland, and others.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Ask them to wait one moment, and we will be ready to receive them. Does the Commandery-in-Chief understand the report of the committee? Is that all the report of the committee upon that recommendation?

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Do I understand the reading of that resolution is such as to include language something like this: "Consist of three members with a voice and vote"?

E. N. BRIDGES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. N. BRIDGES, of Pennsylvania: My point of order is, that Brother Krackowizer has no right upon the floor of this Encampment, much less a right to be heard.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Krackowizer has been reported by the Committee on Credentials as delegate-at-large from Wisconsin, and the report of the Committee on Credentials has been adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief, and the chair thinks the point of order not well taken.

E. N. BRIDGES, of Pennsylvania: Then, Commander, I appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief. My reason for the appeal—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will please come to order. The ques-

tion is upon the appeal from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief overruling the point of order that Brother Krackowizer is not entitled to a seat and voice upon the floor of this Encampment. The decision of the Commander-in-Chief is appealed from, and the question before the house is, Shall the decision of the chair be sustained? Brother Bridges, of Pennsylvania, has the floor.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, my reason for making the point of order is that the Constitution says: "All officers and members of the Order, when in Camp room, on parade, or other duty, shall wear upon the left breast of the coat the regulation badge of the Order." The Commander-in-Chief made a decision on that question yesterday, and the Pennsylvania Division want to go home with something they can cite in their Division as an authority upon this question, and that is the reason I made the point of order and the reason I make the appeal. We have had several disputes and much discussion in our Division on this question. The Commander-in-Chief made a decision in this matter that in my opinion is contrary to the Constitution and By-Laws, and we wish to have this question settled authoritively before we go home.

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, there are some of the brothers present who have a number of badges about them, who will take pleasure in loaning them to the brothers without. I will take pleasure in loaning the brother a badge.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, it was not because Brother Krackowizer has no badge, nor because I did not want to hear what he has to say, that I made the point of order. It was simply to get a decision that we could take home with us on this question. There is no discourtesy intended to any member. I will loan Brother Krackowizer my own badge, and go out of the Camp room and get another.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief, after reference to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations in regard to badges, feels constrained to reverse his decision, and to rule that Brother Krackowizer is not entitled to a seat upon the floor of this Encampment, unless he wears upon his left breast the badge of the Order.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, in personal explanation I may say that I had not thought of my badge; also, that I am wearing what is regulation in the shape of a button, which I have always assumed to be a substitute. But I have always held, myself, when the question came up, that although the language of the Constitution is mandatory, it is only mandatory in the sense that that is the place and the only place that the badge should be worn; and putting that construction upon it, I have not my badge on my breast to-day, although I might pull out my card, as I have it here.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I doubt if the card is the regulation badge of the Order.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Is the button?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not. The Inspector General will notify the detail that hereafter no members are to be admitted upon the floor of the Encampment unless they wear the badge of the Order.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, are any members of the Order to be admitted to the floor of the Encampment who are not in uniform?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is nothing requiring a member to wear uniform.

Secretary McChille: Commander-in-Chief, 45 minutes ago you gave me the floor as secretary of the Committee on Officers' Reports. I think we should recur to the regular order. I would like to ask, first, what was the result of the action—

or was there any action taken — upon the report of the committee on recommendation No. 4?

The Commander-in-Chief: Will the committee again read their report upon that recommendation?

Secretary McCrillis read the fourth recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, and the recommendation of the committee thereon, as follows:

Recommendation No. 4. "I therefore recommend that the military rank be continued, as the 'Sons of Veterans' Guards' are now organized, until the next National Encampment, and that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for the purposes of said organization."

We recommend its adoption, striking out the words, "until the next National Encampment," and adding, "and that the Military Advisory Board shall consist of three members, who shall not be cw-officio members of the Commandery-in-Chief."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the committee will allow me, that is not a correct copy of the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. There is left out of the quoted recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief the language that Commandant Hurlbut be reappointed. I want to keep the record straight on my recommendation.

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey: Commander, is that part of the committee's report now before us?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is part of the recommendation of the Commanderin-Chief. I understand they excise that portion of the recommendation.

Secretary McChills: Commander, I will explain the position of the committee on that. A majority of the committee felt that the recommendation of the appoint ment of any member of the incoming Commander-in-Chief's staff was a bad precedent to set. We realize that, undoubtedly, Commandant Hurlbut will be reappointed. We believe that he is qualified in every way to do better service in command of the Sons of Veterans' Guards than anyone else. We are unanimous about that, all of us; but a majority thought that to incorporate that in a report, as the recommendation of this Encampment, was setting a bad precedent, and for that reason it was eliminated from the report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have heard the report of the committee. Is there any objection to the adoption of this section of the committee's report?

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that the report of the committee be amended, and that the words "and that Brother Hurlbut be reappointed Commandant" be inserted.

Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that this section of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports be adopted, with the additional provision that Commandant Hurlbut be reappointed as Commandant of the S. of V. Guards. Is there any discussion?

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I merely desire to explain my reasons for making this motion, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, for an insertion of these words. I do it against the earnest protest of Brother Hurlbut himself, who thinks, possibly, it would be much better to allow this matter to remain open. Now, the reason that I have made this motion to amend the report of the committee in this matter is, that a military officer, especially one who is appointed right in the beginning of a movement, or organization, should be appointed for longer than one year's time, the period for which we appoint a Commandant. This Commandant has the work of the S. of V. Guards right in hand. I have no doubt that the incoming administration will reappoint Brother Hurlbut as Commandant, but I want to be perfectly sure of it. If the Sons

of Veterans' Guards are to be continued as they are, it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of that organization, that this brother, who has been the organizer, who is in touch with this organization, and who has been in command and built it up to its present proportions, should be retained in the position that he now holds, and that is the reason I make the motion.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I rise to a point of information. Is it in the power of this Commandery-in-Chief to dictate to the incoming Commander-in-Chief who his appointee shall be? If it can be done in one case, it can be done in all.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The organization of the Sons of Veterans' Guards, as the Commander-in-Chief understands, is under a provision of the Constitution providing for the formation of a military rank. The details of that formation are in the hands of the Commandery-in-Chief. At the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, after the military rank was established, a resolution was adopted directing the Commander-in-Chief to appoint a Commandant and members of the Advisory Board, so that the Commander-in-Chief thinks the Commandery-in-Chief can themselves, if they choose, appoint a Commandant of the Sons of Veterans' Guards, or they can reënact the provision of last year.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am in favor of the report of the committee, and I am in favor of it from a sense of courtesy. Let me state here, now, that I am in favor of Commandant Hurlbut, but I do think that it would be just as proper for any member of this convention to get on the floor and offer an amendment that Adjutant General Tobias, or Quartermaster General Clarkson be reappointed by the incoming administration as it is to offer an amendment instructing the incoming administration to appoint Commandant Hurlbut. I submit that, in all courtesy, the incoming administration should be permitted to nominate and appoint its own officers. It is not fair, and I have never known it to be done before, in this Order. I say that with all due deference to the earnestness of purpose which prompts this amendment—but I sincerely hope that this Encampment will vote down the amendment, and permit the incoming administration to nominate the man whom it thinks best for the position. I think, unquestionably, the brother will be nominated, as set forth in the amendment of Brother Bundy.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, at the earnest request and positive instruction of Brother Hurlbut and his friends, I ask the Encampment's consent to withdraw the amendment offered by me.

The Commander-in-Chief: Unless there is objection, the amendment may be withdrawn. The chair hears none, and the amendment is withdrawn.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I desire to thank Brother Bundy and the members of the Encampment for the support they have given the committee in this matter. We deem it important as a precedent. Brother Hurlbut will be taken care of; there will be no trouble about that.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: 'The question recurs upon the report of the committee. Is there any objection to the section just read?'

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey: Commander, I rise to object.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If that is the case, I suggest that the Commandery-in-Chief take recess and receive the Ladies' Aid.

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey: Commander, I make that motion. Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, I second that motion.

RECEPTION OF COMMITTEE FROM LADIES' AID.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Commandery-in-Chief take a recess of 15 minutes, to receive a committee from the Ladies' Aid. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed, the same sign. It is unanimously carried, and a recess of 15 minutes is declared. The chair will appoint as a committee to escort the ladies before the Encampment Commander Raymond, of Missouri; Past Commander Baguley, of West Virginia; and Past Commander Friedman, of Alabama and Tennessee. These brothers will retire and escort the ladies to the Encampment. Recess is now taken.

The committee retired, and returned escorting Misses Josephine Munholland, Julia E. Parker, and Katherine Holden, committee from the Ladies' Aid Society.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, it affords me great pleasure to introduce to this Commandery-in-Chief the committee of the Ladies' Aid Society, auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., Miss Munholland, of Illinois; Miss Parker, of South Dakota; and Miss Holden, of Helena.

The Commander-in-Chief: Sisters of the Ladies' Aid, in behalf of the Commandery in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the floor of our Encampment. We look forward with pleasure, those of us who attend these National Encampments, to the ray of sunshine that always comes into the darkness and cloud of our discussion when the Ladies' Aid waits upon us; and one of the great charms of that committee in the years past has been the chairwomanship of the committee. We know here that in the city of Helena we would not and could not have received such a warm greeting had it not been for the warm hearts in the Ladies' Aid, and therefore we feel especially pleased to greet you to-day. Will the committee of the Sons of Veterans escort the committee of the Ladies' Aid to the platform?

Brothers, Miss Munholland certainly needs no introduction to a gathering of Sons of Veterans. I have the pleasure of presenting to you, without an introduction, Miss Munholland, the queen of the Ladies' Aid.

Miss Munholland addressed the Encampment, as follows:

MISS MUNHOLLAND'S ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the Helena Encampment, S. of V., U.S.A.:

BROTHERS —

Once again we greet you.

We stand in consecrated halls—
For all is great and good and holy

O'er which you banner's shadow falls.

A year ago, in Minnesota,
We pledged you honor, trust, and love,
To bind anew the ties made holy
By memory of the ones above.

To-day again we stand beside you,
Where gleam our country's colors bright;
To reach here we have "climbed up higher".
Let 's lift all others to our height.

To gentle care we pledge our efforts— Where'er a veteran old may roam In Camp or Aid he'll find his children, And, in their loving hearts, his home.

We're proud to own you as our brothers;
We pray each day as you go on
Will mark some new, grand work completed,
In honor of the heroes gone.

No more they strive where booms the cannon; No more the fearful war cloud's mist Obscures the homes they left behind them— The dear home faces sadly kissed.

But Time has laid his siege upon them, And one by one the blue ranks thin; They fall—the G. A. R.—God bless them! As bravely as in war time's din.

So, once again we give you greeting, And, lest we be misunderstood, Announce that we are with our brothers For all that's loyal, grand, and good.

Among these hearts so patriotic.

These children of the sturdy West,
What wonder that new zeal impels us
To go and toil for what is best?

God speed you, boys! accept our greeting!
Fear not "innocuous desuetude."
Your merits claim our loving wishes:
We send them wrapped in angels' food!

In concluding, Miss Munholland, on behalf of the Ladies' Aid, presented the Encampment with a mammoth cake of angel food.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I don't know whether it is intended to express by this gift that the Ladies' Aid, or the Sons of Veterans "take the cake;" but just at present we think it is the Sons of Veterans, because we are the recipients.

MISS MUNHOLLAND: I suppose it was understood that the Commandery-in-Chief would "take the cake," but in response to the inquiry, why our greetings take this shape, I would say that the people of Helena have done so much in taking us up as near the higher regions as possible, and the camp fire committee, I suppose, supplied the camp fire nectar last evening, so we thought we had to provide the other-

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not suppose it would have made any difference what the Ladies' Aid brought us, it would have been sure to have some angelic quality, even if it was nothing but themselves. On behalf of the Sons of Veterans. I will ask Commander Oberdorf, of the New York Division, to respond to the address of greeting of the Ladies' Aid.

WINFIELD SCOTT OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, ladies of the Aid Society, and brothers: The Commander in-Chief is evidently trying to bind up the wounds that he inflicted upon me two days ago. Then, instead of placing me upon a committee to which I think my valiant services before this Encampment convened entitled me, he chose one who had been my worst competitor all the way from Chicago to Helena, Doctor Wilcox. And he did it, not with the smooth, keen stroke of razor edge, but with the ragged gash of an ax. He appointed the committee to wait upon the Ladies' Aid in this way: "Brother Oberdorf, of New York—no, Wilcox, of New York." I am impressed, brothers, with the saying that was given birth a hundred years ago, but, nevertheless, is as true to-day as it was then, when, in the play of Hamlet, in covering—I will not say the grave—but in covering the body of Ophelia, the remark was made, as the flowers were strewn—

"Sweets to the sweet,"

Miss Munholland to our Commander-in-Chief.

Miss Munifoldand: Have you consulted Mrs. Weeks?

Commander Onegoors: I am also further convinced of the truth of that saying which was uttered in response to—or rather in—a toast relative to women. We

have all noticed with pleasure, and we have been proud of such attention, that in sunshine and in rain, in tribulation and in pleasure, this organization of the Sons of Veterans has by its side the sweetest comfort of life, namely, the sympathy and the attendance of women. They talk about woman's sphere, as though it had a limit—

"There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a whispered yes or no, There's not a blessing or a wee, There's not a life, nor death, nor birth, That has a penny's weight of worth, Willout a woman in it."

•

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander Maccabe, of Massachusetts, is known to be a friend of women generally, and the Ladies' Aid in particular. I will call upon him.

Past Commander J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: Commander, looking about here I see a number of young gentlemen who have hair on their heads, which means that they are not matrimonially inclined. Prior to embarking upon the matrimonial sea, I, myself, had long and flowing locks, such as we used to wear in olden days. And the fact that you, brothers, are not inclined to matrimony, recalls to my mind a bit of a story.

Two Irishmen enlisted in New York, and went into the navy. One was named McCarty and the other Donovan. They went into the navy, as I say, and were on what is called the "cat-head watch." You gentlemen in the wild and woolly West do not know what a cat-head watch is. I will tell you, further on. These gentlemen were put on the cat-head watch, and Donovan, spying a cannon, said to Mc-Carty, "McCarty, let's have a bit of fun." McCarty turned to Donovan and says, "What do ye mane?" Donovan says, "D'ye see that gun?" McCarty says, "I do." "Well," says Donovan, "we'll fire it off, but we'll save the powder and shot." McCarty says, "How are ye goin' to save the powder and shot!" "Well," says Donovan, "ye know the scouch kettle below?" "I do," says McCarty. Says Donovan, "Go down and get the scouch kettle, and come up wid it." Then down went McCarty and brought up the scouch kettle (that is another nautical term), and when he came up, he says, "There's the scouch kettle. What will I do wid it?" "Straddle the gun," says Donovan, "and put the scouch kettle over the muzzle;" and he straddled the gun and put the scouch kettie over in front of the muzzle of it. "Now," says Donovan, "I will fire the gun, and you catch the powder and shot in the scouch kettle, and we'll save it. And so McCarty straddled the gun and put the scouch kettle over the muzzle, and then he looked around and saw Donovan getting ready to fire the gun. "Jest pull that thing aisy," said McCarty. "All right," said Donovan, grabbing the long string; then says he, "Are ye ready, McCarty?" And McCarty replied, "All right, but pull it aisy." "All right," says Donovan, "I'll pull it aisy," and he pulled the string and BANG went the gun. The bo's'n came up and called all hands for ard, and the commander of the ship said to the bo's'n. "Call the roll of the ship's crow." They called the roll of the ship's crow, and everybody answered but Mc-Carty. "Where is McCarty?" the commander asked. Donovan stepped to the front and said, "Excuse me, sor, excuse me; but he'll be here prisintly." The captain said: "What do you mean, sir? Where is this man McCarty? He was on the cathead watch with you, and you must know where is." "Excuse me again, sor," said Donovan, "excuse me again, but I think he has gone for potatoes." "Gone for potatoes!" exclaimed the captain. "Yis, yer honor," replied Donovan. "What do you mean by that, you rascal," asked the captain; "what do you mean by saying that he has gone for potatoes?" "Well, excuse me again, yer honor," said Donovan, "I think he went after potatoes because he took the scouch kettle wid him!" "He had the scouch kettle with him!" exclaimed the captain; "what do you mean by that? Come, now, when will he return?" "Excuse me again, captain," said Donovan, "excuse me again, sor; I can't say just when he'll be back; but if he comes back as quick as he went, it's time he was here now."

There is a moral in this story, my brothers. It is time that some of you gentlemen visited the Ladies' Aid Society; if not for anything more serious, to at least accord to them your God-speed in the work they are doing. I know of the work of the Ladies' Aid and of the success of their meeting here, and while perhaps Massachusetts is not very strongly represented in this respect, yet we do know, we all know, of the good work that women are capable of doing. My mother was a woman, and that to me is the gentlest, sweetest, truest word in the American, English, French, German or any other possible language. My brothers, to you then who are matrimonially inclined, I will say that the Ladies' Aid Society affords a magnificent opportunity.

The duty of citizenship in the United States is embodied in that organization. and it is also capable of splendid work. If you desire to aid and hold up your own organization, in my honest opinion you can do no better than by encouraging the the Ladies' Aid. Had I been allowed the privilege of the floor—by virtue of being one of the antediluvians of the house of lords, so-called, I have either the privilege of taking the floor or the stool—but had I been allowed the privilege of the floor I would have submitted this as a suggestion: That it is possible by the organization of the Ladies' Aid, in connection with or supplemental to our organization, to wit, to the Camps, to help them along very efficiently; because I have noticed that Camps having as an auxiliary the Ladies' Aid Association are invariably in a good flourishing condition as to membership, and in a good condition financially. And to you, my brothers, who have been legislating and tying knots in the air to find out some way to help our organization stem this tide. I suggest the possibilities of the Ladies' Aid. Suppose you try it. Miss Munholland, yours till death.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is one brother in attendance at this Encampment who I know would feel as much disappointed if he was not called upon to speak when the Ladies' Aid were visiting us as we would be if we did not hear him. I refer to Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Charles A. Bookwalter.

JUNIOE VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I thought when Brother Maccabe was making his eloquent and witty remarks in regard to the duties of the members of this organization, and the duty they owed to this organization to visit the Ladies' Aid Association, that he might, in his mind's eye, have meant me, and my guilty conscience oppresses me so much, that it is impossible for me to say anything. I therefore beg to be excused.

MISS MUNHOLLAND: I am quite sure that my sisters will agree with myself in saying that we could stay here all the morning and listen to your talk. We wish we could stay here and see you cat. I have an impression that Brother Bookwalter is saving his energies to expend them in that direction [indicating the cake], and that is the reason that he did not respond with a speech. I wish to say to Mr. Maccabe that his story suggested to me another moral. The man McCarty, or Donovan, or whichever it was, who went so suddenly and did not return as suddenly, lost the opportunity to exhibit a very commendable virtue; everybody ought to know when to return, and we ladies are about to — withdraw.

Miss Munholland, and the members of the committee from the Ladies' Aid then retired, escorted by the Committee of the Sons of Veterans appointed for that purpose.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The time for which recess was taken having expired, the Commandery-in-Chief will now come to order. Commander Drake, of New Jersey, has the floor, to oppose the adoption of the section of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports last read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS RESUMED.

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey: Commander, when I came to this Encampment I was personally opposed to the Sons of Veterans' Guards, mainly on account of the expense they were to the Order, but I have no desire to take away the rights of any brother to organize a Camp with military features. I do not think it was right to saddle the Commandery-in-Chief with so much expense, and, in furtherance of the unanimous wish of the entire Division of New Jersey, I must record them and myself as opposed to it. Having done this, I do not propose to press my opposition further.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, do I understand that Brother Drake makes a motion?

Commander Louis L. Diake, of New Jersey: Commander, no, sir; that is simply my objection that I wish to have recorded.

Commander HARRY ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Then, Commander, under the direction and instruction of the Division of Washington, I move that this Encampment do not concur in this recommendation of the committee.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander — if the brother will pardon me for a moment—the committee appointed to act as escort to the committee from the Ladies' Aid beg leave to report that they have discharged their duty to the best of their ability, and ask to be discharged.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee is discharged, with the thanks of the Encampment and the Commander-in-Chief. In regard to the motion just made, I would suggest to Brother Rosenhaupt that the result he desires to accomplish can be accomplished as well by voting against the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

Past Commander FRANK McCRILLIS, of Illinois: On behalf of the committee, I move the adoption of this section of the report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion now before the house is by Brother Bundy, who moved the adoption of the report, with the addition of the clause in relation to the reappointment of Commandant Hurlbut. He then withdrew that addition and left his motion simply a motion to adopt the report of the committee. That, I understand to be the motion under discussion. Commander Drake has spoken against the adoption of the report. Commander Rosenhaupt, of Washington, has spoken against the adoption of the report. Is there any further discussion?

Chaptain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to have the yeas and mays called on this motion.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: Are the yeas and nays demanded by any other brother?

Charles L. Witham, of Maine: Commander, I unite with Brother Pollitt in calling for the ayes and noes.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I also second the call for the ayes and noes.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF: The Adjutant General will call the roll.

Commander Winfield Scott Orerdorf, of New York: Commander, I think there are several brothers who do not understand just how the question is before the house; whother to vote in the affirmative or negative in order to vote their minds.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: An affirmative vote adopts the report of the committee, and continues the Sons of Veterans' Guards, as at present organized. A negative vote is against that proposition.

The Adjutant General called the roll, and reported 68 voting in the affirmative; 18 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the committee on the fourth recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief is adopted.

Past Commander H. S. Foster, of Vermont: Commander, I desire to place it on record that my vote on this question, and also on the question of the restoration of old titles, is given in deference to the wishes of the Vermont Division, and contrary to my judgment and inclination.

Chaplain-in Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: I would also like to make a statement. One great reason that actuated me in voting against accepting the report of the committee was that the Division of New Jersey, at the Trenton Encampment, last February, instructed their delegates and their Commander to request all brothers of the Division who had a vote in this Encampment to vote against the Sons of Veterans' Guards; but I would have done it anyhow.

Past Commander R. Lordenstein, of Missouri: Commander, as explaining the vote of the majority of our delegation, I desire to state that while we come instructed against the Sons of Veterans' Guards, it was under the impression that the titles are taken away. I have been assured that the titles of Camp officers will be restored, and on that assurance we have voted as we have.

Commander Harry Rosenhaupt, of Washington: Commander, I want to say that the Division of Washington gave an iron-clad instruction to her representatives to vote against the Sons of Veterans' Guards.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Proceed with the report of the committee. Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 5. "I recommend that 3,000 copies of the proceedings of this meeting be published, under the supervision of the retiring administration, and that they be distributed to all members of the Commandery-in-Chief, and through Division headquarters to all Camps."

We recommend its adoption.

E. W. Khackowizer, of Wisconsin: I rise to a point of order, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: My point of order is that the vote on the last recommendation has not been appropried.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules the point of order not well taken. Is there any objection to the report of the committee on recommendation No. 5, of the Commander-in-Chief?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to add something to that recommendation. I would like to have incorporated in our proceedings the proceedings of the Ladies' Aid Society, now being held here in Helens.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I object.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee on this recommendation will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendations Nos. 6, 7, 8. Referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Recommendation No. 9. "I therefore recommend that the Charter of the Division of Oklahoma be revoked, and that the Camps in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory be re-attached to the Division of Kansas for jurisdictional purposes."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the com-

mittee on this recommendation will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 10. "I therefore recommend that the per capita tax payable to the Commandery-in-Chief remain as heretofore—4 cents per quarter, 16 cents per annum."

We concur in the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee on this recommendation will be concurred in. Is there objection?

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I object.

Past Commander FRANK McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, on behalf of the committee, I move the adoption of the report on this recommendation.

Past Commander J. B. MACCARE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rose to second the motion, but I would like to know if this committee referred the subject of this recommendation to the Council-in-Chief? If not, I will move to refer this recommendation to the Council-in-Chief. That is the proper place for it.

JUNIOR VIGE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I second the motion of Brother Maccabe.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, my reason for offering that motion is this: By virtue of their experience, the members of the Council-in-Chief are better prepared to submit to this convention a recommendation as to just what the per capita tax should be than anybody else. They know the state of the finances of the Order. They know the liabilities and assets, and they are, therefore, the proper persons to consider this question. Therefore, I respectfully urge that my motion prevail.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, the Committee on Officers' Reports concurs in the suggestion of Brother Maccabe.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee then withdraw their report upon recommendation No. 10, and that will go to the Council-in-Chief.

The secretary continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 11. Referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Recommendation No. 12. "I therefore recommend that a time be devoted to such interchange of views, and that each Division Commander be required to speak fully upon the subject."

We concur in the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee on this recommendation will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis: Then, Commander, the committee has the recommendation from the Commander-in-Chief, to which our attention has been called since coming into this session. It is a decision rendered upon a question submitted by Division Commander Newton, of Indiana, and the appeal is taken by the Pennsylvania Division. The decision of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Judge-Advocate General thereunder, are as follows:

"The question submitted by the Commander of the Indiana Division, which is quoted in the Judge-Advocate General's opinion No. 7 herewith, is, as I understand it, whether upon the disbandment of a Camp the Captain is required to forward all property of the Camp to Division headquarters, or whether, upon the payment of all per capita tax and other obligations to the Division, they may dispose of the property as they see fit.

property as they see fit.

"I fully concur in the conclusion reached by the Judge-Advocate General, as I can find no provision in the Constitution restricting the power of Camps in the disposition of their property, or giving Divisions any interest in such property, or any claim on the Camp funds other than for the collection of per capita tax and

the enforcement of its monetary obligations to the Division, except article I, chapter V, section 3, which provides, in case of the surrender or forfeiture of the Charter, that all property of the Division or Order, including all books of record, orders, Rituals and Camp papers, shall be turned over to the Division Adjutant.

"This section applies specifically to the property of the Division or Order, and cannot therefore include Camp funds or Camp property. (See Opinion XXV, G. A. R.

Blue-Book, page 198.)"

We, as a committee, have not talked this over, so that there has been no opportunity for argument at all; but for the sake of getting it before the house the committee will report concurring in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, and move the adoption of the report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any objection to the report of the committee on this decision, No. 19?

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, as I understand it, an appeal has been taken from the Commander-in-Chief to the Commandery-in-Chief on this subject. Should not the matter come properly before the Commandery-in-Chief by a vote? Would not that be the proper method for it to come before this Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief is of the opinion that it would. Does the Commander of the Pennsylvania Division desire to be heard?

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I would like very much for that committee to give this matter a little consideration. It is a matter of great importance to the Division of Pennsylvania, and probably to others. It is only a matter of fairness that the committee should give the matter some consideration.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, we have four members of the committee here, and we are all united in concurring in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. Brother McColley has not been consulted—Brother McCrillis seems to shake his head.

The Commander-in-Chief: I suggest that the committee withdraw their report on this decision, and present it after consideration. Time will undoubtedly be saved if the brothers here realize that the committee has carefully considered the question, for they will be guided largely by the report of the committee in that case. This matter will be passed for the present, and be recurred to later on. The secretary will continue the report of the committee.

ON THE REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Secretary McCrillis: Commander, that concludes the report of the committee on the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief. We come now to the recommendations contained in the report of the Adjutant General.

Recommendation No. 1. "I recommend that the new 'Record of Camps' prepared by this administration be approved and continued, and that the use of the 'Record of Revoked Charters' be discontinued."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the Committee on recommendation No. 1 of the Adjutant General's report will be concurred in.

The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 2. "I recommend that the filling in of old numbers [as per list herewith furnished] be continued until all numbers on said list are used, and that thereafter new Camps shall, in all instances, be given new numbers."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and the report is concurred in.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 3. "I recommend that the use of the 13 'Rosters of Divisions' be discontinued.

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "I therefore recommend that the use of the 'Record of Division By-laws' be discontinued."

We recommend its adoption.

The Commander-in-Chief: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee will be concurred in. It is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 5. "I recommend that, when the present stock of forms 26, 28 and 45 is exhausted, the new forms be changed to conform to the new titles."

Secretary McCrills: Commander, that refers to the blanks of certain forms, which were prepared when the titles Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant were in use, and the Adjutant General recommends that they be altered to conform to the new titles, and knowing that that was to come before the Encampment in a special way and would be discussed very largely, the committee took no action upon it, but it now having been decided to retain the new titles, the committee reports concurring in this recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: I would suggest that the committee amend that recommendation so that it may apply, even if there is a change subsequently, so that when the present stock of those forms is exhausted "the new forms be changed to conform to existing titles" instead of "the new titles." Then it don't make any difference how the thing goes.

Secretary McCrillis: The committee will adopt the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: The report of the committee, then, is amended in that particular?

Secretary McCRILLIS: Yes, Commander.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, then, the report of the committee on recommendation No. 5 of the Adjutant General, as amended, will be concurred in. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 6. "I recommend that a new form be prepared, containing name, number and location of Camp; giving date of suspension, disbaudment, surrender of Charter, revocation of Charter, and reinstatement; and that Adjutants of Divisions be required, with their quarterly reports, to send to the Adjutant General, on said form, information as to all Camps in their Divisions which come under any of the above heads."

We concur in the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 7. "I recommend that, when new Adjutants' Consolidated Reports are printed, they be made to conform to this book."

We concur in the recommendation.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the Committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is concurred in.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 8. "I therefore recommend that Divisions be allowed to make supplemental reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1892, and that the same

be added to the reports heretofore submitted by them, and, when consolidated, that the same be published in the proceedings as table No. 4, report for the quarter ending June 30, 1892."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ON BEPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Secretary McCritis: Commander, that closes the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports on the recommendations contained in the report of the Adjutant General. Next come the recommendations contained in the report of the Quartermaster General, on which the committee report as follows:

Recommendations Nos. 1 and 2. Referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Recommendation No. 3. "That Forms Nos. 3, 4, 5, 5 \, 6, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, be improved in quality, and the price correspondingly raised."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the committee on recommendation No. 3, contained in the Quartermaster General's report, will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 1. "That the Quartermaster General sell all extra-quality books on hand at a reduced price, to be established by the Commandery-in-Chief at its eleventh annual meeting, and that the incoming Commander-in Chief be directed to publish, in his first General Orders, the action of the Commandery-in-Chief in this matter."

We recommend its adoption, and that these books be disposed of at the price of the regular stock.

Secretary McCrizers: We understand that that set of books is incomplete; that certain forms have been exhausted, though there are a number of forms that there are quite a quantity of; and we therefore recommend that this stock be disposed of —that these books be disposed of at the price of the regular stock — and we move the adoption of the report in this particular.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the recommendation of the committee will be approved and adopted. The chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 5: "That this be the practice of this office in future, and that 10 per cent. be the amount charged off annually to office expense account."

We recommend that it be not adopted.

Secretary McOrillis: That refers to the recommendation of the Quartermaster General regarding the furniture of the Commandery-in-Chief, the office furniture, etc. Your committee did not concur in this recommendation of the Quartermaster General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any objection to concurring in the report of the committee on the fifth recommendation of the Quartermaster General.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I object.

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Past Commander H. S. Foster, of Vermont: Commander, I second the motion.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL J. V. B. CLARKSON, of New York: Commander, before
action is taken approving the recommendation of the committee, I would like to
say a few words. If the recommendation of the committee is concurred in, we will
carry, as assets, furniture which in a few years will be worn out. That does not

seem to me to be right. You would not do it in your own business. You would not carry machinery at cost after it is worn out, and if you carry your furniture and such things as that at cost, you will have a false Quartermaster General's report every year. That furniture is not worth what it is carried at now, but I did not think it was wise to take it all off, to cut out of the assets the full depreciation which has taken place in that furniture, all at once. I think it would be too bad for us to go to work and carry a lot of stuff on hand at the prices we paid for it, when it is all worn out.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I move, as an amendment to the motion, that the recommendation of the Quartermaster General be adopted.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded to substitute for the motion to concur in the report of the committee a motion not to concur in the report of the committee, but to adopt recommendation No. 5 of the Quartermaster General. Is there any further discussion?

Past Commander FRANK MoCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I think it is only fair that this matter should be presented as the committee saw it. In the first place, I most certainly take exception to the opinion of our distinguished Quartermaster General. I do not think that the Commandery-in-Chief stands in the position in this matter that a business house does that is selling goods; and, perhaps, may possibly sell its office furniture. We are not in business for that purpose.

We may have a copying press, for which we paid \$25. Ten years from to-day that will be worth just exactly the same amount to us that it was when we bought it. If you are to charge off 10 per cent. each year, at the end of 10 years you have charged off the entire price of the press, and are supposed not to have it. I contend that that is just as good an argument as the one submitted by the Quartermaster General. Furthermore, we may have any article of furniture, and let us suppose that, at the end of 10 years, it is going to be worn out. It is just as valuable to the Commandery-in-Chief, because it is not for sale. It is just as valuable to the Commandery-in-Chief at the end of the ninth year as it was at the end of the first year, and yet at the end of 10 years it is to be thrown away. When it can no longer be used it may very justly be charged up in the profit and loss account. That is the opinion of the committee, and we believe it to be the correct one.

We do not bolieve that we are in this thing in the same sense that a business house is in business, where they propose to sell out, and possibly sell their office fixtures. If I understand it, our office fixtures are not for sale. I do not believe that they are. We buy simply what we need, and, at any rate, I do not believe they will be worn out in 10 years. There are very few things at present that are the property of the Commandery-in-Chief that will be worn out in 10 years, and especially there are very few things that will be liable to wear out in 10 years when we have established a permanent headquarters, as it is contemplated will be done at this session. If you are going to adopt any rule whereby a certain per cent. will be charged off each year, it should be a great deal less than 10 per cent. That is all I have to say.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I desire most heartily to second the recommendation of the Quartermaster General. The position taken by Secretary McCrillis seems to discriminate very much against some succeeding Commander-in-Chief. According to his statement, when this property is worn out, it is to be thrown away and charged up to profit and loss. That saddles the entire loss upon the administration that happens to be in charge of affairs at that time. It is far more fair to all succeeding administrations to adopt the recom-

mendation of the Quartermaster General, and charge off a portion of this depreciation, which must certainly occur, each year, and thus allow each administration to bear its part.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF ISLAC COTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I am heartily in favor of this amendment. All business houses dealing in machinery, or anything of the kind, always take off a per cent. every year for depreciation. But I merely wish to correct the arithmetic of Past Commander McCrillis. I wish to inform him that 10 per cent. off each year will not wipe any article out of existence in 10 years. I hope he will take that into consideration.

PAST COMMANDER MARVIN E. HALL, of Michigan: Commander, I desire to state that, in my humble opinion, the recommendation of the Quartermaster General ought not to be carried out in our affairs. I know in business matters that is the rule, but this Order is not a business, and the conduct of its affairs is not a business transaction in that sense of the word, because the desk of the Quartermaster General, or any other desk, is just as valuable to the Order in 10 years from the time it was purchased, unless it has received damage from accidental causes, as it was on the day it was purchased. This is our position: That a reasonable percentage might be taken off, but that the percentage usually charged off by business houses is not an equitable one in this case.

JUNIOR VIGE-COMMANDER IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, the Council-in-Chief have given this subject considerable attention to day, and I believe that, when Brother Hall says this is not a business matter, he overlooks the fact that the sooner this Order comes to be conducted on business principles the better it will be for us-

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I did not say it was not a business matter, but that it was not a business matter in the sense that Brother Cutter spoke of, because we are not selling this furniture. It does not stand to us in the same relation that the furniture of a business house or the machinery of a manufacturing plant stand to enterprises of that character.

JUNIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I say that, when a desk is purchased by this Commandery-in-Chief at \$25, the moment it is put into the office of the Commandery-in-Chief it has depreciated \$5, and every year that it is there it decreases more than 10 per cent, in value, and it is not good business judgment to say that we should not charge off a certain per cent. because the desk is just as good for its uses as it was when we purchased it. You take a firm in the dry-goods business, and they do not sell their show-cases and counters, and they do not expect to. No man embarks in business with the expectation of some day being compelled to sell his fixtures to pay his debts, but every man in the drygoods business charges off a certain per cent. every year from the value of his showcases and counters and furniture. He carries them the first year at what they cost him, and the second year he carries into profit and loss a certain amount on account of their depreciation; because every one knows that a second-hand article has depreciated in value. It is not necessary that we shall contemplate selling our furniture, or take into account the possibility that we might soll, but we want to be honest with ourselves, and have honest book-keeping in our Order, and know where we are, and what our assets really are.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I am a little disappointed that I did not get the floor a moment ago, because the Junior Vice-Commander has elaborated the point that I was going to touch upon; but I have another point that I wish to present: If you carry this furniture at its cost price from the time you enter it upon your books until it is worn out, you have n't got a correct statement of your affairs; it is false, and this Order does not propose to have any false or misleading statements upon its books, if I know anything about it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief assume command?

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller assumed command.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Brothers, I only want to say a word. The proposition is just this: there are only two honest ways to treat this subject. One is to charge the whole expense of office furniture at once to general expenses, and never carry it as an asset at all. The other is to charge off each year a certain percentage. The latter, I think, is the fairer way - to charge some of it off, a certain percentage, every year. Now, as far as this administration is concerned, if the Commandery-in-Chief desire us to carry the whole burden of all the office furniture that has been bought in the last four or five years, we will do it, and charge it all off to general expense, and make our assets so much less. We did not feel like doing it: we did not feel that we ought to do it. We thought we were doing enough when we went farther than any other administration over had gone, and charged into general expense \$450 worth of books, also 10 per cent. of the value of the farniture. But if you want us to reduce our assets \$500 more, we are willing to do it. But that is not the business way to do. The business way is, to take off a certain percentage each year. Past Commander McCrillis talks about using a copying press for 10 years and having it worth as much at the end of 10 years as when he bought it. I say he cannot produce a copying press that has been in use 10 years that is worth anything more than so much a pound for old iron.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (resuming command): Is there any further discussion? Those in favor of substituting the motion to not concur in the report of the committee, and to adopt recommendation No. 5 of the Quartermaster General, for the motion to concur in the report of the committee, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed, the same sign. It seems to be, and is, carried, and the motion not to concur in the report of the committee, but to adopt the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, is substituted. The question now is upon the substituted motion, to not concur in the report of the committee and adopt recommendation No. 5 of the Quartermaster General. All those in favor of that motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried.

The secretary will proceed with the reading of the report of the committee.

ON INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Secretary McCritus: That concludes the report of the committee on the recommendations contained in the report of the Quartermaster General. The recommendation contained in the report of the Inspector General is referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

ON REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL.

Recommendations Nos. 1 and 2 in the report of the Surgeon General are referred to the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

Recommendation No. 3. "I would suggest a change in the blanks, to include the S. V. Guards."

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Secretary McCrillis continued the reading of the report, as follows:

Recommendation No. 4. "I would suggest that a foot-note be made on Camp Surgeon's blanks, to read, 'one roport to be forwarded to Division Surgeon, and one to be filed in the Camp.'"

We recommend its adoption - providing we have Camp Surgeons.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report of the committee recommends the adoption of recommendation No. 4, of the Surgeon General's report, providing Camp

Surgeons are provided for in the Constitution. The matter is now before you for consideration. If there is no objection, the report in that form will be adopted.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, I do not desire to object to the report, but I do not see where the difference comes in — why the Camp Surgeon should keep that duplicate copy. Why is it necessary to do that?

Secretary McCrillis: The words "Camp Surgeon" were in the Surgeon General's recommendation. We are in favor of the copy, but the words "Camp Surgeon" should not be used where there is no Camp Surgeon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Strike out the word "Surgeon's" and it will be all right. Then it will read, "duplicate copy to be kept by the Camp."

Secretary McCrillis: Then the recommendation, as amended, reads: .

Recommendation No. 4. "I would suggest that a foot-note be made on Campblanks, to read: 'One report to be forwarded to Division Surgeon, and one to be filed in the Camp.'"

We recommend its adoption.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee on this recommendation will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ON REPORT OF COMMANDANT S. V. GUARDS.

Secretary McCrillis: That concludes the report of our committee in reference to the Surgeon General's report. We come now to the recommendations of the Commandant of the S. V. Guards.

Recommendation No. 1. "That the Advisory Board consist of three members."

That has already been considered.

Recommendation No. 2. "That the term of office of members of the Advisory Board be three years, and that one be appointed each year."

We recommend that this be adopted, and that the incoming Commander-in-Chief appoint said board, as follows: One member for one year, one member for two years, and one member for three years.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee will be adopted.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, suppose the S. V. Guards are not continued for three years, for which these officers are to be commissioned? I move that it be just one year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think if Brother Maccabe will think for a moment he will see there is no harm in adopting this report of this committee; because, if the Sons of Veterans' Guards die, the necessity for the existence of the Advisory Board dies; and they are not ex-officio members of the Commandery-in-Chief. On the other hand, if the Guards are continued, this Advisory Board may be of great service.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, my only idea was to have everything harmonious.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Does Brother Maccabe insist on his amendment?

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: No, Commander.

THE COMMANDEE-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is further objection, the report of the committee will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRESS COMMITTEE.

Secretary McCrithia: I come now to the recommendations of the Press Committee.

"Your committee cannot see how the plan proposed by Chairman Krackowizer, on behalf of the Press Committee, would be more advantageous to the Order than the plan adopted last year, and would recommend the continuance of the plan adopted at the Minneapolis Encampment."

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise for information. I desire to know what the plan of campaign of last year was.

Secretary McCaillis: That the Commander of each Division should recommend to the Commander-in-Chief one member of each Division, who would be appointed on the Press Committee. Brother Krackowizer asks that the number be reduced to seven members. Your committee are of the opinion that there should be one member from each State, at least.

Past Commander J. B. Macoabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, I am speaking now from a practical stand-point. The members of the Press Committee did not earn their salt last year. It was simply a useless expenditure of money, and every newspaper man in this convention, and every man in this convention who is not a newspaper man, knows it. Every man here knows that the newspapers of this country are anxious to get all the Sons of Veterans news they can, and I, for one, speaking as a newspaper man, and speaking for the good of the Order at the same time, hope that this convention will not foist upon it anything under the caption of a Press Committee. If need be I will object, and hope the convention will vote down the recommendation of the committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: I undorstand the committee to move the adoption of their report. Past Commander Maccabe, of Massachusetts, opposes the motion. Is there any further discussion?

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, as a member of the Press Committee last year, I wish to indorse Brother Maccabe's sentiment, in saying that the Press Committee did not earn its salt. My reason for saying so is this: That under the organization of the Press Committee, consisting of a chairman and one member from each State, there is absolutely nothing that they can do in harmony. The only use I can see for a Press Committee, in this organization, is one that would be a contral committee that would disseminate literature beneficial to the Order. But when we come to have one man in each State run his State, and do what he thinks is best for it, there is no cooperation. There is no use having such a Press Committee, because all papers of any size that appreciate the influence of the Sons of Veterans have members of their staffs connected with the Order, who furnish them the news. And one man from each State cannot cover the papers in his State, and intelligently and satisfactorily furnish all the news. It is local news that the local papers want - not general news; and the only way anything can be accomplished is by interesting the members of the Camps in the principal towns in the work. It cannot be done by any one member for the entire State. I would be in favor of reducing the number to seven, as suggested, and let the committee take upon itself the dissemination of all kinds of literature beneficial to the Sous of Veterans - that is, in a general sense; also, to take upon themselves the answering of any objections that might, from time to time, crop up publicly and generally in the press. But the idea that one man, in one city, is going to be able to cover a State completely, is absolute nonsense. A man cannot do it. It must be done locally, if it is to be of any use. That is my idea on this question. Brother Krackowizer knows how I stand, for we have served together on the Press Committee, and I have so informed him. I hope the recommendation of the committee will not be adopted.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, it seems to me that one man in a State is in a position to do more work, as a member of this National Press Committee, than one man in charge of three or four or five States, as suggested in Brother Krackowizer's plan. I am thoroughly satisfied that, in the Division of Washington, the National Press Committee, through my agitation, has done good work. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the Division Commanders had

taken this matter up and appointed members of the Press Committee, and had attended to their business, and seen that Camp correspondents were appointed in the different Camps to furnish the national committeeman with local news, the present plan would have worked successfully. The Camp correspondent should sift out those matters that are most important, and furnish them to the different press bureaus as news notes of his Division, and to all the papers that are published in the interest of our organization. I believe that if that was done much good could be accomplished by this method.

I am thoroughly of the opinion that this National Press Committee can be made a greater success under the plan that was adopted last year than it can be under the plan suggested by Brother Krackowizer, notwithstanding the facts cited by him, the force of which I appreciate.

I know the plan has been a success in Washington, and I am thoroughly of the opinion that if the members of the National Press Committee in the different Divisions, and the different Division Commanders, had seen to it as I flatter myself I attended to this branch of the work in the Division of Washington, it would have been a success. I hope the report of the committee will be concurred in.

Past Commander J. B. MACCARE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Young a question. How many papers are there in the Division of Washington?

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: We have no S. of V. paper in Washington, so far as I know.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Senior Vice-Commander assume command? I think that possibly I had the most disagreeable experience with the National Press Committee of any member of this Order. I think that when a Division Commander appoints as a member of the National Press Committee, which is supposed to keep the world at large advised of what is going on in the Order, somebody who does not even know who the Commander-in Chief is, the National Press Committee is a disgrace to the Order. If there is one man of that character upon the committee, it disgraces the whole committee. It don't make any difference what good work other people have done, he ruins the committee. Now, if Brother Young will allow me a moment, I am going to make a point upon which I think he will be ready to agree with me. My experience is that the National Press Committee does not amount to anything; that the only way press work can be done satisfactorily, and be done to the advantage of the Order, is to have it done individually, because the good work that was done during this past year by sections of the National Press Committee was the result of good work of the Division officers, and the National Press Committee, as a committee, is not entitled to credit for it. In Washington the work was well done, because it was done under the immediate supervision of the Division Commander and by his Division Adjutant. The chairman of the National Press Committee could not accomplish anything with the agencies that were provided by Division Commanders who did not care a rap for press work. them made their appointments upon the committee when they got good and ready and when they did make appointments made appointments of men who did not do any work, who did not even communicate with the chairman of the committee.

My position is, if this matter of press work is left to Division Commanders, and their attention is called directly to the advantages that will accrue to them in their Division work by proper press work, they will then do the work themselves. In the Division of Washington, where the number of papers is small, one good, clear-headed man may be able to cover the Division. In the Division of Massachusetts, where newspapers are as numerous as flies on a dead horse out West, there you have to have a newspaper man in every county in the commonwealth in order to give

him as fair a chance as a single man has in the whole State of Washington. The only fair way, I believe—the only way we can get any benefit out of the newspaper men in our Order, is to use them through the Divisions, under the instructions of the Division officers, and divide them up according to the necessities of the particular locality in which they are to be found.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander and brothers, I believe I can give you an explanation from the committee that will pave the way safely to an adjustment of this matter which will be satisfactory to us all, with perhaps the exception of Brother Young, who has some peculiar views on this subject—the rest of the committee are a unit. As suggested by the Commander-in-Chief, this matter ought to be left in the hands of Division Commanders, and they directly interested; and it is because of our belief in this very thing and this very that we make the recommendation we do, trusting, through this recommendation, to get the sense of this Encampment on this subject.

Members of the Encampment will notice that we do not in any sense approve Brother Krackowizer's recommendation as to the narrowing of the Press Committee. We desire to get the sense of this Encampment on the subject. It was the sense of the committee, as I say, with the exception, perhaps, of Brother Young, that the National Press Committee was not a necessity, and was not particularly beneficial; but we wanted to get the action of the Commandery-in-Chief, so that the Press Committee could either be abolished, and the idea eternally knocked out, and the matter placed in the hands of Division officers, or else have the committee made permanent, and composed as the Commandery-in-Chief think best. One or the other of those things. That is not in this recommendation.

Past Commander William E. Bondy, of Ohio: Commander, will Brother Hall answer a question on behalf of that committee? If the majority of the Committee on Officers' Reports were in favor of abolishing the Press Committee, why do they not say so in their report?

Past Commander Marker E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I would say that the committee were not entirely in favor of abolishing the Press Committee. We thought the scheme, as submitted at Minneapolis, might, perhaps, be made of benefit to the Order, and we thought by this recommendation to give the Commandery-in-Chief an opportunity to express itself on the subject, and then we would be able to take an intelligent vote. That was the position of the committee.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, that being the sentiment of the committee, and the committee not being at all particular as to whether its report is accepted or rejected, being desirous, as they say, to have an expression of the sense of the Encampment, before they can make up their minds, I will ask, in deference to the wishes of the committee, as I take it, to lay their recommendation in regard to the Press Committee upon the table. I make that motion.

Past Commander Manuin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, the committee desires a vote upon this proposition.

JUNIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I second Brother Bundy's motion. That will bring the matter to a vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (resuming command): It is moved and seconded to lay the recommendation of the Committee on Officers' Reports, with reference to the Press Committee, on the table. Any discussion?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise to a question of information. Can a motion that is tabled be taken up again this afternoon.

The Commander-in-Chief: It can be taken from the table at any time by vote of the Encampment.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Then, Commander, I want to move that the matter be indefinitely postponed. I wish Brother Bundy would change his motion into that form.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: I will withdraw my motion, Commander, to lay the matter upon the table, if there is no objection.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I understand that Brother Bundy withdraws his motion. I now move the indefinite postponement of the committee's report in relation to the Press Committee.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports in relation to the Press Committee be indefinitely postponed. Any discussion? Those in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed. The motion seems to be, and is, carried, and the report of the committee on this matter is postponed indefinitely. Has the Committee on Officers' Reports any further report to make?

Secretary Mocrillis: Commander, my attention has been called, by Commandant Hurlbut, to the fact that we left out one word in one of his recommendations, and it is quite an important word, and we desire to have it inserted. The recommendation, as reported, is as follows:

Recommendation No. 2. "That the term of office of members of the Advisory Board be three years, and that one be appointed each year."

That was adopted by the house. The recommendation that the Commandant made, and the recommendation that the committee wished to have adopted, is as follows:

Recommendation No. 2. "That the term of office of the Commandant and members of the Advisory Board be three years, and that one be appointed each year."

Action having been taken upon it in the form first stated, the committee moves that the words "the Commandant and" be inserted before the words "members of the Advisory Board."

The Commander-in-Chief: If there is no objection, the report will be amended in that particular, and the report of the committee, as amended, concurred in. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the report of the committee is adopted as amended.

Secretary McCrillis: The closing part of our report is as follows:

We desire to compliment the several officers of the Commandery-in-Chief upon the excellent service rendered the Order, as shown by their respective reports, and we desire to especially commend the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster-General upon the comprehensiveness and completeness of their reports. A careful perusul of the reports of the other officers shows that they have performed earnest, conscientious work for the advancement of our Order, and we believe that they, as well as those named above, are entitled to our unqualified and hearty indorsement.

Respectfully submitted, in Frienship, Charity, and Loyalty,
MARVIN E. HALL,
F. McCrillis,
E. Weldon Young,
Chas. McColley,
H. S. Foster.

The Commander-in-Chief: Unless there is objection, the report of the committee is adopted. The chair hears none, and the various recommendations of the committee, except those upon which adverse action was taken, are adopted. The committee still has some matters pending before it, and will hereafter submit a further report. It now being nearly 1 o'clock, I think a motion for recess of an hour would be in order.

WM. G. DUNKEELY, of New Jersey: Commander, I move we take a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that we do now take recess until half-past 2 o'clock. Those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried, and recess is declared until half-past 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:30 o'clock P. 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, and reported a quorum present. Past Commander F. J. Walthers, of Wisconsin, answered present on this roll-call.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: Has the Committee on Officers' Reports any further report to make? If not, is there any other committee prepared to report?

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, the Committee on Resolutions is ready to report.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF: Will some brother make a motion that the resolutions reported by this committee be considered as adopted, unless objected to? The chair would suggest that that would hasten our proceedings somewhat.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I make the motion that when a resolution is reported by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, unless objection is made, it be considered as adopted.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions be adopted, without vote, unless objection is raised. Any remarks? Those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried, and the chairman of the committee will proceed, under that order.

RECEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, before we take up the report of the Committee on Resolutions, I have in my possession a communication from the Ladies' Aid Society, handed me by one of the members, and with your permission and the consent of the Encampment, I will read it.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: There is certainly no objection to the reading of an invitation from the Ladies' Aid, and the Adjutant General will proceed.

The Adjutant General read the invitation, as follows:

HELENA, MONT., August 11, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Army and the Sons of Veterans:

COMRADES — You are cordially invited, and it is the earnest wish of the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, that you honor, by your presence, the occasion of the installation of the National Officers of the Society, to take place this (Thursday) evening, August 11, 1892, at the Grand Army Hall in this city, at 8 oclock r. M. Courteously yours,

Courteously yours,

Susie F. Priest, President.
N. E. Church, Secretary.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I move the reception and acceptance of the invitation.

E. H. BOORWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the invitation of the Ladies' Aid Society be received and accepted. Any discussion? Those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. The motion seems to be, and is, carried.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, there is an entertainment here for this evening, and by the acceptance of this invitation is it understood that we are to attend the installation ceremonies of the Ladies' Aid as a body, or may we use our own judgment whether we go there or come to the entertainment in this ball?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I assume that we may use our own judgment. The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions now has the floor.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, if you will allow me, there are more of these communications.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General has other communications. If there is no objection, we will hear them.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: I have received the following dispatch from the Senior Vice-Commander of the Kansas Division:

Newton, Kas., August 10, 1892. Bartow S. Weeks. Commander-in-Chief, Helena, Mont.:

Accept greetings from Shiloh Camp No. 30, now in session, to the Eleventh Annual Encampment.

WILLIAM A. KENNEDY, Scalor Vice-Commander.

Also the following, from the Iowa Division:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 10, 1892.

Bartow S. Weeks, Commander S. of V. Encampment, Helena:

We regret our absence, and wish the Encampment every pleasure. May much good result. Mail local papers.

Fraternally yours,
LEWIS A. DILLEY. Commander lowa Division.

Also the following letter, from Past Commander Worden:

LEWISTOWN, MONT., August 2, 1892.

Gen. Bartow S. Weeks, Commander-in-Chief S. V., U. S. A., Helena:

Dear General—It will be impossible for me to be in Helena during the Encampment, and I am very much disappointed. I congratulate you on your successful administration of the affairs of our Order during the past year. May the Encampment be a brilliant success.

Yours fraternally,

EDGAR G. WORDEN, Past Colonel Montana Division.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I move the communications read by the Adjutant General be referred to the Adjutant General for future action.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of IOWA: Commander, I suggest that those communications ought to be placed on the record — made a part of the record.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I will add to my motion "and that they be spread upon the minutes"

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of IOWN: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the communications be received and spread upon the minutes. Those in favor of the motion signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. Brother Oberdorf, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, may now proceed with the report from that committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Oberdorf proceeded to read the report of the committee, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Encampment of the Commanderyin-Chief:

We, your Committee on Resolutions, beg leave to submit the following: 1. To U. S. Grant Camp No. 1, S. V., Division of Montana; to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies' Aid Society: to the various organizations of Helena assisting in the parade; to Governor Toole, of this State, Mayor J. C. Curtin, and the citizens and press of Helena, this Commandery-in-Chief owes unfeigned acknowledgment for courtesy, attention, and hospitality, as unalloyed as Montana's gold, as pure and free as her mountair air.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the resolution as reported by the committee is adopted. The chair hears none, and the resolution is adopted.

Chairman Oberdorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

2. This committee is of the unanimous opinion that no longer should the work of Past Grand Division Commander Tobias be unrecognized, or appreciation be unexpressed. Therefore, the following is offered:

Resolved, That the Golden Cross of the Order be conferred by this Encampment upon Raphael

Tobias, by virtue of his meritorious services while a Grand Division Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the resolution is adopted. The chair hears none, and the resolution is adopted.

THE ADDINGTON CASE.

Chairman Oberdorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

3. Thoughtful consideration has been bestowed upon this resolution, adopted by the New York Division Encampment, and presented by the New York delegation:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Encampment that Comrado George Addington be restored to all past honors.

Believing that a violation of one's sacred obligation to obey all orders coming from competent authority, that the findings and sentence of an unprejudiced courtmartial, that the action of the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery in-Chief, and the self-confessed deficiency of over \$200 in his official accounting, should not be totally ignored, and the honors of this Order sold for a mere restitution of money collected by threat of prosecution on bonds, your committee, by a vote of four to one, the Commander of the New York Division dissenting, refuse to recommend the adoption of a resolution favoring the restoration of past honors to Brother Addington.

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, in order to make this a matter of record, I call for a vote upon this resolution, and demand a call of the roll.

E. N. BRIDGES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the demand for a call of the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is, as the chair understands, to adopt the recommendation of the committee, and that past honors be not granted.

Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, as a member of that committee I would ask, if there are any brothers here who do not understand the situation, if it would not be well for the chairman of the delegation, in a short way, to state the offense of Brother Addington, so that brothers will know what they are voting upon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Commander Oberdorf, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, make a short statement of the case?

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I would state that when this resolution was presented to the Committee on Resolutions by the New York delegation, information was desired upon this subject, and the committee summoned every member of this Encampment who was at all familiar with any part of the record or any of the proceedings connected with the history of Brother Addington. They devoted several hours to taking testimony and going over the whole ground, and the evidence produced before that committee is as contained in this resolution, and they unanimously, with the exception of myself, reached the conclusion that is now here presented. If it is desired that the whole case of Brother Addington be opened up, I will suggest that it may consume several hours, as the details run over a number of years and a large number of transactions.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I think an answer to one question, not in detail but simply as to the general fact, would be all that this Encampment needs in order to vote upon this resolution; an answer to the question, why was George Addington deprived of his rank and honors; how did George Addington lose his rank as Past Colonel of the New York Division?

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, upon findings and sentence of a court-martial.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: What was the charge?
Commander Winfield Scott Oberdorf, of New York: It was embezzlement.
Insubordination, I think, and embezzlement of Division funds.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I should like to ask what the position of the New York delegation is on this subject. I should like to hear what their arguments are in favor of the restoration to rank of Brother Addington. This is rather a peculiar position, so far as they are concerned. It seems to me rather a peculiar position, so far as the New York delegation is concerned. I understand they are here sincerely carrying out the wishes of their Division. I take it for granted that the men in the New York Division know what they are doing, and have reasons for asking that these honors be restored.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The Commandery has asked the chairman to make a statement of this case.

THE COMMANDER-IN ORIEF: I understood the chairman to have finished his statement.

Commander Winfield Scott Oberdonf, of New York: I am through, Commander.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, all I care for is, that the brothers of the New York Division should be satisfied. The New York delegation is upon this floor, and, I take it for granted, sincerely carrying out the wishes of the Division of New York. As I understand it, the Division of New York has passed upon this question and has recommended as a body - the same Division that elected these delegates—that his past rank should be restored to Brother George Addington. Those men in the New York Division, those brothers who composed that Division Encampment, are more familiar, I take it, with the real facts in this case than any brother in this Encampment, except the brothers from New York who are present. Now, the New York delegation consistently ask that the roll may be called upon this proposition, and, while I have not always polled with the New York delegation, I, for one, feel that under these circumstances, this having been peculiarly a New York deal, the New York Encampment having indorsed Brother Addington, and requested his roinstatement in the ()rdor, so far as his past rank is concerned, and the New York delegation being here sincerely trying to carry out the wishes of that New York Division Encampment, and the one member of the Committee on Resolutions from New York bringing in a minority report, I say to you brothers, that he certainly knows better and more in regard to the facts in this case than the four from other Divisions of the Order who have brought in the majority report upon this question. I would like to know, also, if Brother Addington has been represented by counsel before this committee. This is largely a case of appeal; this is a case where court-martial proceedings are involved. It now devolves upon this Encampment to sit as a court, and determine whether or not the recommendation of the Division of New York shall be carried out in this particular.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: If Brother Bundy will allow the chair, there is no appeal. The appeal came before this Commandery-in-Chief last year and was disposed of, and this is not an appeal, except an appeal for clemency.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, the Payne matter was disposed of, to my certain knowledge, on a large number of occasions; but it comes up on appeal, just the same, at every National Encampment. I say, George Adding-

ton stands upon the same plane as Brother Payne, in that regard. There is not the slightest doubt about that position. Now, this Encampment, as a body, is not ready to act upon this proposition. I, for one, am not ready to restore the past rank to Brother Addington—that is, as an individual—although I feel like carrying out the wishes of his Division and his delegation, as I say, because I think they know more about it than any of the rest of us. I believe, then, brothers of the Encampment, the thing to do is to pass this matter this year. Allow him, if he desires, to be represented here upon the floor; but as he is not represented upon this floor, by counsel or otherwise, now, I move you, sir, that the consideration of this recommendation of the committee be indefinitely postponed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: Will the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief assume command?

Senior Vice-Commander Fuller assumed command.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to say to the Commandery-in-Chief that I am thoroughly satisfied that no light has been thrown upon this case by the voluminous brother who has just taken his seat.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bund, of Ohio: Commander, as a question of privilege, may I just simply say that I am not here representing Brother Addington in any capacity, either as his attorney or otherwise. I did not attempt to throw any light upon these court-martial proceedings, and Brother Shaw Van was laboring under very serious misapprehension if he thought I was; he certainly did not comprehend the trend of my remarks.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, light was what I was looking for, and I thought Brother Bundy was trying to give us light.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Brother Shaw Van, being the Judge-Advocate General, of course had no means of procuring light upon a court-martial case.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEERS: Commander, the Judge-Advocate General of the Order, during the present administration, would certainly not be supposed to examine cases that were not presented to him. I do not presume that the Commandery-in-Chief expects the Judge-Advocate General to go through all the court-martial proceedings that have ever been had in this Order, so as to be familiar with them all. As the Addington case did not come before Judge-Advocate General Shaw Van, in any sense, he was not called upon to examine it.

Now, as I understand it, the Commandery-in-Chief, or rather some members of the Commandery-in-Chief, are not satisfied with the investigation of this case that has been made by their committee. The purpose, as I have always understood, of the appointment of a committee, is to save a long examination into matters before the Commandery-in-Chief, unless there was somebody who had some reason to object to the final result of the committee's labor. However, there are a number of new men in this Encampment, and it may be more advantageous that they should understand the position of the Addington case, because this question of postponing it indefinitely is placing a premium upon the very thing that Brother Bundy desired to prevent in the case of Brother Payne. Now let us not do here what so many brothers, in the exercise of their sympathy, are inclined to do; because sympathy, run riot, is just about as bad a thing as you can find. Do n't let us make the mistake of thinking that two wrongs make a right. We are not here to discuss whether Brother Payne's case was disposed of correctly, or not. It is disposed of, and that is the end of it. If we believe that a mistake was made in showing so much elemency to Brother Payne, don't let us use that mistake as a precedent for action to day.

Now, what is the condition of the Addington case? It is briefly this: Brother

George Addington, an unknown man, just entering the Camp system, was selected as Commander of the New York Division by virtue of the articles of consolidation, which provided that in New York the first Commander, under the consolidation, should come from the Post system, and the next Commander from the Camp system. He assumed command. At the close of his first year, claiming that the consolidation agreement had not been carried out, he stood for reflection, and was elected. An examination of the books of the New York Division, at the end of his first year, disclosed the fact that they had not been properly kept. The books were kept in pencil; the footings were either non-existent, or were wrong. Entries were not made, and there was no way of telling what Camps in the New York Division were entitled to representation and what were not.

As the then Lientenant Colonel of that Division and chairman of the Auditing Committee, I worked all night long, going through all the records of the Division, to find out what our financial condition was; and I charged and surcharged upon those books until I supposed we knew how our Division stood. At that time there was no means of knowing what moneys had been sent to the Commandery-in-Chief except by the requisitions or by the receipts that might be on file. There was an absence of receipts. The Quartermaster said in a good many cases that the money had been sent, and his word was taken for it. It was not until after such examination that I introduced, at the St. Joseph Encampment, the resolution that the Commandery-in-Chief should in all cases send a certified copy of Division accounts to Divisions for the use of Division Encampments, so that Division Councils could properly check Division books. Matters were then supposed to be straightened out. They went along until the following year, when an order was issued by George Addington - a Division order - attacking the motives of the Commander-in-Chief. Following upon that order, in fact, prior to the issuance of that order, some of us in the New York Division believed that matters were not straight financially at headquarters. We had no way of ascertaining that fact. The chairman of the Division Council at the time George Addington assumed command the second time was our present Adjutant General Tobias. As such chairman of Division Council the Division Colonel's bond was sent to him. He refused to approve the bond because, on examination made through mercantile agencies, he was not satisfied as to the sufficiency of the bondsmen. He returned that bond to the Division Colonel with a statement of that fact. George Addington prepared a new bond and submitted it to the other members of the Division Council, and never showed it to the chairman of the Division Council, who had refused to approve his first bond. That act made us more suspicious of the condition of affairs in Division headquarters. That condition of affairs was called to the attention of General Webb. He was then in the East. He issued a special order. I was then his Judge-Advocate General. He appointed me Assistant Adjutant General, to serve for him while he was in the East. He issued a special order detailing Colonel Perkins, of New Jersey, to inspect Division headquarters, as an Assistant Inspector General, the inspection to be made in conjunction with the Division Council. That order, signed with the veritable signature of General Webb, known to Colonel Addington, with my autograph signature upon it, also known to Colonel Addington, was presented to him, in the city of Albany, at Division headquarters, and Colonel Addington refused to allow an inspection of the books of his Division, his claim being, first, that there was no power in the Constitation for an inspection of Division headquarters, except at specified periods; and second, that the order was a nullity, because it had not the seal of the Commanderyin-Chief upon it.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I call the brother to order. He has spoken five minutes and more.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Now, Commander, I move you that Brother Weeks be given as much more time as he deems necessary in order to state this case before this Encampment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: If there is no objection, Commander-in-Chief Weeksmay proceed. The chair hears none.

COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF WEEKS: Brothers will pardon me if I take too much time, but I want to take enough time to explain this matter fully. I will be as brief as possible.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: By unanimous consent, Commander-in-Chief Weeks may proceed.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Upon the first examination, I made a memorandum of certain Charter fees which were entered as having been paid to the Commandery-in-Chief. An examination of the books of the Commandery-in-Chief disclosed the fact that certain Charter fees that were charged in Division books as having been sent to national headquarters had never been forwarded. The memorandum from the Division books, which was the only thing giving dates upon which charges could be based, was taken by me in the hurry of an examination, and in pencil. The charges upon which George Addington was tried, among other things included these various items of Charter fees, but owing to the memorandum taken under those circumstances being defective, the dates alleged in the specification not agreeing with the books of the Division as they were produced before the court, the court for that reason did not sustain those charges. I mention this because it comes up later in another phase of this case. The court, however, held that George Addington had been guilty of insubordination in refusing to obey the orders that had come to him, and had been guilty of violating his obligation in issuing the Division order reflecting upon General Webb; and also held, that he had been guilty of the misappropriation of a certain \$50.15. Now let us see what that \$50.15 was. It was money alleged to have been sent to national headquarters in payment for supplies, and the cents were entered in the books as paid for a money order. That money was paid by Colonel Addington at the time of the courtmartial proceedings. While the court was in session in one room, he paid that money over to the succeeding Quartermaster of the Division in an outer room, and then went into the court to answer to the charge.

Now, the Commandery-in-Chief last year, following their exhibition of clemency to General Payne, determined that, inasmuch as that money had been paid over, to wit, the specific money that was charged in the court-martial proceedings under which he was found guilty, they would not sustain the findings of the court as to that charge of embezzlement, but they would sustain the sentence of the court which was that he be degraded from office and deprived of all past honors in the Order. Now, prior to the last meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, a Division Encampment was held in New York, and, if any brother wants to see the minutes of that Encampment, they are here, printed. The Division Council had before them Brother Addington and his Adjutant and Quartermaster. They presented to Brother Addington the statement of Niles L. Harrison, a member of the Council-in Chief, who had been detailed to examine and report upon the books of the New York Division, and whose report showed an indebtedness of Addington to the New York Division of something over \$400. They went over every item, and they allowed him in many cases, without any direct proof other than his personal explanation, claims that he made; and, after exercising every possible charity, they found that he was still indebted to the Division \$217. And right here I want to state that, of the \$24 of charter fees which formed a part of the basis of the first charges against him, and which the court, on account of the error in date, did not sustain, Addington himself, before that Division Council, admitted that the money had not been sent to head-quarters.

Now, another instance: The New York Division, when Addington took hold of it, was in bad shape. Major Davis presented the New York Division with \$30 worth of badges. The entries upon the books of the New York Division showed a payment to Major Davis for those badges. He never got a cent of it, and those badges, as far as the record showed, went right into the general supply account of the New York Division, and thereby the New York Division was "buncoed" at both ends. Instead of being \$30 short, it was \$60 short. The only explanation that Addington made of that claim was, that the badges, of course, were never paid for, and that \$30 entry was a mistake; that the badges had not been sold, but had been put into Camp packets.

Another item that the Division Council allowed—and this is simply to illustrate the elemency that has already been shown to this man—was an item appearing upon the books of the New York Division for \$20 sent to the Commandery-in-Chief, and below it, my recollection is, 30 cents for a money order. Now, what does that mean? It means that that \$20 was sent by money order, if an entry in a book of account means anything; and yet, when the Commandery-in-Chief books showed that the money had not been received, the Commander of the New York Division came before the Division Council and said, "Well, I did not send it as a money order; I sent it in a \$20 bill in an unregistered letter." Now, maybe you all believe that he sent it. At any rate, the Division Council allowed him that \$20.

Another item of \$50, that was claimed to have been sent to national headquarters, which never was received at national headquarters, was explained in this way: That the money was sent by a check of the Quartermaster's mother, and no stub of a check book has ever been produced to substantiate that statement. No check has ever been produced to substantiate the statement that the money was sent, and no record of the bank has ever been produced to show that any such \$50 check was ever drawn upon her account. They went through and allowed items of that kind and finally reduced the indebtedness to \$217, and, upon the floor of the Division Encampment of New York, George Addington admitted his indebtedness to the New York Division in the sum of \$217. This was a year ago in June. He then promised - and this was at a time when the New York Division was in debt; this was at a time when some of the men in the New York Division held the indebtedness of the Division for over a hundred dollars; when we had not paid our delegates to National Encampments for three years; when we owed money to national headquarters for supplies; when we had not paid our per capita tax - and he then promised that before the 10th of August that money should be paid back to the New York Division. Payment on or before the 10th of August would have enabled the New York Division to have straightened out some of its accounts at national headquarters, so that it would be entitled to representation. Not one cent except \$70 of that money was paid; and George Addington came before the last National Encampment and presented his case, and they decided that they would sustain the sentence of the court. The balance of \$147 was not paid to the New York Division until May of this year.

Now, some of those who are here know that George Addington is what might be termed a magnetic man. He is a man who has great force as a leader, and his supporters seem to follow him wherever he may lead; some of them, in fact, have admitted this. The New York Division last year passed through a very successful year. The question before the New York Division was whether the administration which had been successful, and the friends of that administration, should con-

tinue another year in New York, or whether the man, or the friends of the man, who acknowledged that the New York Division was out \$217 by reason of his conduct, and who took two years to pay it back, should again get control of the Division's finances. The preliminary skirmish in the New York Division was a very carefully engineered one. The Commander-in-Chief and the immediate staff of the Commander-in-Chief, of course, would not interfere in the politics of the New York Division. I instructed my staff that it should have nothing to do with the politics of the New York Division; that so long as I was Commander-in-Chief my own Division could run its own politics, and the Commander-in-Chief would keep his hands off, and all his staff would do the same thing. I sat upon the platform with the Commander of the Division. The report against this resolution was presented early in the Encampment. Some of the men upon the floor, in the judgment of the Commander-in Chief, did not realize what they were doing, but they rushed that through early in the Encampment, before the people who were interested in the candidates upon the floor were prepared to stand the test of a vote, and no one dared to take the floor.

Now, I am talking business to you. You know how it is; you have all been in Division Encampments; you know how many will keep still on subjects where they think it is going to affect their future. This resolution, now presented here, was introduced to dissent from the report of the committee and to present this recommendation to the National Encampment; and as it was represented or stated that they instructed all the representatives from Now York to vote for that resolution, I asked the privilege of the floor, and stated to them that I did not suppose that the New York Division could bind the Commander-in-Chief in his vote; that I did not propose there should be any question about it; that if it became necessary, or if the New York Division desired to attempt, even by resolution, to bind the Commander-in-Chief in his vote, the chances were the New York Division would not have a Past Commander-in-Chief, for if I was present in the National Encampment it would be in some other capacity. The question was called for, but there was no roll-call. There was a tremendous howl for the resolution; practically no one voted against it.

But, pending the discussion of that question, and before the resolution was adopted, in my remarks I took this position (and I say it without fear of denial by delegates who are here from the New York Division, that it was upon such an understanding that this resolution went through): I stated there that I made no charge against any individual of having taken that money; that I was not in a position to know which one of three men took the money; that the way our Division headquarters are managed, money can be appropriated by the Adjutant, the Quartermaster, or the Commander, and that one of those three men took the money; the only man who could tell definitely which one took it was the Commander himself; and I stated then that if Brother Addington would prefer and prove charges that either his Adjutant or his Quartermaster took the money that the New York Division was deprived of, and that he did not take any of it, no one would be more willing to concede that fact than myself. He then took the floor and asked me if I would present General Webb and Quartermaster General Hazelton, in the city of Albany, so that he could procure an indictment. I said I did not want any indictment; that we did not want to go into the criminal courts with these matters, but for him to prefer court-martial charges under the new rules, and their depositions could be taken in the State of Kansas, and used before any court. There sat upon the floor of that Encampment his Adjutant, and he has repeatedly said that his Adjutant never took any of the money. In December previous to that, the opposing candidates for an office in the Camp of which George Addington was a member were his former Adjutant and Quartermaster, and George Addington supported his Quartermaster for a Camp office.

Now, brothers, money was taken out of the funds of the New York Division. It must have been taken by one of three men; and I say that when you find a man suffering as George Addington must have suffered if he is innocent, under the charges, and under the dishonor, and, under the sentence of that court, depriving him of his past rank, sitting quietly by for over two years, and paying out of his own pocket the money that is short, without preferring charges in any form against either of his subordinate officers, and when you find him supporting one of those subordinate officers for an office in his Camp after that condition of affairs is found to exist, I say to you that the conclusion is irresistible, and you can draw it yourselves.

Then, after the resolution was passed, I met Addington out in the street and I said to him: "Now, George, don't make any mistake about what I mean here; when I say, 'prefer charges against one of your subordinates,' I mean, to prefer charges that cover every cent of this defalcation. It will not clear your skirts to prefer charges upon \$50, and leave \$150 unexplained; your charges against your subordinates must be as broad as the defalcation in the New York Division. That is the way, and the only way, in which you can ever clear yourself from this suspicion, and prove that it is unjust;" and he then told me that he would do it. No charges have ever been preferred.

Now, gentlemen, are you satisfied to leave this thing over for another year, and have it brought up again, or shall we decide it now?

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander and brothers, I think I can give you a key to the situation, as I see it. Yesterday considerable of our time was consumed by the brothers explaining their reasons for the falling-off of the Sons of Veterans in the different States of the United States. I believe that there is not a brother within the sound of my voice but can cite a fact in his own Division of a defalcation of this kind having occurred; and in many places Camps have been broken up entirely by reason of such conduct on the part of officers. I think that the proper thing to do under the circumstances is to give this commande to understand, and let every delegate carry to their respective Camps the information, that it is our intention in the future to prosecute all such cases in the way they deserve.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON: Commander, if it is desired, I can give the Commandery an itemized statement of the stealings in the New York Division under the two administrations of George Addington. He had two Quartermasters, and the stealings began almost as soon as he assumed the office. It is a very strange state of affairs that two Quartermasters would steal, and the Commander of the Division know nothing at all about it. I can give you in detail the report of the Assistant Inspector.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I hope the Quartermaster General will not take up our time, unless the Commandery in-Chief wants the figures.

Past Commander C. T. Onnes, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask if there is any brother here on the delegation from New York who can give us Brother Addington's side of the question. The other side has been elequently told us by the present Commander-in-Chief. It does seem to me strange that a delegation coming here as the New York delegation does, instructed to ask for elemency in regard to Brother Addington, should universally take sides against him. I would like to know if there is any delegate here who is instructed to give his side of the case?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander-in-Chief, I think the delegation from New York State labors under the disadvantage of not knowing the facts in regard to this transaction. I think they took place before I was actively

connected with the Division. Such facts have never been furnished to this delegation, in behalf of Brother Addington, in any way. We have come here and have used such information as we could get, in accordance with our knowledge of the subject. We certainly cannot say that Brother Addington is innocent, if we have nothing to show that he is innocent, and Brother Addington has absolutely furnished us no information on that subject.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Then, Commander, we should pay some respect to the Division of New York, in its request, as well as to the statements of delegates upon the floor of this Encampment, and without information we should certainly take no action in this case. I would now move that it be indefinitely postponed, until Brother George Addington can have counsel on the floor of this Encampment.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I can state for the information of the brothers that the New York delegation is in possession of these facts: A report of the Division Council before the New York State Encampment is here, and can be read. It is official, and indorsed by the New York Division. The New York delegation is also in possession of the court-martial proceedings. The New York delegation is also in possession of the proceedings of the last Encampment. There is also in our possession the confession of Brother Addington. This, with the oral testimony of those who are familiar with the transaction, is all that the New York delegation has in its possession. Those records are official, and it is largely upon those, I may say totally upon those, that the committee has made its recommendation adverse to the resolution offered by the Division of New York. Although it is contrary to my wish, the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions is based almost entirely upon the official records, and nothing else.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON: I will read from the proceedings of the New York Encampment, as follows:

"A year ago last summer -

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: You are not reading the proceedings of the last Encampment.

QUARTEBMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON:

". . . At the conclusion of the reading of the Division Council's report, relative to the deficiency of Brother Addington, Brother George Addington took the floor and made a personal statement to the Encampment, in which he admitted indebtedness in the sum of \$217.39, and stated to the Encampment that the same would be paid at once, if required, as his bondsmen were perfectly good for the amount; but if agreeable to the Division, he would like a little time, and the amount would certainly be paid by August 10."

There Brother Addington admits, in June, 1891, that he owed \$217. He was suspended from office in January, 1890, so that for nearly 18 months that man fought as hard as he could to avoid paying it, and then he had to get up before his brothers in the New York Division and confess that he personally owed that amount. That is the state of affairs.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: As the chair understands, the question is now on the motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I seconded the motion to indefinitely postpone.

The Presiding Officer: The motion then before the Encampment is, to indefinitely postpone the consideration of this resolution reported by the committee.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to know what the report of the committee is on this thing.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The committee will read again that section of their report.

Chairman Oberdorf read the report, as follows:

3. Thoughtful consideration has been bestowed upon this resolution adopted by the New York Division Encampment, and presented by the New York delegation:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Encampment that Comrade George Addington be restored to

all past honors.

Believing that a violation of one's sacred obligation to obey all orders coming from competent authority; that the findings and sentence of an unprejudiced courtmartial; that the action of the Tenth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief; and that the self-confessed deficiency of over \$200 in his official accounting should not be totally ignored, and the honors of this Order sold for a mere restitution of money collected by threat of prosecution on bonds, your committee, by a vote of four to one, the Commander of the New York Division dissenting, refuse to recommend an adoption of a resolution favoring the restoration of past honors to Brother Addington.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on indefinitely postponing the consideration of this section of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. The Adjutant General will count. Contrary, the same sign.

The Adjutant General reported nine in the affirmative; noes not counted.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is lost.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I ask to have the whole vote recorded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Those brothers voting against the motion to indefinitely postpone will please raise their hands again, and the Adjutant General will count.

The Adjutant General reported 56 voting in the negative.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion to indefinitely postpone is lost by a vote of 9 to 56.

J. D. Housron, of Ohio: Commander, I now move that the report of the Committee on Resolutions, in reference to the resolution presented by the Division of New York, restoring past honors to Comrade George Addington, be concurred in by this Encampment.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I second that motion.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, that motion is already before the house. That is the motion that I moved to indefinitely postpone.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Then the chair will put the question. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Resolutions, in relation to the resolution presented by the Division of New York, restoring past honors to Comrade George Addington, be concurred in by this Encampment. All those in favor of this motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order.

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I beg pardon, but I think I demanded a call of the roll on this question when the report was first read.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TORIAS: I would ask the brother not to take up the time to do that. A rising vote will do just as well.

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I will withdraw the demand for roll-call.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed, the same sign.

The Adjutant General reported 69 voting in the affirmative, and 5 in the negative.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is carried, and the report of the committee is concurred in.

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I desire the vote of the representatives of the New York Division to be recorded upon the minutes.

Past Commander WILLIAM E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Oh, there is no question about that.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions will proceed.

Chairman Oberdorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

4. Four hundred years ago this continent met the eye of the eastern world. That event, pregnant with possibilities and development then beyond the ken of human thought, has proved of such significance to this country, that in accordance with the proclamation of President Harrison, it is recommended that October 21st of this year be promulgated by the newly-elected Commander-iu-Chief as a day for general observance, by the Sons of Veterans, of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (resuming command): Unless there is objection, the resolution will be adopted. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Chairman Oberdorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

5. Resolved, That the rank of Past Camp Commander be granted to all Past Commanders of Robert T. Lincoln Post No. 7 (now Robert T. Lincoln Camp No. 7), of New York Division, who are at present of good standing in our Order, and that the past honors to which he was entitled in the Post System be conferred upon Bro. J. C. Sawyer, of Camp 78, of New York Division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, the resolution reported by the committee will be adopted. Is there objection?

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I do not understand that. I do not propose to confer any past honors upon men I do not know anything about, simply on the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions. What is the reason for it?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the committee explain?

Commander W. S. ORERDORF, of New York: Commander, I will state, so far as my knowledge goes upon the subject, that Robert T. Lincoln Post has not had the benefit of past honors, but upon a promise that such honors would be secured to them, if possible, they came into the Division of New York under the Camp system—the Post came into the Camp system, came over as a body, and it is one of the best Camps in the Division of New York. Such honors have been conferred upon Posts that have come in as Camps in the Division of New York, and this is nothing unusual.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I would like to inquire at what date this Post came into the Camp system?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Last April.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEX, of West Virginia: Commander, was there not an order issued in connection with this consolidation matter, and a copy of that order distributed to all the Posts in New York, stating that the Posts that came in before a certain day would be ontitled to all these past honors, and all Posts that did not take advantage of this proposition would not be entitled to them?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes, there was such an order.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: And, Commander, did not that date expire on the 1st day of January of that year.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: No; on the first day of January last year.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CULEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, as chairman of the committee having charge of the consolidation referred to by General Baguley, and as Chief Mustering Officer at that time, I know that Robert T. Lincoln Post refused to come in. It was the one Post that we desired, because they had nearly 100 members, and it was rumored about that it had a large amount of money in its treasury. They were in good shape, in good condition financially, and their staying out was the cause of a good deal of trouble to the Chief Mustering Officer. The

last Camp to come into our Order, under the terms of the consolidation, came in a year ago last May, about five months after the date; but we were negotiating with them, and I wrote to General Webb and informed him of the circumstances, and be said it would be safe for me to promise that in case they came in by the 1st day of June, which would give the committee a chance to make up its report, and the Chief Mustering Officer a chance to make up his report, the committee might recommend, and the Commander-in-Chief would recommend, that past honors be given to these people, although they had not come in until after the 1st day of January referred to in the order. The order effecting consolidation was issued in October, 1890. It was dated October 17th. The committee was not appointed until about the 2d or 3d or 4th or 5th of October, of that year. You can see that left very little time to get in communication with some 30 or 40 Posts in the State of New York and in the State of New Jersey, and the consequence was that it was not until about the 15th or 20th of September that we began to muster. I think the first Post was mustered in on the 3d or 4th of December. We could not begin to get things in shape, and as a result of that we instantly opened up negotiations with the other Posts, and in that way had them on the string and carried them along after the 1st of January. That is, in reference to Lincoln Post.

Now, there is another recommendation in the report of the committee, that past honors be conferred upon Bro. J. C. Sawyer. You want to go slow on this. If you conter past honors on J. C. Sawyer you make him a Past Commander-in-Chief of this Order, because J. C. Sawyer was a Past Commander of the Post system, and he came in within the time—he came in before the 1st day of January, 1891, as a member of a Post at Peekskill. I was there that night with the mustering committee. You remember last year we had a little set-to about this. They were not given their old number, and they would not take the number the Chief Mustering Officer gave them. This resolution will make Brother Sawyer a Past Commander-in-Chief of our Order if it is adopted.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to move that the report of the committee be not concurred in.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: I think there is a motion that it be concurred in;

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: I think not, Commander.

Chaplain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: I second the motion, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee be not concurred in. Any remarks?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I was going to ask that Brother Clarkson be heard upon this subject, as he is familiar with every detail of it.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL J. V. B. CLARKSON, of New York: Commander in Chief and brothers, I think that we had better separate the two recommendations; divide the report of the committee in two parts, and act upon the report as regards Lincoln Camp first, and upon that portion of the report that refers to J. C. Sawyer afterwards.

The Commander-in-Chief: Do I understand the Quartermaster General to demand such a division?

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL J. V. B. CLARRSON, of New York: Yes, Commander, I call for a division of the report.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: A division being demanded, the two sections of the report will be taken separately. The chairman of the committee will read the first section.

Chairman Oberdorf read the first section, as follows:

5. Resolved, That the rank of Past Commander be granted to all Past Commanders of Robert T. Lincoln Post No. 7 (now Robert T. Lincoln Camp No. 7), of New York Division, who are at present of good standing in our Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Now, the motion is not to concur in that resolution. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL J. V. B. CLARKSON, of New York: Commander, now as regards Lincoln Camp. It is one of the largest Camps in the Division; it was a large Post, and the majority of the members of that Post were willing to come in under the consolidation agreement before the time of the expiration of grace. Those officers, the prominent members of that Post, desired to hold their organization together, and they delayed and delayed, gradually bringing in those members who were at first not willing, until the Post went in as a body; and it does seem to me, that in view of the action of the prominent members of that Post, when it was a Post, that we could very easily and very gracefully accord to the members and past officers of that Post their past honors. They were working with us gradually, but actively and effectively. They wanted to keep their organization together as a body; they did not want a bare majority to go in, and I, as a member of that consolidation committee, told them that in my judgment it was the best way they could do; that it would do more for our Order if they came in large, strong, and powerful. There was a large amount of money in the treasury; they have got 80 or 90 members now, and the resolution affects only three or four men, only Past Camp Commanders; and it seems to me that we could very easily grant this request without doing any harm to the Order at large. The New York Division passed the resolution unanimously, and it is the only Division affected by it.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, I would ask if the committee has knowledge as to how many past officers they would create by this resolution. We don't want to have two or three Commanders-in-Chief crop up hereafter.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL J. V. B. CLARKSON, of New York: Commander, there are past officers, but only three or four Past Commanders in that Camp.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: I would suggest that the resolution be made to cover only Camp Commanders.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: The resolution is drawn that way; it only covers Past Commanders.

JACOB WISEL, of New York: Commander, there are only two Past Commanders of that Post.

Past Commander R. Lornenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Clarkson a question. The question I desire to ask is, How many more Camps, which were formerly Posts, there are in the New York Division at this time, and how many Posts are still in existence there which might have the same claim as this Camp?

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL J. V. B. CLABRSON, of New York: Commander, there is but one Post left in New York, and that Post has absolutely no claim for any favors from the Order of the Sons of Veterans, because the Post as constituted at the present time is unanimously opposed to what they call the Camp system; but in this case the majority of the members of the Post were all the time in favor of consolidation.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, are there any more Camps in the New York Division at the present time which have not had past rank restored to their officers?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any Camps which came over from the Post system whose past officers have not yet had their past ranks restored?

Commander W. S. OBERDOBF, of New York: All the other Posts which came over had past honors granted to their Past Commanders.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, then so far as I am concerned, with the consent of my second, I withdraw my motion, so far as it applies to the first part of the resolution of the committee now under consideration.

The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Then your motion is now to adopt that subdivision of the report?

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I will so make it; yes, sir.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved and seconded that the first subdivision of that resolution, granting to Past Post Commanders of Robert T. Lincoln Post the rank of Past Commanders, be adopted. Is there any further discussion?

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, it seems to me that the practice of the Encampment is not consistent, nor calculated to command respect. We lay down the law, and say what we will do if a person does so-and-so, and what we will not do unless they do so-and-so; and then they do as they please, and afterwards come to the Encampment and we make it all right. Now, it seems at St. Joseph the Commander-in-Chief was given power to prescribe a certain time for these Posts to come in in order to receive past honors; and it seems that this Post absolutely refused to come in in that time, or that certain members in power, who were undoubtedly the Captains or Past Captains, or past officers, who generally have a good deal of influence in Camp or Post, prevented them from coming into the Camp system. They did not come in until grace expired; and here we are setting a precedent of letting them come in now and receive all the past ranks, even after the Commander in-Chief issued General Orders stating that they would have to come in in a certain time if they wanted to preserve them. It does not seem to me to be right.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? If not the chair will put the question. All those in favor of adopting the first section of the resolution reported by the committee will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The question, now, is upon the second portion of that resolution. I understand that Brother Loebenstein moves that that part of the resolution reported by the committee be not concurred in.

J. D. HUSTON, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to hear the second section read again.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chairman of the committee will read the second section of the resolution.

Chairman Oberdorf read the second section of the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the past honors to which he was entitled in the Post system be conferred upon Brother J. C. Sawyer, of Camp 78, of New York Division.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, brothers who were present at the time of the consolidation of the Post and Camp systems, the initiatory steps for which were taken at Paterson, N. J., will remember the circumstances accompanying that movement. Brothers will remember that when Brother Marks. Past Commander-in-Chief, took the floor and plead so eloquently for a consolidation of the two systems, he reserved from those to be taken into the Camp system a certain number who had been actively opposed to the Camp system, and had used fair and foul means for the purpose of keeping the Post system and the Camp system apart. If I am not very much mistaken—and I think my memory serves me right—this brother, whom it is now proposed to make a Past Commander-in-Chief of our Order, was one of the three or four names mentioned by Brother Marks as being exceedingly objectionable to the Camp system.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I think, perhaps, the

the brother is under a misapprehension. As I understand, the committee reports in favor of restoring his past rank. My motion is to not concur in the report of the committee; in other words, that J. C. Sawyer shall not be restored to his past rank.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: That is what I had reference to. This circumstance came before us so prominently at Paterson, that I thought it was due to the members of this Encampment that I mention it, as there are not over a half-dozen present who know all the circumstances and surroundings of this case.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? If not, all those in favor of the motion to not concur in the report of the committee will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed—that is, those in favor of concurring in the report of the committee—the same sign. It seems to be, and is, carried, and the report of the committee, in this respect, is not concurred in.

Chairman ()bordorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

6. Resolved. That the request of the Pennsylvania Division, for permission to award the golden cross of the Order to Past Grand Division and Past Division Commander R. M. J. Reed, be granted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the resolution reported by the committee will be concurred in. The chair hears none, and the resolution is adopted.

Chairman Oberdorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

7. Resolved. That, in compliance with the unanimous request of Allen Camp No. 6, of Pennsylvania Division, and the unanimous wish of the last Pennsylvania Division Encampment, Joseph B. Hackett, who was dishonorably discharged from the Order on October 24, 1884, be granted permission to apply again to Allen Camp for membership, and that said Camp be empowered to act favorably upon his application.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the resolution will be adopted as reported by the committee. The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Chairman Oberdorf continued the reading of the report, as follows:

8. Seldom, if ever, has a pleasure of such difficulty been given a Committee on Resolutions, as to construct adequate language of appreciation for the work of the closing administration. What bright intellects, flanked by years of strict business habits, study and experience, could conceive; what close application, constructive genius and unremitting attention could accomplish; what tact, love and loyalty could develop and maintain, have been poured into the arteries of our organization without hesitation and without reservation. When the gavel has fallen for the last time in this Encampment, there will have passed into our history pages of lustrous brightness—pages which no Commander-in-Chief save a Bartow S. Weeks, no Adjutant General and Quartermaster General except a Raphael Tobias and a John V. B. Clarkson, could have planned, framed, and adorned. To their achievements, and the work of other Commandery-in-Chief officers, our Order can for many a year look for imitation.

Chairman OBERDORF: This closes the report of the Committee on Resolutions. It is respectfully submitted in F. C. and L., and signed: W. S. Oberdorf, chairman; E. W. Raymond, secretary; Elbert D. Weed, W. G. Dunkerley, and P. A. Barrows.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I move the adoption of the resolution by a rising vote of this Encampment.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF put the question, as follows: It is moved and seconded that the resolution reported by the committee be adopted by a rising vote of the Encampment. All those in favor of the motion will rise to their feet. Those opposed will now rise. The motion is carried unanimously.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Have the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations any further report?

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO LELAND J. WEBD.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, before taking up the Report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the special committee appointed to prepare and send a message of condolence to Past Commander-in-Chief Leland J. Webb would report having sent the following telegram:

HELENA, MONT., August 8, 1892.

Gen. Leland J. Webb, Topcka, Kas.:

On behalf of the Eleventh National Encampment, we deplore your illness and absence, and hope for speedy recovery and your presence in many future Encampments.

Fraternally,

Marvin E. Hall,

JOHN W. NEWTON, HARRY S. FULLER.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The report will be received, and the telegram spread on the minutes.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT, COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, the Committee on Constitution. Rules and Regulations have waded through a vast amount of material, so much that many of us are light headed; and we ask unanimous consent that all such matters as are not presented here may be entered upon our records as reported upon adversely. We do this because there are something like 140 proposals to amend the Constitution before us, many of which, while not in the precise language, are precisely the same in substance. The committee has not overlooked any of the propositions that have been sent to it, but where they regard it inexpedient to report favorably, they ask that their report may be considered as adverse, and they ask the more prominent gentlemen representing the several Divisions to agree to this form of report, on the ground that it is for the good of the Order.

The committee report in favor of amending article V, section 1, Eligibility to Membership, by inserting the word "legitimate," before the word "male," in the first line, so that the section will read:

SECTION 1. All legitimate male descendants, not less than 18 years of ago, of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served in the Union army or navy during the civil war of 1861-65, 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 of America.

The committee unanimously recommend to insert the word "legitimate."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What is the pleasure of the Commandery-in-Chief, with reference to the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution, Rules, and Regulations?

EMIL PORSTEL, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move the report of the committee be adopted.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

Past Commander C. T. Ornen, of Illinois: Commander, the fact that we insert the word "legitimate" in the first line of the section, shows there is a question in regard to it. Might we not as well amend this by putting an exception at the end, that nothing in this section shall refer to illegitimate children, instead of putting it in right at the head of our eligibility clause?

JAMES M. KENNEDY, of Colorado: Commander, why not put it in as a second section? I move that we add another section to article V of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations—that is, I move to amend the report, so as to add another section to article V of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, as follows:

Sec. 2. That the above eligibility chause shall not refer to illegitimate children.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: I trust the Commandery-in-Chief will not accept the amendment in that form. The language, I do not think, is suitable for the Constitution. If the amendment is put in proper form, couched in proper language, it could be added as a second section to that article. I understand that to be the motion. The form can be fixed later.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, the committee are not at all strenuous in this matter. The discussion yesterday opened their eyes and led them to believe that something should be done. Several gentlemen on this floor were very anxious to introduce an amendment, having precisely this effect. Now, as I understand from my Brother Orner, or infer from his amendment, he thinks the amendment reported by the committee would not exclude illegitimate children.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: As I understand Brother Orner's objection, it is that he does not want the word "legitimate" brought into so much prominence. In other words, members of the Encampment are a little bit delicate about putting themselves on record as to what they did yesterday.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: No, sir, Commander, it is not that. We are very glad and proud of what we did yesterday.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not mean in Brother Orner's case particularly. Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I am proud of the position I took yesterday, but I do think, if there is any fault arising from the peculiar wording of the eligibility clause, we should correct it, so that in the future there might not come this trouble before us. The reason I think it would be better to have a second section is, so that this point would not appear to be raised on the very face of the eligibility clause. I want it made explicit, that such descendants must be legitimate.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusotts: Commander, the only difference between the committee and Brother Orner is, that we go at it like newspaper men, and employ newspaper English, and get there in as short and direct and explicit a way as possible. Now, if Brother Orner simply desires to cover this thing up, it is fair to assume that any young man, a member of a law school at the present time, who reads the Constitution, is going to read a second section as well as the first; and, moreover, every man who contemplates joining the Order is going to read the second section precisely as he will the first, and with just as much study. Therefore, it seems to me that if we want to insert the word "legitimate," it may as well be in one place as another. I wish, from the bottom of my heart, there could be some ruling made that would obviate the necessity for the insertion of that obnoxious word.

The Commander-in-Chief: That was the purpose of the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to get a ruling, so that we need not raise any question of that sort. I confess that a good many men in this Encampment will be almost ashamed to go back and look in the face of a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, it is the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum. If in the estimation of this Encampment a ruling can be had upon this article of the Constitution which will settle this question so that an amendment will not be necessary, then I say God speed, and let us not put in the obnoxious word; but I am simply acting in furtherance of and carrying out the wishes and desire of a majority of the members of this Encampment—that some legislation to this effect should be enacted by this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Sonior Vice-Commander-in-Chief take command?

I confess that I was considerably surprised at the action taken yesterday, and I am very hopeful that we will not need to publish our misfortune to the world by an amendment to this section of the Constitution. My recommendation was based solely and entirely upon principle, believing that it was the intent of the framers of our Constitution to limit our membership to legitimate sons, and that it was a proper legal construction. That, of course, brought me face to face with the situation: what shall I do with Judd Malvin. If I am correct, that he never was entitled to membership, there is but one natural conclusion: his name must be dropped from the roll. Now I, of course, would regret such action, because I understand he has proven himself a man and a worthy brother, and I am even so anxious to accomplish the concealment of our action of yesterday that I would almost - I think I would, favor the reversal of General Webb's decision, and the approval of my recommendation in that regard, with a rider that such reversal of General Webb's decision shall not affect the membership of anyone who entered the Order prior to the adoption of our resolution here. It is all wrong. I want to be on record that it is all wrong. It is not the right way to handle it; but the question is, whether we had not better cover ourselves up in that way. If anybody who voted in the affirmative yesterday will move a reconsideration of our action, that result can be reached.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, if Brother Maccabe will withdraw his motion in regard to the report of the committee amending this section of the Constitution, I will make a motion to reconsider the action taken by the Encampment yesterday. I voted in the affirmative.

Past Commander J. B. MACOABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I will withdraw my report, but only for a ruling.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I desire to make an objection, because I appreciate that there are brothers here who are ready to make a motion in accordance with your suggestion. I can never agree to butcher up a decision in the manner that you have suggested, not under any circumstances.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (resuming command): I understand the motion before the house to be the adoption of the report of the committee, and I understand that the mover of that resolution, Brother Porstel, and the seconder of that resolution, Brother Loobenstein, desire to withdraw it; and no vote having been had, they have the privilege of withdrawing the motion. The question is now upon the report of the committee. Now the committee ask loave to withdraw their report for the present.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I do not intend to be at all fractious about this matter, except I am anxious it should be done in a way that will be considered right and proper, so as to cast no reflection upon anybody, and so as to work for him no wrong. I therefore, as a preliminary measure, appeal from the decision of the chair that the mover and seconder of a motion have the right to withdraw it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a special rule of order upon that subject. Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I withdraw the appeal.

Past Commander C. T. Ornen, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask for a ruling by the chair on the eligibility clause as now worded, and for a ruling by this Encampment. Does it, or does it not, admit illegitimate children.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is unanimous consent of the Encampment for the chair to make such ruling, it will do so willingly. It comes in irregular form, but if there is unanimous consent for such ruling, the chair will make the ruling.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I object, simply for the reason that this Encampment has passed upon this matter, and a ruling has been made.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The ruling and decision of the Commander-in-Chief is, that under the action of this Encampment taken yesterday, all sons, and grandsons, and great-grandsons of veterans, whether legitimate or illegitimate, are entitled to membership in our Order; whether they be legitimate children of veterans, or illegitimate children of veterans; whether they be legitimate children of sons of veterans, or illegitimate children of sons of veterans.

Past Commander C. T. Olinea, of Illinois: Commander, I appeal from the decision of the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules that an appeal cannot be taken in this way, for it is not a parliamentary decision. You asked me for a decision, as Commander-in-Chief. If there is any appeal to be taken, I desire to make my decision in writing and have the appeal taken in writing, in proper order. The Encampment cannot accomplish the result desired in any such way as that, unless it wants to brand its membership as fools and liars. Do n't let us be children! We did something yesterday, and the result of that something is so clear that there cannot be any question of it.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I have been recognized to make a motion: having voted in the affirmative yesterday, I now move a reconsideration of the action taken yesterday by the Encampment, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, in relation to the Judd Malvin case.

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, of New York: Commander, I second the motion, having also voted in the affirmative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Loebenstein, seconded by Brother Wilcox, to reconsider the action taken yesterday, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, in relation to the Judd Malvin case.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, talk about acting like boys! I would like to know what this Encampment would do on reconsideration? What will it do if it reconsiders the action taken yesterday? I want the Encampment to remember that, if it takes this action, it occasions inextricable confusion. I, for one, having learned the sentiment of this Encampment upon this question, would not object to an opinion now.

Past Commander Frank McCrittis, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. There is a motion to reconsider, and a motion to reconsider is not debatable.

The Commander-in-Chief: The point of order is not well taken.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I have no objection to any decision that will apply from this time on. I do not care so much whether we act the fool right here, or not, but let us not do any injustice; let us not commit a wrong that will be a stain upon our records after we leave this Encampment. I say that the action yesterday does not preclude the rendering of an opinion on this question now, under the new constitution, that will not apply to any particular case; but that in the future, hereafter, to anybody coming into this Order. Make it a resolution, and put it into the minutes of this Encampment, if you please. I have not the slightest objection to that. That is the way to get at this thing, and a sensible way.

Past Commander J. B. MACOABE, of Massachusetts: I want to ask if a resolution was passed now, embodying the language in substance set forth by Brother Bundy, would that forever close the doors against illegitimate children?

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: It would, for the Commander-in-Chief must be bound by the action of this Encampment as to the construction of that particular law for the future. It will not forever bind; neither will this Constitution forever bind; but it will bind until the next session of the Encampment—until something else is done; and upon it any Commander-in-Chief can base his action as

a part of the law of the Order. It does not necessarily have to be a part of the Constitution.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, unfortunately for Brother Bundy's position, he is not to-day placed where he can give us a construction of the law in accordance with his idea; and we have a construction of the law now, from the Commander-in-Chief, which says illegitimate children are now eligible to membership. We cannot tell what the next Commander-in-Chief will rule. Any succeeding Commander-in-Chief can overrule an opinion given by a preceding Commander-in-Chief, of which we have had numerous instances.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I believe if the motion to reconsider prevails, we will have done an unnecessary thing, for this reason: The decision of Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, which was by act of the Encampment yesterday approved, stands as the construction of our organic law as it was. It does not stand as the construction of our present organic law, but of the organic law as it stood when our Bro. Judd Malvin was admitted — recklessly or otherwise—to the Order. Therefore, we have nothing to consider with regard to the future at all; and though not in the exact language, yet in spirit, I join both with the Commander-in-Chief and with Brother Bundy. We should not now permit ourselves to be stampeded like boys, lest we have a taint upon our character. I asked, therefore, before the Commander-in-Chief began, whether it is true or not, that the ruling of Commander-in-Chief Webb, yesterday approved by this Encampment, had reference only to the organic law which went out of existence by the action of the Minneapolis Encampment?

The Commander-in-Chief: The decision of General Webb was based upon the language of the preamble at that time, which was "lineal descendants." The present language is, "We, the undersigned male descendants." So there you have the word "descendants" construed, the only difference being that "lineal descendants" might not of necessity be male; and, also, upon the language of the eligibility clause, which was "all sons," and the present eligibility clause is "all male descendants." It is true that the decision of General Webb was based upon different language, but the language is so similar that no Commander-in-Chief, so long as General Webb's decision is approved by the Commandery-in Chief, could stultify himself by deciding otherwise than that illegitimate sons were eligible.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, to conclude my remarks I would say, that whatever it might be possible for a Commander-in-Chief intent upon doing his duty to do, he would not be aided by the diversity of opinion given us yesterday by the lawyers. It seems to me, applying common souse and fraternal regard to the predicament we find ourselves in, we can reach a conclusion in this matter without stultifying ourselves in the least. I believe it would be absolutely impossible for any future Commander-in-Chief to make a decision in controversy with Brother Webb's, if the lawyers are right. I believe that the straight, clean, honest way out of this—although it may not be absolutely consistent, according to the views of the Commander-in-Chief, yet it is consistent in all essential details, with honor and intelligence—would be to secure a ruling on the Constitution as it stands; not as it has been, but as it stands. It is the easiest thing in the world to do. The Commander-in-Chief knows that previous decisions are reversed, and reversed out of hand, sometimes without any consideration whatever. How much more wise would it be to do it under these circumstances.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I simply desire to say I hope this motion to reconsider may provail, and I will give my reasons: I believe that yesterday, when this matter was before the Encampment for discussion, it became to some extent a matter of sentiment, a matter of sympathy, a matter

of feeling. I believe that, had the abstract principle been submitted to this Encampment, it would have been adopted unanimously, because we do not favor admitting illegitimate sons into our Order. If this motion to reconsider prevail, there is a way out of this matter so as to establish a ruling for this Commandery-in-Chief and for all future Commanderies, unless it is repealed, and leave us perfectly clean and stainless, and not compel us to place right in the first line of our preamble the word "legitimate." I will offer this as a substitute for this whole matter, if the motion to reconsider prevails:

We, the Commandery-in-Chief, assembled at Helena, Mont., promulgate, as one of the principles of this Order, in the interpretation of the eligibility clause of this Constitution, that the application of an illegitimate son shall not be received in any Camp, and that this decision shall not in any manner affect Bro. Judd Malvin, of the District of Columbia.

Now, if my time is not up. I want to make one further suggestion—but I am notified by a member of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations that they are already prepared with something similar to that, and I will give way for them to present their matter.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, if this motion prevails, I ask that Brother Bundy be permitted to introduce a resolution which will cover the ground thoroughly, in my opinion.

Commander E. A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, I move the previous question.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

Past Commander II. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I also second the motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question is moved by Brother Wells, and seconded by members from two Divisions. The question is, Shall the main question be now put. Those in favor of the motion may signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The question now is on the reconsideration of the action taken by the Encampment yesterday, in relation to the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in the Judd Malvin case. All those in favor of the reconsideration will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. The motion to reconsider is carried. The question now before the Encampment is upon the recommendation in reference to this matter, as reported to us yesterday by the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, it was not necessary to reconsider the action taken yesterday, and I think we are getting rather mixed. Brother Maccabe and I evidently misunderstood each other. We wanted to avoid a reconsideration if possible, and wanted to place a construction upon the Constitution without affecting the decision of yesterday, as it stood upon the minutes of this Encampment; we wanted a construction of the Constitution to be made by this Commandery to control the decisions to be made upon this question in the future, and I think, under the circumstances, that that is the only fair and proper and manly way to take up this question. Now that we have decided to reconsider the matter, and the Malvin case is before the house, I will make the same motion that I did yesterday, exactly, and ask the stenographer, if he can, to refer to it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is not necessary to make the motion. The reconsideration brings the question before the house on the motion by which it was disposed of yesterday, which was, that the decision of General Webb be sustained.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: And that so much of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports as applied to the Malvin matter be not concurred in.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The gist of it was that the decision of General Webb

be sustained. That is the motion now before the house. Is there any further discussion?

Past Commander Frank McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, we have before us one individual case of a brother who is in every respect qualified, with the exception of his illegitimacy, to be a member of our Order. If we pass the resolution simply providing that this individual case alone shall stand, then every other illegitimate member we may have must be stricken from the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no such motion pending. The motion is that the decision of General Webb, admitting illegitimate sons, shall stand. That is the present motion; the same that was adopted yesterday.

JUNIOB VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move, as a substitute for that motion, that the decision of General Webb be not sustained; that the opinion of Commander-in-Chief Weeks be indersed as the opinion of this Encampment, and that a provise be added thereto that the decision of Commander-in-Chief Weeks shall not apply to any members of this Order already mustered.

F. F. DBAKE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery has heard the motion. Is there any discussion? Those in favor of substituting the motion made by Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter for the pending motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The question now arises upon the substituted motion. All those in favor of not sustaining the decision of General Webb, but sustaining so much of the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief as provides that decision No. 77 of General Webb be disapproved, and that it be the sense of the Commandery-in-Chief that the proper construction of article V, chapter I, of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations does not render illegitimate descendants eligible to membership in our Order: Provided, however, That this decision shall not affect the membership of any brother who has been already mustered, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I wish to move you, sir, that all previous proceedings in this matter be expunged from the records of this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. You cannot very well expunge anything, except the debate of yesterday. We would have to have a report of the action taken yesterday, so as to have something to reconsider to-day. I think we can expunge the debate, if you like. The motion is not seconded.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I have a report to submit from the Council-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Have the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations concluded their report?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, the Committee have no further report to make.

BECOMMENDATIONS FROM PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

E. N. Bringes, of Pensylvania: Commander, I wish to ask unanimous consent to bring up a matter in the shape of a recommendation from the Division of Pennsylvania. We asked the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to report upon it, but they have not done so. It will take only a moment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is unanimous consent granted to introduce this particular matter, which the brother claims should have been reported upon by the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations? The chair hears no objection, and Brother Bridges may proceed.

E. N. BRIDGES, of Pennsylvania: Commander, it is a resolution that article VIII,

page 45, Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, be so changed as to read, "At triennial meetings of the Commandery-in-Chief." It now reads:

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; but any section herein may be suspended for the time being, at any annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief by such two-thirds vote.

The amendment is to make the article read:

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 stated triennial meetings thereof, etc.

I move the adoption of that amendment. I do this upon instructions from the Pennsylvania Division Encampment.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The effect of the amendment is that amendments to the Constitution can only be made every three years. It is moved and seconded that article VIII of the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution be amended by striking out the word "annual" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "triennial," so that the section will read:

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 ontitled to vote, at stated triennial meetings thereof, etc.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, that is not exactly the way I want to get it. I realize that a year honce a change in the Ritual will be brought up. I would ask a subdivision of that in some way, so that the Constitution shall not be changed, but the proposed changes may be made in the Ritual.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I suggest that the brother withdraw his motion and get it in proper shape and in writing, as an amendment to the Constitution, so that it may be properly considered at a subsequent meeting. Owing to a contemplated change in the Ritual, it is a little difficult to word the amendment just right.

Past Commander J. B. MACCARE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I understand it is the intention of Brother Bridges, of Pennsylvania, that this Constitution shall be amended only every three years. That would include everything. You could not even insert a comma, or a semi-colon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief would suggest that Brother Bridges have a little conference with the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the Pennsylvania Division is here under lengthy instructions, very many of them relating to the Constitution, Rules and Regulations. I do not wish to take up the time of this Commandery, but I want to know if we will have an opportunity to re-submit these suggestions coming from the Pennsylvania Division Encampment? We have submitted them to the committee, and, with all due respect to the committee, they seem to have failed to receive attention. Now, I want to know if we will have an opportunity to get them before the Commandery.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understood the chairman of the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to report this morning that they had received a number of communications recommending certain constitutional changes from various Divisions, and that in their judgment it was not wise to report any of them except such as they have already reported. I think that the brothers from Pennsyl-

vania can safely go home to their Division and state that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations smothered their recommendations.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: Then, Commander, I wish to bring before the Commandery those things which that committee refused to take up. I think it is only justice to the Pennsylvania Division. I am paid by them to present these things.

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: Commander, I do not propose to sit here under an imputation that the committee refused to consider recommendations that were referred to it. It savors of czarism. The committee took up everything and considered every proposition that came before it, and acted upon it as it thought best for the good of the Order. We did report adversely upon a number of matters, because we did not think the present Constitution had been given a fair trial, and we did it in a fair way. We asked unanimous consent that we might present a report recommending certain amendments, and that as to all the other propositions for amendments that came to us, the committee might be considered as reporting adversely on them. Now when anybody says that the committee refused to take up anything, they are saying that which is absolutely without foundation of fact; and I say it with all due deference to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no question pending before the house.

E. N. Baidges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Maccabe if he remembers a private conversation he had with me yesterday; why he said we must not do this thing?

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: I call the brother to order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have no doubt that Past Commander Maccabe has a distinct recollection of any conversation that may have taken place between himself and Brother Bridges.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, he gets up here and denies such conversation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will come to order. The chairman of the Committee on Ritual is entitled to the floor.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, is it the desire of the Commandery that I shall read the whole of this report of the Committee on Ritual, or only the new part?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amended resolution at the end of the report—that is all that is necessary.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: The third section; that is, the only portion of the report which was re-referred to the committee yesterday—the only portion of the report to which the action of the Encampment yesterday applies. The committee now report that third section, modified as follows:

Third. That a prize of three hundred dollars (\$300) be offered by this Encampment to the brother of the Order who shall prepare and submit to the Council-iu-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 verbalim, 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 thom 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 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 (§100) for each of said degrees, aggregating the aforesaid sum of §300, and no more, shall be paid as above provided.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Bundy a question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand the chairman of the committee to move the adoption of the report.

Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move the adoption of the whole report on Ritual.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You move the adoption of the report and the recommendation contained therein?

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: That is the motion.

JAMES M. KENNEDY, of Colorado: Commander, I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I would like to ask Brother Bundy one question, and that is this: I could not hear the reading, distinctly, of the report, and I want to know whether or not this Commandery-in-Chief has the right reserved to reject all the Rituals and pay nothing, or must they accept one of the Rituals presented?

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: That right is reserved.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that to be covered by the proposed contract drawn by the Committee.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, the language is, "If it be adopted by the Commandery-in-Chief, but not otherwise."

C. D. Rooner, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask the committee if we are to understand that the judges in this Ritual contest are to be the members of the Council in Chief?

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Not the final judges.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The preliminary judges are to be the five members of the Council-in-Chief.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, we have had Rituals made up for years, and objections would be found to one after the other, in some manner, and I fail to comprohend the position of the committee; that is, that they wish to save the Order money for committee hire. It is the principal office of the Council-in-Chief, as I have always understood, to audit the accounts, and, so to speak, be the general conservators of the business affairs of the Order. Now, if we are going to have judgment passed upon a Ritual, we should at least have somebody among the judges who is able to read proof, if not to go farther in literary work. We have had Rituals submitted to us for use that have been very ungrammatical, not to say inelegant; they have been badly read in proof. We hope this Ritual is going to be a final one, and I think we should take due care to see that it is carefully considered, and that it is the best thing we can get. If the Council-in-Chief are to select this Ritual, we should put such men upon the Council-in-Chief as are known to have some literary ability, who can give us something worthy of the Order. It is time we had it, I think.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? If not, those in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee, with the recommendations therein contained will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried.

The special Committee on Fraternal Insurance; are they prepared to report? S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, the committee appointed to consider the subject of fraternal insurance, submit the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

HELENA. MONT., August 9, 1892.

To the Eleventh National Encampment, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.:

Your special Committee on Fraternal Insurance, after a careful investigation of the insurance plan as presented by the Division of Kansas, beg leave to present for your consideration the following facts and figures:

The mortality in the Kansas Division in the year 1891 was nine deaths out of a membership of 3,400, or 2.65 per 1,000. The deaths in the United States in the Order, per Chaplain General's report of 1890, was 168, of a membership of 54,510,

or 3.08 per 1,000.

The general mortality in Kansas of men, women, and children, is about 13 per 1,000; in the large cities of the United States, from 20 to 40 per 1,000. It is therefore apparent that our mortality is exceedingly low. This low rate we confidently expect to maintain for several important and logical reasons, among the most im-

portant of which are:

1. Our young blood, or very low average age; this is the strong point sought for by every mutual assessment company, and an analysis of the mutual companies now in existence shows that their general prosperity and cheapness of insurance depend entirely and absolutely on the average age of their membership. In the Kansas Division, the average age in 1891 was 23 years; in the United States in 1890, 241

2. Inasmuch as eligibility to membership requires applicants to be Sons of Veterans or Sons of Veterans' sons, it necessarily follows that our membership will be recruited almost entirely from young men, and many younger than our present average age, thereby holding the average at about what it is now.

3. In the Surgeon's report of Kansas Division submitted by me at the Atchison Encampment, in February, 1891, it was shown that over 66 per cent. of the membership of the Division were farmers. This per cent. will undoubtedly nearly obtain in the entire United States. Does anyone question the health of our farmer boys?

4. From the very nature of the Order, the membership is almost entirely in the northern half of the United States, making us peculiarly exempt from those epidemics of yellow fever, cholera, and pernicious malarial fever, which almost every year stalk through the South.

Now I challenge (without fear of successful contradiction) any life insurance company or mutual benefit association of whatever kind or character in the United States or elsewhere on God's green earth to show such elements of strength as these

four which I have named. They can't do it!

I made an effort to gather some information regarding the nine deaths in the Kansas Division, and of the seven replies received to my letters of inquiry I submit the following: Ages. respectively, 20, 23, 20, 45, 24, 21, and 25; causes of deaths, kidney disease 1, consumption 1, gunshot wound 1, heart disease 1, pneumonia 1, typhoid pneumonia I, inflammation of the brain due to la grippe, 1. You will observe that two of these cases would have been barred from membership by reason of the nature of their disease, which would have been discovered by the medical examination, namely, the cases of consumption and heart disease, and possibly a third case, of the kidney disease, provided it was an organic disease of the kidneys. My informant did not state.

These mortality statistics have of course been gathered from the entire membership. Now apply the scrutiny of a rigid medical examination, and we can further cut down the mortality rate from 30 to 40 per cent., as has been clearly shown by

analysis of the Kansas cases.

Now, what effect will the adoption of this insurance feature have on our membership? With General Order No. 3 of the Commandery-in-Chief, there were by one fell swoop 96 Camps wiped out of existence in the Iowa Division. For the quarter ending December 31, 1891, as per Adjutant General's report, there was a loss in the United States of 197 Camps and a membership of 7.948.

I am of the opinion that by the addition of this insurance feature we will not only hold our membership, but it will be a stimulant to increase the same very rapidly-It is, I think, quite evident to all who have made this terrible loss of membership throughout the Divisions a study that something must be done to hold them in line, or

we as an Order must very soon perish. I say very soon! It is a question of para-

mount importance, is it not?

The insurance feature will accomplish the desired object, in a great measure, at least. Many will pay their dues and assessments to keep their policies in force, who are not active members, and who after the "new" and the patriotism incident to the muster has worn off drop out before the year has gone by. And again, will we not, by the adoption of this insurance plan, carry out the logical and practical purpose for which this grand Order was founded?

Will we, the unmarried members, who are helping the old folks climb the hill of old age and its coincident debility, will we not provide a way that, in the event we are called to an untimely death, they may not be thrown on the "cold charity of the world?" And we, as married members — will father and mother have to care for our

wife and little ones after we are gone?

God forbid that we should add one straw to the heavy load the Grand Army boys are already carrying, of disease, wounds, and broken-down health. Our patriotism. our love of country, our love of father and mother, our love of home, all cry out "we must have this protection."

And this committee recommends that a standing committee of three (3) be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to carefully investigate, formulate a plan, and report at the next (12th) Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

H. S. FULLER, Chairman.

R. LOEBENSTEIN.

S. JAY CRUMBINE.

Past Commander J. B. Maccane, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to ask my Brother Crumbine as to whether or not he intends the Commandery-in-Chief shall provide for the expenses of this committee of three?

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, that is a question for the Commandery-in-Chief to decide.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Then, Commander, I move to insert in the recommondation, at the close of the report, that the committee pay their own expenses.

Commander Harry Rosenhaupt, of Washington: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand Brother Crumbine to move the adoption of the report. Brother Maccabe moves an amendment to add an additional clause, that the committee to be appointed pay their own expenses.

Past Commander R. LOEDENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I certainly hope that Brother Maccabe will not insist on this matter. The expense is going to be small, and this is a matter that a great many of us consider of vital importance. The expenses of these three men certainly cannot be much, and I see no reason why Brother Maccabe should insist upon this amendment.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: I want to inform my esteemed friend and brother, Loebenstein, that I am in favor of the report of my Brother Crumbine; but I have seen so many of the boys' dollars go out for stauding committees and other committees, that I want to draw the line. If this expense is going to be small, then the committee, because of their love for the Order. because of their appreciation of the fact that this insurance feature is going to be a good thing, can afford to pay their own traveling expenses, as well as the Commandery-in-Chief—there is all there is of that argument. But let me inform my Brothers Loebenstein and Crumbine that I will vote for their report, with expenses or without.

Past Commander R. Loenenstein, of Missouri: Commander, in reply to Brother Maccabe's suggestion that there is so much in this life-insurance feature, I certainly think that any brothers who are appointed by this Commandery on a committee, and who give diligent attention to the work assigned to them, will be doing all that

the Order ought to ask, and their expenses should be paid by the Commandery-in Chief.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Commander, I would like to say this: If other committees have their expenses paid, why should not this committee have its expenses paid, if its work is for the benefit of the Order?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? If not, all those in favor of the amendment that the expenses of this committee be paid by the committee itself, may signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. The amendment is lost. The question recurs upon the original motion to adopt the report of the committee. Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question?

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, considerable time has been given to the exemplification of the work and instruction of officers of the different Camps. I notice that, in voting on different questions, not one-fourth of the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief vote by the proper sign of the Order. I therefore would suggest that the Commander-in-Chief refuse to recognize brothers who fail to give the proper sign of the Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If that is a motion, I trust it will not prevail, because, in such a large body as this it would be almost impossible to count votes if the proper sign of the Order was given; the hands would be out of sight.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER of Wisconsin: In handling this subject, Commander, I am forcibly reminded of some of the introductory remarks of the Commander-in-Chief, when he took the floor in the matter of the Addington appeal for clemency. We have gotten precious near the critical stage of our Encampment's history. A question comes up, I may be permitted to say, in candor, in which most of us have little interest; of which most of us know less; and yet, there seems to be diffidence in tackling it squarely, pro and con, for four it might give offense. My brothers of the Kansas Division know that, upon principle, I am opposed to such a feature of the Order as Brother Crumbine wishes. I feel, though, that I may be mistaken; that a large number of those present here are also, without pro-judgment, opposed to it, and possibly many others, upon this ground: that while this insurance feature and various other features might help the Order here and there, or elsewhere, it is, after all, not the essential thing, nor any part of the sincere, earnest and intelligent culture of that which we have come together for, to wit, patriotism and the memory of our fathers. I do not say that this Order is not conformable to a good system of insurance, but I feel that the proposition is one which, having come before the Commandery-in-Chief at various times heretofore, should be set aside once for all. I hope I will not give offense, either actual or constructive, to the brothers who have this matter in hand; but I hope that the Commandery will not stultify itself, if it don't believe in this thing, by voting for it just simply because we don't want to give offense, under the idea that we will let it go through and see what comes of it.

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Commander, the principles of our Order are friendship, charity, and loyalty, but the members that are mustered into our Camps too soon forget that, and therefore lose interest in the Order. I think this insurance would be beneficial to the Order.

C. A. HERMAN, JR., of Oregon: Commander, it seems to me that some of the brothers are quite well informed on all subjects that come up for debate. There are six or seven who get up here every five minutes, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. If one man gets up and goes over the ground carefully and brings out all the points, I don't see any necessity for the other men to jump up every five minutes for the purpose of getting their names in the record as making a speech in this National Encampment. I think we should endeavor to make the debate as short as possible, and get over the ground as quickly and as

thoroughly as possible, and get down to work, and get off and return to our families and our business.

The Commander-in-Chief: Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the adoption of the report of this committee will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried.

Are there any other committees to report?

SUPPLEMENTAL BEPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Past Commander FRANK McCRILLIS. of Illinois: Commander, the Committee on Officers' Reports has a supplemental report to make on the appeal of the Pennsylvania Division from Decision XIX of the Commander-in-Chief. The decision is as follows:

"The question submitted by the Commander of the Indiana Division, which is quoted in the Judge-Advocate General's opinion No. 7 herewith, is, as I understand it, whether, upon the disbandment of a Camp, the Captain is required to forward all property of the Camp to Division headquarters; or, whether, upon the payment of all per capita tax and other obligations to the Division, they may dispose of the

property as they see fit.

"I fully concur in the conclusion reached by the Judge-Advocate General, as I can find no provision in the Constitution restricting the power of Camps in the disposition of their property, or giving Divisions any interest in such property, or any claim on the Camp funds other than for the collection of the per capita tax and the enforcement of its monetary obligations to the Division, except section 3, article I, chapter V, which provides, in case of the surrender or forfeiture of the Charter, that all property of the Division or Order, including all books of record, orders, Rituals, and Camp papers, shall be turned over to the Division Adjutant.

"This section applies specifically to the property of the Division or Order, and cannot therefore include Camp funds or Camp property." (See Opinion 25, G. A.

R. Blue-Book. p. 198.)

It is a question whother, when a Camp disbands, the money in the Camp treasury shall be sent to Division headquarters, or whether it shall be the property of the Camp and be divided among its members, or be used for any purpose the Camp sees fit. The committee concurs in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, that the money should be the property of the Camp.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there objection to the report of the committee, that the appeal be overruled? Is there any objection to the report of the committee, overruling the appeal and sustaining the decision of the Communader-in-Chief?

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Pennsylvania: I would like the Commander-in-Chief to tell me under what circumstances it is held that the money, or property, must be returned to Division headquarters?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The decision holds that the language of our Constitution simply provides that, when a Camp disbands, the property of the Order shall go into the Division; that is, the property that belongs specifically to the Order.

CLAYTON H. KOCHERSPERGER, of Ponnsylvania: That does not include Campfunds?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Division has no lien whatever upon Camp funds, except to the extent of the per capita tax. If the Camp chooses to present its funds to any benevolent institution, or to any individual, they have the right to do so.

Is there any further discussion on the adoption of the report of the committee, approving the decision of the Commander-in-Chief? If not, all those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried.

Are there any other committees to report?

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE LADIES' AID.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, the committee appointed to bear fraternal greetings to the Ladies' Aid have done their work. They have no objection to be-

ing continued as a standing committee, if the Encampment is willing or desire it; but we report, and are ready to be discharged if the Encampment does not want to continue us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have heard the report of the committee appointed to bear our greetings to the Ladies' Aid. They suggest that if you insist upon their being discharged they will submit. What is the pleasure of the Commandery-in-Chief? Does any brother move that the report of the committee be accepted?

JACOB WISEL, of New York: Commander, I move that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee discharged.

. W. H. REED, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee be discharged. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM U. V. U. AND U. V. L.

The Adjutant General has two communications here, one from the Union Veterans' Legion, or from a member of the Union Veterans' Legion, and one from the Union Veterans' Union. The Commander-in-Chief has also received a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the Union Veterans' Union, inviting the Sons of Veterans to participate in the proceedings at Washington in September. I would suggest that the communications be read and then referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Adjutant General then read the communications.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is other disposition to be made of the communications, they will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. I understand the Division of Pennsylvania also has a resolution bearing upon the same question, and it might be referred to the committee at the same time.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I move you that these communications be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report at the opening session to-morrow morning.

The Commander-in-Chief: I think it would be well, if the brothers will allow me to suggest, that the brothers here, who have any impression or feelings, one way or another, in regard to the advisability of our entering upon closer relations with other societies of veterans, should appear before the Committee on Resolutions, so that they may settle this thing to some extent, and we may get rid of some discussion of it, before that committee, and not have so much of it here in the Encampment. I know, in some parts of the country, there is a very strong feeling one way, and in some parts of the country a very strong feeling the other way; and I think we can accomplish a great deal if the members who are interested in the subject will appear before the Committee on Resolutions.

Commander W. S. Oberdoef, of New York: Commander, I supposed my labors were done, but they are about to begin again. I will call a meeting of the Committee on Resolutions at 7:30 to-night, at room 15; and, as I am totally ignorant on this subject, I would request any brother of this Order, who has any information upon this subject, to appear at that time and enlighten us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, as chairman of the Council-in-Chief, has a report from that body.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter submitted and read the following report from the Council-iu-Chief:

REPORT FROM COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Encampment, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.:

BROTHERS - The undersigned, elective members of the Council-in-Chief, beg leave

to submit the following report:

We have examined the books and accounts of the Quartermaster General, have checked the items of receipts and expenditures, and find the same to balance with the report of said officer heretofore submitted to your bonorable body. We desire to most heartly commend the business-like methods in vogue in this department during the past year, and urge the adoption of the recommendations of the Quartermaster General in all matters relating to this department.

We have also examined the new records and books submitted by the Adjutant General, have considered the recommendations contained in his report in regard

thereto, and would recommend concurrence in said recommendations.

In conclusion, we wish again to commend the administration of affairs at national headquarters, in so far as relates to the departments called to our attention, and recommond that a vote of thanks be extended to Adjutant General Tobias and Quartermaster General Clarkson, for the most excellent, efficient and business-like methods prevailing in their departments.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. Bookwalter, Chairman. W. A. Stevens, Secretary. Isaao Cutter. H. S. Fuller.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEV: What is the pleasure of the Commandery in regard to the report of the Council-in-Chief?

F. F. DRAKE, of Indiana: Commander, I move the adoption of the report.

Commander Walter H. Delano, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the report of the Council-in-Chief be received and adopted. Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. Are there any other committees to report? Do I understand that the Committee on Ritual has concluded its work?

DISCHARGE OF THE COMMITTEE ON RITUAL.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, the Committee on Ritual has absolutely concluded its work.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion to discharge the Committee on Ritual will be in order.

GEO. H. KLEIN, of Minnesota: Commander, I move the committee be discharged. Commander F. A. AGNEW, of Kansas: I second the motion, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Committee on Ritual be discharged, with thanks. All those in favor of the motion will so signify by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. Have the Committee on Officers' Reports concluded their labors?

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I believe we have, unless the Council-in-Chief have reports to bring us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Reports from the Council-in-Chief are submitted directly to the Encampment, and do not go before the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Past Commander Makvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Then, Commander, we have nothing further in our possession upon which we can report.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I move the Committee on Officers' Reports be discharged, with the thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Commander E. A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of that motion will signify the same by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The Committee on Officers' Reports is discharged, with thanks. Has the Standing Committee on Ritual presented its bills to the Council-in-Chief, and have its bills been audited and paid?

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, it has been impossible for us to secure a full meeting of the Council-in-Chief. We would like to have the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General present when these matters are considered.

The Commander-in-Chief: They are not members of the Council-in-Chief. All they can do is to draw warrants, after you have ordered the payment of money. I understand that the committee's bills have not yet been paid; therefore the committee cannot be discharged. The Committee on Resolutions still has business before it. Are there any matters still in the hands of the Committee on Constitution. Rules and Regulations, unreported?

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, there is nothing before that committee, other than the proposition from Pennsylvania, which provides for the admission of members of the Union Veterans' Legion. That is the only proposition we have before us that we have not reported. I have talked with Brother Lowry about it. With that exception we have finished our work.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We had better not discharge that committee until to-morrow morning.

Chaplain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of Now Jersey: Are we at new business

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are not yet through with our committee reports. In order to take up new business, it will be necessary to transpose the order of business, and that will require a two-thirds vote. Such a motion is in order.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would suggest that, as it is 20 minutes to 5, we adjourn now until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Commander-in-Chief: I would suggest, if there is any now business to come before the Encampment, we might just as well use this half-hour by transposing the order of business, so that to-morrow morning we will have nothing to do but act upon the report of the Council-in-Chief, before proceeding to the election of officers.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move that the order of business be transposed, and that we proceed under the liead of new business.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, before that motion is put, the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, if proper, would like to ask for discharge. We are willing to agree with the Pennsylvania Division that the motion providing for the admission of the Union Veterans' Legion may come before the Encampment; so our work is finished, and we are ready to be discharged. We believe it is more proper for the convention to take this matter up and discuss it. It would come up under new business, and we can ask for our discharge.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Resolutions could not be discharged, because they have this matter before them.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Then the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations ask to be discharged; that is the only matter before us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a motion to transpose the order of business so that new business may now be taken up.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, if Brother Bookwalter

will withdraw that motion for a moment, I will move that the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be discharged, as this subject will come up from the Committee on Resolutions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the mover and seconder of the motion consent to its withdrawal?

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: With the consent of my second.

I withdraw the motion to transpose the order of business, until the committee is discharged.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion to transpose the order of business is withdrawn.

I understand the Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations to report that they have concluded their labor and are prepared to be discharged.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Yes, Commander.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Orner, of Illinois, moves that the committee be discharged, with the thanks of the Encampment. Is there a second to the motion?

D. C. YATES, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

GEO. W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, may I have permission to make an announcement?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Not at the present time; as soon as the question is put upon this motion. Is this Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee, as it has been acted upon, and the discharge of the committee, with thanks, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The committee is discharged, with the thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief.

Now. Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana, moves that the order of business be transposed, so that new business may be taken up. Is there any second to that motion?

GEO. E. LEWIS, of Kansas: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the order of business be transposed, so that new business may be taken up. Is there any discussion? If not, all those in favor of the motion may signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. Is there any new business to come before the Encampment?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, the Committee on Resolutions would like to be excused, in order that they may attend to the business of that committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The Committee on Resolutions may be excused from attendance on the Encampment, in order to give their attention to committee work.

Does Brother Penniman now desire to say anything?

INVITATION FROM THE K. OF P.

GEO. W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: By courtesy of the Commandery-in-Chief, I desire to present a matter which does not pertain to the business of the Commandery—simply to extend an invitation on behalf of the members of Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of this city, to members of the Commandery-in-Chief who are also members of the Knights of Pythias to attend an entertainment at their meeting room to-night.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Members of the Commandery who are Knights of Pythias, and desire to attend the meeting, will take notice of the invitation. Any

other new business?

Chaplain-In-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, I move that we reconsider the motion —

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will Brother Pollitt yield the floor for one moment?

The Committee on Arrangements have placed in the hands of the Adjutant General a number of tickets for the entertainment here this evening. All delegates and visiting brothers, upon application to the Adjutant General, may obtain a ticket of admission to the entertainment. There will be no charge to visiting brothers.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF COLORS.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I have here, if it is in order, a resolution, which I desire to introduce at this time.

WHEREAS. The colors of the Commandery-in-Chief have not been displayed in the hall of this Encampment, nor in the annual parade of the Commandery-in-Chief; and Whereas. The colors purchased by a former Commander-in-Chief are now said to be in a sadly dilapidated condition, unfit to be used on public occasions: there-

fore, be it

Resolved, 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.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I second the motion. Past Commander Wm. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, did I understand my brother from Indiana to say \$250?

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, not to exceed \$250, in the discretion of the incoming Commander-in-Chief.

Past Commander WM. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I am advised by the Quartermaster General and those who are familiar with the subject that \$150 would be the outside limit, and that the present colors could probably be repaired for \$50. I move an amendment, to substitute \$150 in place of \$250.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I accept the amendment.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, the flags we have now cannot be repaired; they are rotten.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON: Commander, I think \$250 is altogether too much.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The proposed amendment of Brother Bundy has already been accepted by the mover and seconder of the resolution. The resolution now reads "\$150."

ADJUTANT GENERAL TODIAS: Commander, I say you cannot get a flag of any decent quality of silk made for any such price—made up as a flag should be made up. We may as well get a good quality of silk and a good flag while we are at it. A good flag will keep, but a cheap flag is made of thin silk, and you cannot use it. Even if it does cost a large sum of money, it is better to get a good flag. I do not think \$250 is too much money for a flag for this Order, and, if necessary, I think we could raise the \$250 by subscription, and have a good piece of silk. I therefore move to amend the motion, to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$250 for the purchase of colors.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL CLARKSON: Commander, I will state to the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief that there is a Camp in New York city which has a very elegantly embroidered Camp flag, of silk, embroidered on both sides in silk. They tell me it cost about \$150. The flag we have got now is a painted flag, and is much cheaper than that.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TORIAS: The Quartermaster General knows that the paint on the flag rots the silk; and then you can use a lighter quality of silk for paint.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I call attention to the fact that the resolution calls for a stand of colors. If I understand the matter, a stand of colors is not usually a flag—it is three flags.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The resolution, as it now stands, is to appropriate a

sum not exceeding \$150. I understand the Adjutant General to move an amendment increasing it to \$250. Is the amendment seconded?

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF WM. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the amendment, increasing the sum to be appropriated from \$150 to \$250, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried. It is carried. The question now recurs upon the resolution, as amended.

Past Commander WM. E. BUNDY, of Ohio: Commander, I ask for a division on that vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The brother is a little late. However, a division is called for. All those in favor of the motion will please rise. The Adjutant General will please count. Those opposed will please rise.

The Adjutant General reported 53 voting in the affirmative; in the negative, 19.

The Commander-in-Chief: The amendment is adopted by a vote of 53 to 19.

The question now recurs upon the resolution as amended, providing for the purchase of a stand of colors, at an expenditure not to exceed \$250. Is there any discussion? Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the resolution will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. Is there any further new business?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, on yesterday—
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief assume
command?

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller assumed command.

RECONSIDERATION OF YOTE CONTINUING PRESENT TITLES.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, yesterday, in the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, a motion to have the old titles placed back in the Constitution was voted down. I now move to reconsider the vote by which that was lost.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Did Brother Pollitt vote with the majority? Chaplain-in-Chief Geo. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, I did.

ARTHUR B. CALLAHAM, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded to reconsider the action taken yesterday upon the report of the Committee on Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, providing that no change should be made in the titles of officers. Is there any discussion upon the motion to reconsider?

W. H. Reed, of Iowa: Commander, I believe the brother who seconded the motion did not vote with the majority on yesterday. In order that there may be no question about this, I will second the motion.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I was not here yesterday when this matter was discussed. I understood that the vote was to make no changes in the present Constitution in relation to that matter.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I dislike very much to interfere with the remarks of my brother, but is this motion to reconsider debatable?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes, sir; the chair so rules.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, if the brother would wait a few minutes he would find out which side I am on. I hope that the motion to reconsider will prevail, and if the question comes up again I will be prepared to say something on it, as probably other brothers will be. That is all I have to say now.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I just want to say, Com-

mander, that I offer this motion to reconsider at the request of a delegation that voted against the motion yesterday.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign of the Order. The Adjutant General will count. Those of contrary opinion, by the same sign.

The Adjutant General reported 37 voting in the affirmative; in the negative, 8.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The motion is carried by a vote of 37 to 8.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jorsey: Commander, I understand the motion of yesterday is now before us. I give way to Brother Rooney, of Massachusetts.

RESTORATION OF FORMER TITLES TO CAMP OFFICERS.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I would like to move that the report of the Committee on Constitution be amended in this manner: That the Camp Constitution be so amended that in every section where the titles Camp Commander, Senior Vice-Camp Commander, and Junior Vice-Camp Commander occur the titles of Captain, First Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant, respectively, be substituted therefor. This is the resolution as adopted by the Division of Massachusetts at its last Encampment. The Division of Massachusetts voted against the resolution for the restoration of titles generally, being only instructed in so far as Camp officers are concerned. Though they were troubled in the Massachusetts Division, they will be satisfied if this resolution is passed, and I think it is the opinion of most of the other brothers here present, that it will be best to allow this amendment to prevail at the present time. That is the reason I make this motion.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF WM. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

Commandant GEO. H. HURLBUT, of Illinois: Commander, this question being now properly before the house, I believe it is emineutly proper that I should be heard early in the movement; I may save you a great deal of trouble. Every member of this Commandery-in-Chief will certainly substantiate the statement I make that there is no one on this floor who is more deeply interested, or who more strongly believes in the retention of the titles as they are at the present time, than I do; but I am also well aware, from an experience of one year, nearly, and from the expressions which have come up from the Divisions in this Order, that there is a strong feeling in some parts of the United States against the present titles. Brothers, I do not want to be considered as legislating for one Division or for another. I do not want to be considered as legislating for any bad idea, and while it is contrary to my earnest conviction to make this change, I say to you, possibly as the representative of the military rank in this Encampment, that I am willing that the change shall be made, so far as relates to Camp officers; that I will not oppose it. I believe that this statement is due to the Encampment and to myself, from the position which I have held, and which I have taken on this question; and I only make it, and I only take this view, for the good of the Order of the Sons of Veterans.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I certainly feel that this is a concession from the brothers who have been opposed to military titles in the Order; but yet I feel that we have not gone quite far enough, and I think we can safely and consistently apply the same amendment to officers of Divisions. I therefore move you, as an amendment to the motion of Brother Rooney, that section I, article IV, of the Division Constitution, be amended so as to read:

"Section 1. The Officers of the Division shall consist of a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, Adjutant," etc.

CHARLES L. WITHAM, of Maine: Commander, I second the motion.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I hope that the

amendment will not be adopted. I believe that the Order of the Sons of Veterans is on a better footing to-day than ever before, and I believe it is due to the fact that we have cut off the Generals, and the Colonels, and the Lieutenant Colonels, and the Majors, who were becoming so numerous that privates in the Order were scarce. I believe the cutting off of those titles has strengthened us; and I don't want to see them restored.

INSPECTOR GENERAL HENRY FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I call the gentleman to order. The chair has not yet put the question on the amendment.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair will put the question. It is moved and seconded to amend Brother Rooney's motion, so that the restoration of military titles will apply to Division officers. Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter has the floor.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I certainly hope the Commandery will not take this action. The chief argument advanced by the advocates of military titles is, that the abolishment of them has destroyed interest in the Camps, and they say that is the fact because the majority of the officers in the Camps are young men, aud, to them, the titles of Captain, First and Second Lieutenant mean something more than Commander and Senior and Junior Vice-Commander; that the titles of Captain and First and Second Lieutenant appeal to the military instinct that is in the heart of young men, and therefore these titles should be given back. I am willing to concede that much. But, gentlemen, is it not a fact that, when you have reached your Division officers, you have selected men of sufficient age to be no longer pleased with the rattle of tinsel and spangles? The men you select for Division Commanders certainly are not anxious to parade through the community wearing a Colonel's shoulder-straps. I would be willing to be called Division Commander, but I would not want to be called Colonel of a Division. I have had the experience. I am 12 years older than the average age in this Order. I have been called General - and I am known rather extensively in my own State - and I never yet have failed to see a look of derision or smile of amusement pass over the face of an old soldier when I was introduced to him as General Bookwalter. I never was introduced to an old soldier as such that I did not feel like apologizing for the fact that I carried that title.

I am very glad to-day that the officers of this Commandery can go about without titles, and without wearing shoulder-straps that will bring them into derision and general contempt. Last evening a little thing happened that caused me to congratulate myself that the organization had had the extreme good sense to abolish these titles, or. rather, confine them all to the military rank. Sitting at the table alongside of me, at the hotel yesterday evening at supper, was a gentleman with a single star in a blue field on his shoulder. On the opposite side of the table was a man who also wore the shoulder-straps of the United States regular army. One was General Merritt, commander of this department; the other was a colonel in the regular army. Sitting across the way was one of the brothers of our Order, who was living up to the rules of the organization, possibly. He had on his breast a rank strap, with three stars. At another table sat another brother, hardly as old as I am, who were a shoulderstrap with two stars. At the next table sat another brother, no older than the first. and he were a brigadier general's stars. I say that the assumption of such titles and decorations, by us, is going to bring us into disrepute in the community. If you want to give the young men titles, as captain, and first and second lieutenant, we will do it; but, for God's sake, don't let us manufacture any more colonels or generals. We have got enough line oflicers, as it stands.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, if the brothers will permit me, I will begin with a quotation:

"Fice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated needs but to be seen. But seen too oft', familiar with its face, We first pity, thon endure, then embrace,"

I call your attention to one Division in our Order that has had introduced into it, in common with other Divisions of the Order, a good deal of "vice;" they have Senior Vice Division Commanders, and Junior Vice Division Commanders, and Senior Vice Camp Commanders, and Junior Vice Camp Commanders. All the Camps in that Division have a Senior Vice and a Junior Vice, and the result is that the Division of Illinois, instead of showing up here as it did a year ago, is away down about half what she was. What is the reason?

GEO. H. HUBLBUT, of Illinois: I will tell you what the reason is, if you will give me a minute.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: The reason is, the changes that were made a year ago —

E. W. Krackowizer of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The brother has no right to the floor.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, he has, if I give him the floor; and I am willing to give him the floor and have the time taken out of my five minutes. I want to say, as I said to the Commandery-in-Chief a year ago, I told you how this thing would work. You have a Camp Commander. Who sits at his right hand? The First Sergeant. Who sits at his left? A Quartermaster Sergeant. Who sits down in front? A Sergeant of the Guard, with chevrons on his arm. Who is on the other side? The Color Sergeant.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I want to say that we are willing to concede the titles of Captain and First and Second Lieutenants to Camp officers, but we don't want any more Colonels or Generals.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Then, Commander, let us go higher, where we can hit somebody. I held a year ago, at Minneapolis, that if we were going to change the titles of the officers, instead of having an Adjutant General we should have a National Secretary; instead of a Quartermaster General we should have a National Treasurer; instead of having an Inspector General we should have a National Inspector. I tell you, Commander-in-Chief, you have got almost as many Generals now as you had a year ago, and Colonel Bookwalter can see almost as many brothers with shoulder-straps on now as he could then. He has n't shoulder-straps on his shoulders, neither have you on your shoulders, but you could have them. There are brothers sitting in this Encampment wearing the insignia of Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants. Where do they get the right to wear them? Now. there is such a thing as being consistent, and such a thing as being inconsistent; and I want to say to Brother Bookwalter this: that there are people in this country of ours who make it their business to deride everything that they cannot get into. There is a large portion of the population of this country who cannot join this Order, and therefore they criticise it. We can call ourselves whatever we like; no matter what name we adopt, whether we give ourselves ridiculous titles or no titles at all, they will not be satisfied. Not a bit of it. That is the way I feel about the matter. Here is my friend Drake, who has command of about a thousand men. He does work enough to entitle him to be called Colonel.

I have had the same sort of experience that Colonel Bookwalter speaks of. I have been introduced as "General Pollitt," and I have seen noses go up. I have had them look at me as a curiosity. I have stood it; I do n't weigh a particle less

than I did. I can stand things like that. When Brother Bookwalter gets about eight years older—about as old as I am now—he will be used to it. I tell you that just as soon as we make up our minds that we don't care what anybody outside of this organization says, as soon as we make up our minds that we are running this thing to suit ourselves and not to suit outsiders, the better it will be for us; then we will begin to draw. I say nothing against the military rank. If they want to have what my friends in the Odd Fellows and other Orders call "fuss and feathers," they can have it. Now, I have not said anything about giving anybody the right to wear shoulder-straps, but here are men sitting in this hall to-day representing Divisions who have got the rank strap—the eagle on. Where did they get the right to wear them? The Constitution gives them that right.

Commander Louis L. Drake, of New Jersey: Commander, I am opposed to any brothers wearing any title above that of Colonel. I am not prepared at this time, myself, to vote in favor of having Colonels, but there are three amusing matters that have come up here in regard to these Generals and Colonels and the rest of them. One is a fact that Brother Bookwalter failed to mention about his little experience last night. He talked about sitting by a General of the United States army, there. We also sat near an officer that did not wear the rank of General, but did wear the rank of Colonel, and I asked him what he was Colonel of, and he replied that he was Colonel of the Sons of Veterans' Guards. Don't that reflect just as much on our Order as to have a Colonel of Division? The Colonel of the Sons of Veteraus' Guards may have a command of 250 men; the Colonel of a Division 1,000 or 1,500 men. Now let him answer that question. Why is it right to call a man Colonel because he commands 250 men when you cannot call him Colonel when he commands 1,000 or 1,500 men? I don't want to be called Colonel myself; I don't care anything about it. My Division won't call me anything else but Colonel, but I do n't want to be called Colonel. I am a private in the finest militia regiment in this country, and I would rather be a private in that regiment than be Colonel in any Division. I have had repeatedly offered me in the State of New York a commissioned office, and if I wanted to wear rank straps I need not have gone without them; but I don't want anything of that kind. I do want to see consistency in this thing, and let us have it. If we are going to have Colonels, let us have them. If we are not going to have Colonels, let's not have them. Don't let one man wear them and have these people on the outside run us down for something one man is doing. The reflection will come on the whole Order just as much if we have Colonels in the Sons of Veterans' Guards, as if we had Colonels of Divisions.

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I don't believe there is any one in this Encampment that does not realize the importance of this subject. We have had trouble enough in getting the Grand Army of the Republic to our side. They claimed that we were taking their honors away from them; we claimed we were not. But here we come deliberately and take their titles. Now the Grand Army in Pennsylvania does not stand by us in that, and they have passed resolution after resolution condemning it, and we have got to face the music all the time. I am in favor of returning to the old titles.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.

James B. Patrick, of Missouri: Commander, if we restore the titles of Captain, First and Second Lieutenant in the Camps, I think it is no more than proper we should restore the military titles in the Divisions. It seems to me it is not military for a Captain of a Camp to report to a Commander. I think we should do the thing up in military style, and commence down at the bottom and go up in regular military order.

J. D. HOUSTON, of Ohio: Commander, I am not personally interested in this

matter, because I never expect to be a Captain, I never expect to be a Colonel, or a General, or a Commander-in-Chief, but I have a good deal of pride in the Order, and I am tired of seeing a conglomeration of these titles. If we are going to have military titles, let us have them from the ground up; and if we are not going to have them, let us discard them altogether. If we are going to wear uniforms, let us wear a strictly military uniform; and if we are not going to wear uniforms, let us not have any in the Order. What is the sense of having a Captain of a Camp, and a Quartermaster Sergeant, and a Sergeant of the Guard, and all these things, as far as the Camp is concerned, and then, when we come to the next higher division of the Order, have compromise titles attached to the various offices, just simply to accommodate somebody who may turn up their noses at us and say we are not entitled to the various military titles that we assume?

I don't believe in any such thing as that. This state of affairs has obtained simply because we have been trying to accommodate ourselves to the notion of somebody outside of our Order. If there had never been any such objection as this from the Grand Army and from the National Guard of the various States, and from these military organizations - if there had not been these objections, I say, we would have strict military titles from the bottom to the top; but as it is, we have been trying to accommodate ourselves to their wishes, to their whims, and the result is, we have Captains of Camps in some places, we have shoulder-straps in some places, and we have Camp Commanders in some places, and in some places we don't have shoulder-straps. Brothers don't know what to wear, or what to call themselves. I don't see why we can't have uniformity in this matter of dress and titles. Why cannot we have uniformity from the word "go"? I realize that in the National Guard they adhere to discipline. They have rules and regulations as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Our boys went down from Georgetown to Woodsdale Island, when the sun was broiling down on them at a temperature of 85 degrees in the shade, and when they appeared on dress parade they had to have their coats buttoned up, and the officers were very punctilious, as under their rules and regulations they ought to be. We ought to be that way in our military affairs, or let us discard military affairs altogether and become solely a civic organization, without any uniform, without any caps. Some of us are ready to come up here and wear our civilian suits, some of us are ready to come without any caps; but let us all come the same way. Don't let us have it so that some of us come here with shoulderstraps, and others, just as much entitled to wear them, must leave them off; some with blue stripes on their breeches, and some with white, and some with red -a hodge-podge from beginning to end. Let us have uniformity in this matter. It looks to me that we ought to be able, as men of sense, as men of ability, to do something in this matter that would be sensible. I believe that we are just as much entitled to be called General and Colonel as we are entitled to wear a blue coat with brass buttons on it. Every blue coat with brass buttons on it is a military coat, and so is your General and Colonel a military title. If we are not to wear one, neither ought we to wear the other. Don't mix the thing up in this ridiculous way and make ourselves the laughing-stock of the community, ridiculous in our own eyes, as well as the eyes of the world.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller: Commander and brothers, I think this is a serious subject; one about which men are apt to get away from the facts and make a great many misstatements, as it were. Our Constitution, as it stands to-day, is very plain and concise as to what the uniform of this Order is; very plain and concise as to what the titles are; in every respect more so than it was before the revision a year ago. Talk about hodge-podge! the provisions in the Constitution, as it was up to a year ago, could bring about nothing else. But the

Constitution as we have it to-day, if lived up to, means uniformity and nothing else. One or two brothers have made a comparison between the Division Commander and the Colonel in the Sons of Veterans' Guards, and said: "Here is a man-the Commander of a Division - who commands 2,500 or 5,000 men, who is only called a Division Commander; and here is a man, sitting next to him, who only commands 250 men, and he is a Colonel." The difference is this: the man who is in command of the 250 men, or, more properly, 400 men, is there because he has the necessary ability of a Colonel commanding 400 men, under any practical conditions. The man that is in command of the 2,500 men in his Division need not have one particle of military ability. I served one year as Commander of a Division. In only one hour of that 365 days did my duty require any military ability, and that was when I took part in the parade of the Encampment. All the rest of the hours and days and months of labor that I put in for that Division was work that was parliamentary and executive, or of that nature. Why should I be called a Colonel for doing that sort of work? One thing that most of the brothers speaking on this subject in favor of restoring the titles say is, that the Grand Army are opposed to our taking their titles. The Grand Army of the Republic of this country are not opposed to it. They are glad we have done it. There is a feeling in the Grand Army to-day that we are to succeed them. I will grant you that five years ago there was a feeling against it; and had we done five years ago what we did last year, they would have said. "Boys, we do n't want you to do this;" but to-day we stand in the good graces of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout this country, from the national body down, and I claim that the Grand Army of the Republic, almost without exception, are glad we have made these changes, and many of them, whose attention I have called to it, have expressed the opinion that we have made one good, solid, substantial move forward. We all know, every one of us -

CHAPLAIN-IN-CRIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to ask the brother a question. How long since we have been in the good graces of the Grand Army of the Republic? when did we begin to get in?

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: I understand we are in their good graces to-day.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEO. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: When did it begin? how long ago?

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: Three years ago.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEG. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Two years before these changes were made?

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: Commander, I am speaking generally. There is another thing about the Grand Army of the Republic. Those men meet, and we hear them call each other Captain or Major or Colonel. Every one of those men earned the right to wear the title by services during the war, almost without exception. Is it not reasonable to suppose that we, in permitting ourselves to be called Colonels and Captains, and everything of that kind, without any military ability, without having earned the distinction by any military service - is it not reasonable that those men should think down in their hearts it is not right? I know one man who lives in Wisconsin, one of the most prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Past Commander-in-Chief, General Fairchild; he has told me several times, at the meetings of the Loyal Legion, that he could never put his heart in the Sons of Veterans, because he did not like the titles; and he knows of a hundred other Grand Army people who felt the same way. If these Colonels in the Sons of Veterans' Guards have, with their title, command of 400 armed, uniformed and equipped men, soldiers in every sense of the word, then the title is not empty, and the Grand Army men would not object to it; and the man who bears it is entitled to the respect of the Sons of Veterans, and of every intelligent man.

C. D. Rooney, of Massachusetts: Commander, I simply want to say that the argument advanced in regard to the restoration of titles for Camp officers in our State may simplify this matter a little bit. Some of the brothers who have spoken have said that blue coats are military. I do n't believe that. I have seen policemen wearing blue coats with brass buttons. But to come down to facts. There are in our Order just 31 Division Commanders; there are some 7,000 or 8,000 Camp Commanders. Now, Division Commander is opposed to Department Commander in the Grand Army of the Republic, and their Department Commander is opposed to our Division Commander. You will find the title of Camp Commander is shortened to Commander every time, and in this way is liable to conflict or be confused with the corresponding office in the Grand Army, while there is not much danger of confusion between the titles of Department Commander and Division Commander. That is the argument in favor of changing the lower titles back to Captain, First and Second Lieutenant.

Now, it seems to me, if we would concede the part—the little part that is asked for in relation to Camps—that might be well, and it does not bring about the creation of so many officers of high rank. It simply gives to these men who are working hard for the Order, in their limited field, the titles of Captain, and First and Second Lieutenants. Now the title of Captain is nearly as much civil as military. There are captains of steamboats, captains in the fire departments, and captains of police stations, and captains of various kinds, so that it cannot be called strictly a military title like Colonel, which is in all things a military title, and should be borne only by those who command armed men. This is the argument in favor of restoring the titles of Camp commanders; and it seems to me, if the subject is considered in this way, it will clear up the whole difficulty, so far as giving the titles back to Camps and letting the titles of Division officers remain as they are is concerned.

Commander E. A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, if this organization is to be kept alive by exploiting titles, let us give titles commensurate with the number of men commanded. As Commander of the Division of Illinois, I am the Commander of 5,000 men. Now whoever heard of a colonel commanding 5,000 men, or a Division? In a great many Camps in our State, as well as in the other States in the country, there are only from 10 to 40 members. Whoever heard of a captain—from a military stand-point—commanding 10 men? It is ridiculous. We are making ourselves the laughing-stock of the country. We are criticised by military men. I desire to say that I am opposed to the restoration of the titles. We have no right to have the titles unless we command an armed body of men. We should not wear the titles unless we have something back of them. The work of the Commander of a Division is mostly clerical and not military, and does not justify him in assuming military title. Therefore, I say, I am opposed to the restoration of titles.

F. F. Drake, of Indiana: Commander, some men are born great, and others have greatness thrust upon them. For myself, I care nothing for that strange spell called "a name" that carries nothing with it but the name. Why call a man a colonel who has not an idea about military tactics, and cannot command a company decently and respectably upon the parade ground? There seems to be upon the part of a great many of the brothers a desire for these titles of captain, colonel, general, and all these titles of military rank. I believe they are right and proper in their place. I believe in calling things by their right names. I believe in calling a spade a spade, and not "an instrument for elevating terra firma." If we desire these titles, if we desire to be called captain, or colonel, or general, the only way we can wear these titles, and not have the noses of military men and civilians both turned up at us, is to go into the United States army or navy, or into the Sons of Veterans' Guards, or into the militia of the State, and honestly and faithfully earn them by working up to the top.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I have just one word to say on this matter. I did not intend to say anything, but statements have been made on this floor that clearly show that the men who make them are less entitled to military titles than I thought they were, because they show absolute ignorance about military matters. The statement was made about the First Sergeant sitting on the right and the Quartermaster Sergeant on the left of the Commander, and this statement used to illustrate the incongruity and inconsistency of the present titles, under the assumption that the title "Commander" is not military and First Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant are. I would like to state to the brothers that the word "commander" is a very broad word, and is used in a military sense, and applied to whoever commands a body of men—50 or more. Grant was called commander when he commanded the army of the United States; Sherman was a commander when he commanded the army on its march through Georgia.

Now, statements have also been made in regard to the numerous uniforms that are worn by the members of our Order, and the necessity for uniformity. Some of these brothers are fighting these uniforms. The fact is, a diversity of uniforms is strictly military. If men belong to different branches of the service they wear different uniforms. If they belong to the infantry they wear a certain uniform. If they belong to the artillery they wear another uniform. If they belong to the cavalry they wear still a different uniform; but they are all governed by the regulations of the United States army; and so in relation to this Order. The members of the Guard are entitled to wear a certain uniform. Those members who appear in this room who are not members of the Sons of Veterans' Guards, and who are wearing shoulder-straps and are not entitled to them, are the ones that are breaking the Constitution, and not the military rank. Any one who has any conception of what shoulder-straps mean is not going to make himself ridiculous on the street by wearing them when he knows he is not entitled to do so. You might just as well attempt to make a man a doctor, who has never been near a medical college, by calling him "doctor," as to make captains and colonels and generals of men who know nothing about military matters by giving them these titles. When I meet a man who knows nothing about medicine, who calls himself a doctor, I have a feeling of contempt for him: whereas, on the other hand, if I meet a man who has just got through college and is struggling to gain all the information and knowledge he can, and who is not pretending to know it all. I feel a respect for him, and am willing to give him my hand and help him along.

The same feeling prevails among the officers of the United States army. You meet an officer of the United States army, and 9 times out of 10 you are wearing shoulder-straps that excel his in rank. General Merritt, commanding this department, is a colonel of infantry in the United States army, and a number of members of our Order are wearing shoulder-straps excelling his in rank. If that Colonel had not known who these persons were, he would have been compelled, by the army regulations, to salute them when he met them on the street or elsewhere, because they wore the regulation shoulder-strap of the United States army. If an army officer meets a young man, whom he knows has done nothing whatever to earn the title, wearing on his shoulder a strap that excels his in rank, what feeling can he have but contempt? He knows he has gone through years of toil and trouble and hardship to get his rank, and he could only feel that that man is sailing under false colors, is a wolf in sheep's clothing, who is not entitled to the respect of anyone, and he has a contempt for him, and for the Order that allows him to so decorate himself. On the other hand, when he meets a member of the National Guard who has worked his way up to a captaincy, or colonelcy, and is commander of 200 or 300 men who are uniformed, armed, equipped, drilled, and can go out and go through all the evolutions of the drill, he respects that man as a younger brother. He knows he has done some work for his title, and that it represents something, and that he is not claiming anything which he is not entitled to.

The statement has also been made that the Commander of a Division is better entitled to be called Colonel, because he commands 500 or 600 or 1,000 men, than the Colonel in the S. V. Guards, who may only command a few hundred. All I have to say about that is, that you might as well say that the foreman of works like that of Carnegie's, at Homestead, because he has control of 3,000, or 4,000, or 5,000 men, should be called a major general. It would be just as consistent to call the manager of Carnegie's works a major general, because he has charge of that number of men, as to call Division Commanders colonels because of the number of men in their Divisions.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I want to say a few words in behalf of the Division of Missouri. There have been arguments made on both sides of this question, and I may say I never heard more ridiculous arguments or more nonsense in my life. For instance, Brother Baguley just now used the argument in regard to the drug business. I have the honor to be engaged in the drug business myself, and if we took the time to stop and resent it every time a man is called doctor who has no right to be called doctor, we would not have much chance to make pills or anything else.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I would like to explain. I didn't refer to men who are simply called doctor; but I referred to men who put "Doctor" on their signs and call themselves doctors, who are not entitled to. Of course, if a man calls me "General," I can't help that: neither can a man who is called "Doctor."

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, the argument used in that respect I don't think amounts to a great deal, that is, in regard to men who call themselves doctors, who are not entitled to call themselves doctors. Now we, in Missouri, are a kind of backwoods Division, but we have 2,500 men about, who believe that the Sons of Veterans can manage their own affairs; and we don't care, as long as we do, or try to do, the best we know how, how many so-called respectable men turn up their noses on the outside. The Camps, in our Division, number about 2,500 men; and, at the Division Encampment, they expressed themselves in favor of a restoration of the titles. As far as I am concerned, it makes no difference to me. I have worked for the right to wear my title. I have earned the right from the National Guard, and I cannot earn it any more; but, in deference to the wishes of the Missouri Division, to a man, and, not only that, in deference to the wishes of the great majority of the members of the Order to-day, I am for the restoration of titles, and, it seems to me, that in this Encampment the tail is trying to wag the dog. In all our Encampments, a great many members get up on the floor, in the Commandery-in-Chief, and have a great deal to say; and, when they go home, what do they do? They pay their dues; but when it comes down to the actual work of the Camp, they are not "in it."

Now, as I said before, the majority of the membership of the Order desire these titles; and the members who, in a good many cases in a general way oppose the restoration of titles are men who are not real workers in the Order. Take the Missouri Division. The real workers in the Order are the rank and file, the men who compose the Division. They are the men who are asking this Commandery-in-Chief, through representatives of their Division, for the restoration of something which they, in their judgment, think they are entitled to.

JUNIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, the brother says the men that come here and do the talking on the other side of this question are not



the working men of the Order. Does it necessarily follow that the men who are doing the talking on his side of the question are the hard-working men of the Order?

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I did not say that. I said some of the men. I did not say that I was one of the hard-working men of the Order. I did not say that I did any work at all. I don't do any work. I have an Adjutant who does my work. But what I want to say is, that I don't think, as the representative of this Order at large, that the Commandery-in-Chief has any right to ignore the requests for the restoration of titles that have come up here from all the Divisions. It may be a simple thing to members of Camps. In my Division, at least, they seem to take pride in addressing their officers as Captain or Lieutenant. That may be wrong, it may not do any good; but if it don't do any harm, and gives them any pleasure, why not give them the privilege? Going further, my title, as the Constitution gives it - and if you notice I wear no shoulder-straps-my title is Commander; yet where I am called Commander in the State of Missouri once I am called Colonel a hundred times. That is an indication of the general desire of the people of our Division. The members of our Division take more delight in addressing their Division officers as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, keeping up the strict military titles, than they do in applying the titles that were given to these officers at the Minneapolis Encampment. The Senior Vice-Commander here, I believe, said he had talked with members of the Grand Army. I will admit that, in some departments, resolutions have been offered indorsing the action of the Commandery-in-Chief on this subject, in regard to Commander and Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders; but, on the other hand, there are some members of the Grand Army to-day who would much prefer the restoration of our old titles, and the dropping of their titles, claiming that we have no right to assume the titles of the Grand Army of the Republic, something they have instituted - that is, Commanders, Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders. In the city of St. Louis -

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother's time has expired. Will Brother Raymond be permitted to proceed by unanimous consent?

INSPECTOR GENERAL H. FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I will object, unless I am . recognized as next entitled to the floor.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Frazee will not be recognized as next entitled to the floor, and has no right to make such a request. Is there unanimous consent that Brother Raymond may proceed?

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I do not wish to appear in opposition to brothers. I am surprised that any brother on this floor should deny any other brother the right to express his views when consent was asked that he might go on; but, in conformity with the rule, I will sit down.

Commander Sweetland, of Rhode Island: Commander, I rise to make a very few remarks. What I have to say is simply this: That I am here instructed by the State of Rhode Island, by vote of our Encampment, to vote that the titles be restored. I do not care particularly about this thing, but when my Division instructed me, I feel it my duty to endeavor, as far as possible, to carry out their wishes. I say it don't make any difference to me, but I do want to say that our Division in the State of Rhode Island want the titles restored, so that the members of the Order can look up to their officers and call them Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captain, instead of Division Commander, Junior and Senior Vice-Division Commander and all that sort of thing, and I hope this Encampment will vote so. I am here, under instructions from the Division of Rhode Island, to work for the restoration of all the old titles clear through. I simply want to make that statement.

INSPECTOR GENERAL FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, I believe there has been a

good deal of valuable time consumed by the arguments, pro and con, on this question, and I think every delegate in this Encampment has had time enough to make up his mind whether or not he wants the floor, and how he wants to vote, and therefore I move you the previous question.

W. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

W. M. Owen, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion for the previous question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Frazee, of Ohio, moves the previous question, and the motion is seconded by Brother Andrews, of Connecticut, and Brother Owen, of Illinois. The question is, Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor of the motion will signify the same by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. The question now before the house, as the chair understands it, is upon the amendment from Missouri, that the old Division titles be restored in lieu of Division Commander, and Junior and Senior Vice-Division Commander. All those in favor of the amendment will signify so by rising to their feet. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will now rise.

The Adjutant General reported 44 voting in the affirmative; in the negative, 40.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment is adopted by a vote of 44 to 40.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I rise to a point of information. I want to ask the chair whether or not the Constitution does not require that amendments to the Constitution shall receive a two-thirds vote, in order to be adopted?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Constitution does so require; but the chair does not think this is an amendment to the Constitution. It is an amendment to a pending motion. The question now recurs upon the motion as amended, which is, that the old titles in Camps and Divisions be restored, and upon this question a two-thirds vote is required.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, is there no way by which we can divide that motion, so as to vote in favor of restoring the Camp titles and against restoring the titles in Divisions?

The Commander-in-Chief: There is not. Now—if brothers will allow the chair to make a suggestion—I think the house has probably made a mistake here in uniting these two motions. I think, if you want to accomplish anything, you will have to separate them.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, that time has gone by. They would have this amendment made; now we will vote on the motion as they have amended it.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I move a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move to lay that motion on the table.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The main question has been ordered. The question has been put upon the amendment and the amendment has been carried, and the original motion, as amended, is now before the house, and nothing else.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The question is upon the original motion, as amended. All those in favor of—

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I call for the ayes and noes on this question.

The Commander-in-Chief: All those in favor of the original motion, as amended,

restoring the old titles to Camp and Division officers, will vote in the affirmative; those opposed will vote in the negative. A roll-call is demanded by Brother Oberdorf, of New York. Is the demand for the call of the roll seconded by members from two Divisions?

C. L. WITHAM, of Maine: Commander, I second the demand for a call of the roll.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the demand for a roll-call on this question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll, and reported number of votes cast, 85; necessary to constitute a two-thirds vote, 57; in the affirmative, 46; in the negative,

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion, failing to receive the necessary two-

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move we now take a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is not seconded.

Past Commander R. LOEDENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander, I desire to move that that section of the Constitution relating to the titles of Camp officers be amended so as to restore the titles of Captain and First and Second Lieutenant in place of Camp Commander and Junior and Senior Vice-Camp Commander.

WM. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I second the motion.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I move to lay

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion to lay on the table is not seconded. It is moved and seconded that those sections providing for the titles of Camp officers be amended by substituting for the present titles the corresponding titles of Captain. First and Second Lieutenant. Any remarks?

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I move the Commandery do now take recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Commander FILMORE MUSSER, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved and seconded that the Commandery-in-Chief do now take recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Any remarks? All those in favor of the motion to take a recess will signify the same by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sign. The motion seems to be lost. It is lost. A division is called for. All those in favor of taking a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning will please rise. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed to the motion for a recess will please rise. The motion is lost by a vote of 22 to 47. Is there any discussion upon the motion in regard to the amendment of the Constitution with reference to the title of Camp officers?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move the previous question.

Commander Winfeld Scott Oberdorf, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

WILLIAM A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I also second the motion for the previous question.

The Commander-in-Chief: The previous question is moved by Chaplain-in-Chief Pollitt, and seconded by members from two Divisions. The question is, Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It is carried. The question is now upon the adoption of the proposed amendment amending the Constitution in relation to the titles of Camp officers.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF GEORGE W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: I ask for a rising vote:

Past Commander J. B. Maccabe, of Massachusetts: I demand a call of the roll.

The Commander-in-Chief: The Adjutant General will call the roll.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, in order that the brothers may vote intelligently, I suggest that you state the motion again.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion provides for the amendment of such sections of the Constitution as specify the titles of Camp officers, by substituting for the present titles of Camp Commander, Senior Vice-Camp Commander, and Junior Vice-Camp Commander, the titles of Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant. An affirmative vote is for such amendment.

The Adjutant General will call the roll and announce the vote.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported: Total number of votes cast, 82; in the affirmative, 63; in the negative, 19.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment to the Constitution, having received more than a two-thirds vote, is adopted.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTEB: Commander, I move you we now take recess until 9 o'clock A. M.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that the decision of the chair is not correct. On page 45 of the Constitution, we read that a two-thirds vote of the members reported present and entitled to vote is necessary to amend—not a two-thirds vote of those present and voting; but a two-thirds vote of those reported present and entitled to vote, and since 63 is not two-thirds of 95, the motion is lost.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General reports 94 present and entitled to vote.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Bro. F. J. Walthers has been added to the roll since, and that makes it 95.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commander-in-Chief will declare the point of order not well taken.

J. B. Patrick, of Missouri: Commander, I move that the Commandery-in-Chief now take recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that we do now take recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning —

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I would like to call your attontion to page 37 of the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any discussion on the motion to adjourn.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother will state his point of order.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, my point of order is this, that section 5, article III, of the Constitution, on page 37, says: "A majority of all the officers and representatives reported present and entitled to vote in the Commandery-in-Chief shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except amendments to the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, and Ritual, as provided in article VIII of this chapter;" and article VIII says: "The Constitution, Rules and Regulations and 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 vote." My point of order is, that the amendment was not adopted by a two-thirds vote, as prescribed by the Constitution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules that the point of order is not well taken. If the brother desires to appeal from the decision of the chair, he may do so.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I do appeal from the decision of

the chair, and ask the chair himself to read the article in the Constitution upon that subject.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the brother who moved the recess until to-morrow morning withdraw his motion while the chair puts the question on the appeal of the brother from Wisconsin? [The question was demanded.] All those in favor of the motion to take a recess until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried—it is carried; and recess is declared until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

August 12, 1892, 9 o'clock 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, and reported a quorum present.

COMMUNICATION AND PRESENTATION FROM LELAND J. WEBB.

The Commander-in-Chief: Brothers, upon arriving here I received a letter from General Webb, whom we all love and respect, which advised me of his sudden illness in Denver, and consequent inability to attend the Encampment, and also advised me that he had sent for presentation to the Commandery-in-Chief a bound volume of the Sons of Veterans' Advocate, which contains much history of the early days of the Order; also a copy of the Decisions and Opinions of the Commanders-in-Chief, and Judge-Advocate Generals of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a file of the General Orders of the Third Grand Division, of the Kansas Division, and of the Commandery-in-Chief, as issued by Leland J. Webb. On his behalf, I now desire to present to the Commandery-in Chief these volumes for the records at national headquarters. Undoubtedly they contain many matters of interest and of value for future reference, and I trust the receipt of the same will be acknowledged by the Commandery-in-Chief in a suitable manner—suitable to the value of the books and suitable to the valued service of him on whose behalf I now present them.

E. W. Khackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move that the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief be expressed to Past Commander-in-Chief Webb, and that he be assured that his gift will be accepted in the hope of its proving a nucleus of a library of historical interest for the Order.

G. E. Lewis, of Kansas: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The Encampment has heard the motion. Is the Encampment ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried. It is carried unanimously. Is there any further new business to come before the Encampment?

EXPLANATION IN REGARD TO DECISION NO. 1 OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF.

Past Commander H. S. Foster, of Vermont: Commander, I would like, in justice to my predecessor, Commander of the Division of Vermont D. W. Morse, to make a brief explanation with reference to the request which I made, which brought forth decision No. 1 of the Commander-in-Chief. It might appear from this request that Colonel Morse wished to sit as a member of the Division Council, and that I desired to prevent him from sitting. Such was not the case. So far as I know, Colonel Morse had no desire or intention to claim a seat in the Division Council, and my

object in making this request was to give him a seat in the Council. I wished him to attend, if possible, and as there seemed to me to be a conflict in the constitutional provision on this subject, I requested this decision in view of the fact that the contingency might arise. I really intended that this request should be private and not official; but it was undoubtedly properly considered official, and it was unquestionably my fault that it was so considered.

ELECTION OF OFFICIAL REPORTER.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I move you the following resolution, and in connection with it desire, in a few words, to explain its purpose:

Resolved, That Bro. W. S. Garber be and he is hereby appointed official stenographer of the Order, such appointment to continue until revoked by action of the Commandery-in-Chief.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, I take pleasure in seconding that motion.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, it is a fact known to us that Brother Garber has served us most excellently for some years past. It may not be known to all of us that in pursuance of an agreement with the Commander-in-Chief he has paid his own expenses out here to Helena in order to serve us again. It has been thought, in view of that fact, and in view of the fact that his services this year will be rendered at far less expense to the Commandery-in-Chief than if anyone else had been employed, this appointment should be made. I have nothing further to say, because I believe nothing further is necessary, and that the resolution will be unanimously adopted.

THE COMMANDEE-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the resolution; is there any discussion? Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the resolution will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried. It is carried. Is there any further new business to come before the Encampment?

VOTE ON BESTORATION OF MILITARY TITLES QUESTIONED.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I want to call attention to the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, made last evening, in reference to the result of the vote on the motion to amend the Constitution in relation to the restoration of titles to Camp officers. I think the decision was erroneous. I trust that the Commander-in-Chief will make it a matter of record why he must sustain a decision thus made in the face of what seems to me the mandatory provisions of our Constitution with reference to the same.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Does the brother from Wisconsin make any motion? E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: I move that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to state upon what grounds his decision is based; or, in case he finds his decision erroneous, that he reverse the decision.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF! Is that motion seconded? The motion is not seconded. Is there any further new business to come before the Commandery-in-Chief?

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I second the motion made by Brother Krackowizer.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to state the grounds for his decision, or else reverse his decision. Any discussion?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I sincerely trust this motion will have no place on our minutes. I think it should not be entertained or allowed until those who think the Commander-in-Chief made an erroneous decision have exhausted every parliamentary expedient. They have not even appealed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do I understand General Pollitt to rise to a point of order?

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: No, Commander; I did not.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TORIAS: Commander, I rise to a point of order, that the brother who made this motion has not exhausted his remedy by an appeal to this body from the decision of the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair rules the point of order not well taken upon that ground.

Chaplain-in-Chief G. W. Pollitt, of New Jersey: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that the motion is out of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The chair decides the point of order well taken. The only way by which the brother can obtain an explanation from the chair is by an appeal, and is not by an instruction or request to the chair.

E. W. Krackowizer. of Wisconsin: Commander, the point as the Commander-in-Chief will doubtless admit, is this: That in case of an appeal, as soon as the motion is made and seconded, that precludes all explanation; and inasmuch as the body seems to be in ignorance as to the point involved, it will be utterly impossible to fairly sustain the chair, or the appeal from his decision; and it is on that account that I took this method, in all candor, to get the facts before the body.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to ask a question. I would like to ask if, in case an appeal is taken to this body from the decision of the chair, the appellant and respondent do not each explain their position, and if the house is not enlightened as to the point in issue in that way?

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, if that is the rule, I am perfectly willing to appeal from the decision of the chair.

Commander W. S. (DERDORF, of New York: Commander, I call the brother's attention to paragraph 29, on page 83.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The appeal from the decision of the chair is not there stated as one of the questions which is not debatable.

E. W. KRACKOWIZER, of Wisconsin: Then, Commander, I appeal from the decision of the chair.

C. A. HERMANN, JR., of Oregon: Commander, I rise to make a motion, and that is, that all this ceremony be dispensed with, and we get down to business. This thing has been settled by an overwhelming majority, and I do not see any use in stickling over the construction of the Constitution, and splitting hairs. I move we get down to work, and drop this monkey business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is out of order in its present form.

R. W. Wilcox, of New York: Commander, I move you that this matter be laid on the table.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I rise to a point of order. There is no motion before the house.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Krackowizer appealed from the decision of the chair, and the question is whether the decision of the chair shall be sustained.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, the motion was not seconded.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Wilcox, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table, and that motion was seconded by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana. All those in favor of the motion to lay the appeal upon the table will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed by the same sign. But one vote being recorded in the negative, the appeal is laid upon the table.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, is a report from the Council-in-Chief in order at this time?

The Commander-in-Chief: A report from the Council-in-Chief will be in order now.

Councilman-in-Chief W. A. Stevens, of Massachusetts: Then, Commander, the Council-in-Chief will submit the following report:

REPORT FROM THE COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

HELENA, August 11, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Eleventh Annual Encampment, S. of V., U.S. A .:

BROTHERS—The first meeting of the Council-in-Chief was called to order August 9, and in the absence of Brother Morris, who had been elected chairman, Bro. C. A. Bookwalter was elected chairman of the Council.

At this meeting the books and accounts of the Commandery-in-Chief were examined, and it is needless to say here that the report yesterday covered the findings

of that meeting.

The second meeting of the Council-in-Chief was held Thursday, August 11, at which time there were present Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Fuller, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter, Secretary Stevens, and Brother Cutter. The matter of the per capita tax referred to the Council-in-Chief was taken up and considered, and the Council-in-Chief recommend that the per capita tax be made the same as heretofore, which is 16 cents per year—4 cents per quarter.

The several bills of the officers of the Commandery-in-Chief were approved and ordered paid, and \$75 appropriated for the purchase of a gold star for Past Grand

Division Commander and Adjutant General Raphael Tobias.

Now, I ask for information, whether the Commandery will act on the recommendation in regard to the per capita tax now, or listen to the full report of the committee?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: What is the pleasure of the Commandery in reference to the recommendation of the Council-in-Chief? I submit, brothers, that in years past Brother Bundy has always desired to oppose the recommendation in reference to the per capita tax, and I think he might as well be given a chance to put himself on the record again, if he is here. He is not hore yet. That is the reason I suggested we might probably save time by delaying a little bit now; otherwise he will come in, and we would possibly have to go all over it again.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, I move you that that part of the report of the Council-in-Chief be laid over until later in the day, and that the rest of

the report be taken up and acted upon.

JUNIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, is it necessary to postpone the business of this Encampment in order to accommodate any brother who is not here at the hour fixed for the assembling of the Commandery-in-Chief in order to prevent delay in the future? This report can be adopted now, and by proper parliamentary steps—voting down a motion to reconsider—it can be absolutely settled; and it is not necessary to have any postponement, or to have any debate over the matter this afternoon.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, I withdraw my motion.

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I move you that we concur in the recommendation of the Council-in-Chief.

Commander Walter E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that we do concur in the recommendation of the Council-in-Chief; that is, their resolution fixing the per capita tax at 16 cents. Is there any discussion?

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: I just want to say to the members of the Commandery-in-Chief, that having, in conjunction with my associates in office, examined the books and passed on the accounts this present year, it is

absolutely impossible for this Commandery-in-Chief to run this Order for a sum less than 16 cents for the ensuing year. Of course we do not think that the Commandery-in-Chief will meet next year as far west as it has this year, but we must provide for contingencies. The meeting here has been a great expense to the Commandery-in-Chief, and I believe, in fact I feel positive that I know, it would be utterly impossible for us to run this Commandery-in-Chief the ensuing year with a per capita tax less than 16 cents.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion to concur in the recommendation of the Council-in-Chief will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move to reconsider the vote concurring in the recommendation of the committee.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF I. CUTTER, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, I move this motion be laid upon the table.

R. W. Wilcox, of New York: Commander, I second the motion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TORIAS: Commander, I rise to a point of order: that the motion made by Brother Oberdorf is not in order until the motion made by Brother Bookwalter has been put by the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: The point of order is well taken, if the brother insists upon it. The question before the house is on the motion to reconsider the vote just taken. Brother Oberdorf, of New York, has the floor.

Commander W. S. Oberdonf, of New York: Commander, I move that this motion be laid upon the table.

R. W. WILCOX, of Now York: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Oberdorf and seconded by Brother Wilcox, of New York, to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. All those in favor of laying the motion to reconsider on the table will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried—it is carried; and the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table. The Council-in-Chief will proceed with their report.

CLAIM OF E. N. BRIDGES.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Now, Commander, and brothers, there was a report submitted to the Council-in-Chief by Brother Bridges, of Pennsylvania, in which the Council-in-Chief did not deem it expedient to make a recommendation. We therefore refer the entire matter to this Commandery-in-Chief, and if the Commander and the brothers of the Commandery-in-Chief will permit me, I would like to ask that the Commandery-in-Chief hear from Brother Bookwalter, who has the papers in his possession in regard to this matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter will continue the report of the Council-in-Chief.

JUNIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, Brother Bridges, of Pennsylvania, came before the Council-in-Chief last evening with a claim against the Commandery-in-Chief, dating back to Brother Abbott's second administration. The facts on which this claim is based are these: During Brother Abbott's first term, at the time he was making the fight in Pennsylvania against the Post system, he wrote to the Inspector of the Division of Pennsylvania the following letter, which is very characteristic of Brother Abbott. You will all recognize it when I read it:

CHIOA00, ILL., March 21, 1888.

Capt. E. H. Asheraft, Coudersport, Pa.:

My Dean Captain -Yours of the 19th is before me. My object in asking you for the addresses of the Division Council was to lay before them the serious condi-

tion of affairs in Pennsylvania, due to the overwork and sickness of Colonel Smith. but a recent letter from him assures me that he has recovered, and will soon have the work of the Division caught up, and I trust this is so. At one time I was quite alarmed at the shape that the Division affairs were taking, but I believe now that Pennsylvania will come out all right. For Colonel Smith, personally, I have the kindest regards, but I cannot see the Division go to pieces for want of attention, even though sickness was the cause. You may muster the "Posts" "on sight"; anything to get them. We are just now short of forms 3 and G: hence, I cannot send you a complete Camp package, but if you have a "Post" ready to muster, telegraph General Post and he will express to you as much of a Camp package as we may have in stock. Promise the "Posts" the earth, and I will sign the deed for as much as we own. Use your own good judgment in all things; act as you would if you were the Commander-in-Chief, and I will back you up. Consider yourself on special duty in this campaign against the "Post system," with power to act. Report your acts both to Colonel Smith and these headquarters. As soon as we get the wanting blanks, I will forward you one Camp package. Yours in F. C. and L., G. B. Abbott, Commander-in-Chief.

Here is a second letter:

Сиюло, Іль., Мау 18, 1888.

Capt. E. H. Ashcraft, Coudersport, Pa.:

My Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of the 14th inst. is before me. I am glad to know that you are doing such good work for us; I trust you will continue to do so. You have, perhaps, learned before this that the headquarters of the Division of Pennsylvania have been transferred from Harrisburg to Reading. J. L. Rake is in command. The reasons for this are numerous, and the good of the Division of Pennsylvania demanded that it should be done. I am assured by Colonel Rake that you will be continued as the mustering officer of the Division of Pennsylvania. I ask, as a personal favor to myself and to the Division of Pennsylvania, that you use all your endeavors to encourage the Camps of the Division of Pennsylvania to promote harmony and faith in what is being done for them; it will eventually come out all right, I can assure on this score.

G. B. Abbott, Commander-in-Chief.

In accordance with this request, Brother Ashcraft detailed Brother Bridges to act as special mustering officer to muster the Posts under the Camp system. Brother Bridges put in five weeks' time at that work under the immediate supervision of Brother Ashcraft, the Colonel who had been detailed, as I see by those letters, by the Commander-in-Chief for that purpose. After this work was performed, Brother Bridges presented his bill to the Pennsylvania Division for his services. The Pennsylvania Division has delayed action upon that matter, believing, as it was expressed in their Division Encampment, that the bill rightfully should go to the Commandery-in-Chief, as the service had been rendered upon the express order of the Commander-in-Chief. The delegates of the Pennsylvania Division have had the bill in their possession ever since that time—since the Wheeling Encampment; but it has never heretofore been called to the attention of this Commandery. Now I have here in my possession a letter from Brother Ashcraft, dated August 1, 1892, as follows:

COUDERSPORT, PA., August 1, 1892.

To the Commandery-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A.:

I was serving my first term as mustering officer of Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., under Col. E. J. Smith, when Post No. I was organized in Tioga county, about 40 miles east of here. At that time I knew little or nothing about the "Post system," and I wrote to Colonel Smith asking him about it, and he reprimanded me for allowing them to organize in Pennsylvania.

manded me for allowing them to organize in Pennsylvania.

I also wrote to Colonel Fellows, of New York Division, where nearly all of the Posts were located, and he gave me valuable information; also wrote General Abbott

of my position.

General Abbott learning this, and knowing that Colonel Smith was about to become a defaulter to the Division, and that the Division at that time was suffering from his neglect, and knowing that something must be done and that at once, detailed me on "special duty in a campaign against the Post system, with power to act." "Use your own good judgment in all things, and act as you would were you the Commander-in-Chief, and I will back you up," said he.

Acting on this authority, I secured the services of Sergt. E. N. Bridges, (the only suitable person with whom I could trust the work,) instructing him to go over and try and convert the Post over into a Camp; failing in this, he was to institute Camps in all the adjoining territory, and completely surround the Post, and thus starve them out.

I showed Brother Bridges my authority, and told him that I was acting under General Abbott's orders, and that I did not want to make the Order any expense unless it should get value received, and told him that, in the event that we were successful in our undertaking, that the money value of his time should be paid him, but if we were not successful we would share alike the misfortune, to which he agreed.

As to how successful we were, I refer you to the Journal of Proceedings of the next Annual Encampment and my report. We organized and mustered five Camps during the next two weeks, under the hot and constant fire of the Post system, in which the Commander-in-Chief, Dowling, took a hand, in a public discussion against

Our efforts were highly complimented by General Abbott, and ratified by the Encampment, which showed its appreciation by electing me as its delegate at large to the Commandery-in-Chief, at Wheeling; and Colonel Rake, who succeeded Colonel Smith, reappointed me as mustering officer on his staff.

From the above facts, I believe Brother Bridges fulfilled his part of the contract; we were successful, and he is thereby entitled to just what I promised him, and feel under obligations to pay the amount, unless the Commandery-in-Chief admit the bill.

This bill was presented at the Encampment, but the committee to whom it was referred declined to admit it, inasmuch as the bill was the result of a "special campaign," under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, in the interest of the Order at large, and not solely to Pennsylvania Division alone.

I believe now, as I did then, that the opinion of the committee is right, and that the expenses of this campaign should be borne by the Commandery-in-Chief.

E. H. ASHCRAFT,

Past Division Surgeon,

Past Mustering Officer (two terms).

Past Captain, Camp 121.

Condersport, Penn.

I will state that Brother Bridges presents the bill for five weeks' service, at \$10 a week. The Council-in-Chief did not feel authorized to allow the bill, and would merely refer it to the Commandery-in-Chief with favorable recommendation.

Past Communder E. H. Milliam, of Minnesota: Communder, I move you this communication be received, and that we hear from the delogates from Pennsylvania, in regard to this matter.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no necessity for a motion to that effect. The chair will call upon the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Commander W. E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, the first knowledge I had of this claim was three years ago, when I was in the Council. The matter was brought before us then, the same as we had it at our last Encampment, and the action was about the same; that is, we concluded to refer the matter to the Commandery-in-Chief. But, some way, the claim was never brought before the Commandery. The same matter was brought before our last Council by Brother Bridges, and, upon the recommendation of the Council, it was referred to the Commanderyin-Chief. The Division of Pennsylvania feels that this claim ought to be paid, but it does not feel that it is in a position to pay it; it feels that the contract was made under the instruction of the Commander-in-Chief of the Order. We believe that Brother Bridges did the work; in fact, have every reason to know that he did for the Camps were brought over to us at that time, and new Camps were organized at that time that are still on the roster of our Division, and are in good standing and in good working order. If the Division of Pennsylvania contracts a debt, or employs any one to render it service, we are willing to pay; and we believe that should be the sentiment of this Commandery-in-Chief.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CRIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move that this

claim of Brother Bridges be allowed, and the Quartermaster General authorized to pay him the amount asked for.

Past Commander E. H. Milham, of Minnesota: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved by Chaplain-in-Chief Pollitt, seconded by Commander Milham, that the recommendation of the Council-in-Chief be approved; that the amount asked for be allowed, and the Quartermaster General be directed to pay the same.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CRIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, did I understand you to say the recommendation of the Council-in-Chief?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understood the chairman of the Council-in-Chief to state that the Council-in-Chief recommended its payment.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, in that case. I stand by my good brother.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask for information; if my memory serves me correctly, I think this bill was presented to the Council-in-Chief at its session at Paterson, and was disallowed by that Council. There was quite a number of these bills, arising out of that consolidation, that were before the Council-in-Chief at that time. I know we had a great deal of trouble with them. If I remember correctly, the minutes of that Council-in-Chief at that time will show that this bill was among the rest.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I have at my home, in Paterson, evidence that will bear out the statement made by Brother Bridges. It is in the shape of newspaper articles - and perhaps that is not the best evidence - but it goes to show the amount of fighting that was going on in that section of Pennsylvania and along the southern border of New York State. The Post system was very active in New York State at that time, and overflowed into Pennsylvania. They made attempts in three or four places to have Posts organized, and succeeded in doing so, and at six other places they had taken the preliminary steps towards the organization of Posts. This matter came to the attention of Colonel Smith, and was looked into. Several public meetings were held, and several newspaper articles were published, and these newspaper articles mention Doctor Ashcraft, and Brother Bridges and Colonel Smith as being the parties present representing our Order, and the articles contain most elaborate accounts of the fight going on in that section of the country at that time. It is by reason of the information that I thus have of these matters that I make this motion in regard to the claim of Brother Bridges. I think the claim is for a small amount, considering the services rendered.

F. F. Drake, of Indiana: Commander, I should like to ask for information, if there are other claims of this character that would likely come before us if we should establish a precedent of settling an old bill of this kind, and I would like to ask the brother from Pennsylvania, in all kindness, if this work has been done in their Division, and if they have received the benefit of it, and these Camps are still in active operation, if it is not only just and honorable that they, having received the full benefit for this work, should meet this bill?

Commander W. E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, it strikes me that that is a rather strange question for the gentleman from Indiana to ask. This gentleman comes here before the Commandery-in-Chief and spends \$150 for the purpose of bringing this matter before you in order to take it away from the Division of Pennsylvania. We do not believe that we only got the benefit of this work. We believe the Commandery-in-Chief got the benefit of it, and we believe if the Commander-in-Chief of the Order made an agreement with Brother Bridges, of our Di-

vision, an agreement that he had a right to make, which I think this was, the Commandery-in-Chief ought to pay the bill. All we ask of you is to pay the bill of \$50 without taking so much time talking about it as you seem disposed to do.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Commander from the Pennsylvania Division answer the other question of the brother from Indiana, as to whether there are any similar bills that are likely to be presented—if he has knowledge of any?

Commander W. E. SMITH, of Pennsylvania: Commander, to my knowledge we have no other such bills. I know that this bill has been pending there for three years. The first knowledge that I had of it was when I was elected to the Council. Brother Lowry, who is chairman of our Division Council, has served longer than I have, and he may give us some additional information.

H. M. Lowr, of Pennsylvania: Commander, as Brother Smith says, I have been on the Pennsylvania Division Council for several years, and to my knowledge there is no other bill before us except this one, and we have not ordered it paid because of the evidence that was before us that the Commander-in-Chief had ordered the work done, and we believed that it was a bill that ought to be paid by the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? If not, is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. Is there any further business to come before the Encampment from the Council-in-Chief?

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, that completes the report of the Council-in-Chief, all of which is respectfully submitted, in F. C. and L., and is signed by the members of the Council-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the report of the Councilin-Chief as a whole will stand approved. Is there any other new business to come before the Encampment?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Is it now in order to receive a report from the Committee on Resolutions?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are now proceeding under the order of new business.

CAMP SURGEONS.

S. J. CRUMBINE, of Kansas: Commander, in view of the fact that a Committee on Insurance has been appointed by this Commandery-in-Chief, and also in view of the fact that our Surgeon General has recommended the appointment of Camp Surgeons, and as this insurance committee is desirous of gathering all the information it can during the ensuing year, I therefore would like to introduce a resolution to amend the Constitution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be amended so as to provide for the office of Camp Surgeon, his duties to be such as shall be prescribed by the Surgeon General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is the resolution seconded?

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I second the resolution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEE: The Commandery-in-Chief has heard the resolution. Is there any discussion? Is the Commandery-in-Chief ready for the question? All those in favor of the proposed amendment will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be lost; it is lost.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

H. M. Lowry, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move you the following amendment to the Constitution: That in section 2, article XIX, after the letters "G. A. R."

in the third line on page 75, Constitution, Rules and Regulations, the word "and" and letters "U.V.L." be inserted; in the fifth line of the same section, after the word "Republic," the words "and Union Veteran Legion;" and, in the seventh line, the words "that organization" be stricken out, and the words "those organizations" be inserted; and that wherever the letters "G.A.R." or words "Grand Army of the Republic" appear in the Ritual the word "and" and the letters "U.V.L." or the words "and Union Veteran Legion" be inserted.

Inspector General H. Frazee, of Ohio: Commander, I would like to inquire if the Committee on Resolutions has not reported on this very subject?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Resolutions do not report on constitutional amendments. Is the proposed amendment seconded?

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the amendment of the brother from Pennsylvania.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Lowry, of Pennsylvania, moves the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution submitted by him, and the motion is seconded by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana. Is there any discussion?

H. M. Loway, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I wish to say, in support of this amendment, that in Pennsylvania we have a military organization by the name of Union Veteran Legion. It is composed of men who enlisted for a term of 24 or more months, and who were in actual service 22 months. No veteran who has not served 22 months can become a member of this organization. It has grown in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, and there are some Encampments in New York -quite strong in that immediate vicinity. As Camps of Sons of Veterans, we have more or less, I will not say trouble, but they give us more or less annoyance by reason of their coming with Grand Army of the Republic men; that is, members of the Grand Army of the Republic are admitted to our Camp rooms, and we feel compelled, under the present Constitution, to refuse members of the Union Veteran Legion admittance. We therefore ask that this amendment, as read, be made to our Constitution, so that we can admit these men. They are just as eligible as members of the Grand Army of the Republic are, and are more rigid in their qualifications as to membership, and we think they should be allowed the same courtesy that is granted to the members of the G. A. R.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I want to say a few words, in order that the members of the Commandery-in-Chief may clearly understand the relation of these two organizations, and in the discussion it is necessary for us to understand our relation to the Grand Army of the Republic. We have been auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic for several years, and there is a connection more or less close to-day existing between the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and the Grand Army of the Republic. I understand that this same matter comes up on an invitation from the Union Veteran Legion to escort it at the time of the Grand Army Encampment at Washington. It has been held our privilege, and it has been held our duty, at all times, under such circumstances, to escort the Grand Army of the Republic, and not the U. V. L., or the U. V. U. Society. Several years ago the Societies of the U. V. U. and the U. V. L. were formed by a number of men who had become sore-heads in the G. A. R., and in order to form a society that was exclusive in itself, they made a time limit of service. In the U. V. U. that time limit is six months in the front. In the U. V. L. it is 24 months of actual service. The Grand Army's eligibility clause is, that any soldier, if he did n't stay in the army for 24 hours, if he went in there and did his duty as a man and as a soldier, and was honorably discharged from the Army of the United States, is eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, provided he was an honest, true man. The great force that the G. A. R. has had in this country is from the fact that they took in all honorably-discharged soldiers from 1861 to 1865. When you place a limit, fixed either by the position held or the time served, upon men who served during the war of 1861 to 1865, you make a class distinction. There are brothers in this Order whose fathers served less than three mouths in the United States service, and it would seriously compromise their positions as Sous of Veterans to adopt this amendment. It would be an insult to them to bring up an order here, an affiliating order, that requires men to have served 24 months in the United States Army. I am utterly and entirely opposed to it.

About four years ago, during the time I was Past Commander of Post 146 of Illinois, the U. V. L. formed an organization at that place. When Decoration Day came, their Colonel, as they call him - they have the military titles - came to me, and told me that they had selected a committee to take charge of Memorial Day services and wished me to appoint a committee to cooperate with them. Doubting my right to divide honors on that occasion, I referred the matter to the Department Commander. The Department Commander, in order to have a national decision upon that subject, sent it to General Fairchild, and I have to-day General Fairchild's order in regard to the observance of Memorial Day. It is this: That we cannot divide honors upon a day which is established and used by the Grand Army of the Republic, just as much as the Fourth of July is established and used as a national holiday by the people of the United States. Memorial Day is the day of the dead, established and used by the Grand Army of the Republic, and they, above all other societies, must have precedence upon that day. Any member of the Grand Army -I am quite general -- any member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who is also a member of any military or patriotic body, must, upon that occasion, take part in the ceremonies as a Grand Army man, and not as a member of such military or patriotic society. These societies, both of them - and I know the strength of the U.V. L. in Pennsylvania - have endeavored to stab the Grand Army of the Republic in the back. At Reading, Pennsylvania, one year ago, while present at the reception of the "Sixteeners"-I will say that "Sixteeners" are those who graduated from the Soldiers' Home at that age, and they have annual meetings at the different cities of Pennsylvania - while present at this meeting, at Reading, a year ago, one of the old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic present made this kind of a speech. He said: "It is particularly fitting that these men who served from the beginning to the end; these men whose valor cannot be questioned; these men who were instrumental alone in closing the war, should greet you upon this occasion." I never in my life felt so much like laughing as I did over the proposition that these men, because they had served 24 months, had been the means of closing the war. I know of a three-year regiment - I know men who went down to the front for three years, and, under the orders of their general, were placed in positions in which they never fought, the whole three years. I know of three-months men who went to the front immediately upon their enlistment, and were cut to pieces. Why should we put a stain upon these men, by recognizing a society that will not recognize them. I tell you, brothers, this is a sore point with the Grand Army of the Republic, and if you want to raise Hell-ena with that Order, you just want to monkey with the U.V.L. and the U. V. U.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, my reason for seconding this motion was simply this: we have in our city at Fort Wayne a large Camp of the U.V.L. The Grand Army, of course, and the U.V.L., as we all know, have some differences, and we need the assistance of the Grand Army men in our city; but I feel that the U.V.L. members should be admitted to Camps of the Sons of Veterans, as well as the members of the Grand Army.

- G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, I think we are ready to vote on this amendment, and I therefore move the previous question.
 - F. F. DRAKE, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.
 - G. E. TERRILL, of Vermont: Commander, I second the motion.
 - J. U. DANLEY, of Illinois: Commander, I also second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: The previous question is moved by Brother Penniman, of Massachusetts, and seconded by members from three Divisions. The question is. Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. The question now recurs upon the original motion. All those in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted by the brother from Pennsylvania, will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be lost; it is lost.

ELECTIONS AT DIVISION ENGAMPMENTS.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I move the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be amended in the Division Constitution, on page 33, by striking out the words: "Except that the election and installation of officers shall not be taken up until the regular order of business prior thereto has been completed;" so that the last paragraph of this page will read:

This order of business may be suspended at any time, for a definite purpose, by a three-fourths vote of the Encampment, to be taken without debate.

I will say that this matter came properly before the Committee on Constitution. Rules, and Regulations, under instructions from the Ohio Division. They ignored the matter, and therefore we properly bring it before the Encampment.

A. B. Callaham, of Kansas: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Constitution be amended on page 33 by striking out the words indicated. Is there any discussion?

Past-Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I think it may be well to explain that this is the clause which prevents Divisions from holding their elections until practically the close of the Encampment. Now, it is not known how seriously that inconveniences some Divisions. It embarrasses the Division of Ohio very much indeed. We have an Encampment, say with 400 votes in it, and it is unwieldy when it comes down to legislation. They are brought in there merely for the purpose of voting for the election of officers, and that is all. They are satisfied with whatever legislation may be enacted. While, of course, at our Division Encampments we have men who get up, for the sake of effect, possibly, and say, "Well, if all they come here for is just the election of officers, if that is all they are interested in, they may as well go home;" and then everybody who is not in the habit of going to Division Encampments thinks that is the proper sentiment, and applauds. But I want to ask you what business generally, under this Constitution of the Order, any Division can enact? About all a Division can do is merely to recommend, and I don't blame the brothers who attend these Division Encampments merely for the two purposes -election of officers and personal enjoyment. There are always a large number left after the election is over - a representative body of men, who are interested in this Order and in the general policy of the organization - enough to transact such business as may be necessary. In the Division of Ohio, at this time, I think it is absolutely necessary that this election should occur in the middle of the week. The Encampment don't close there, as a general rule, until Friday evening - it begins Tuesday and closes Friday - and how do you suppose that result was accomplished? It was the unanimous desire that it should be done; everybody felt that it ought to be done. It was no electioneering scheme; but it was the general concensus of opinion that the election ought to be held at a certain time. Now, how could that election be held? Why, sirs, we had to close up and complete the order of business. The Commander of that Division had to go over this entire Order, and had to close it out, so that our election could be held. We transacted some business after the election was held. Possibly that was not legal; but there was no question so far as the legality of the election was concerned.

Now, I say that is a farce, that is more or less wrong; and yet the necessities of the occasion compelled that Division, as well as other Divisions in this organization, to pursue that course. Let us give the Divisions of this organization some little latitude. If the Commandery-in Chief wants to bind itself with such a provision as that, well and good; and if a Division wants to bind itself by such a provision as that, let it be put in the by-laws of the Division, or let it be done at each Encampment, as the majority of the delegates think is best for the interest of that Division. I say to you, it is not for the interest of the Divisions of this organization that we, a small number, should come here and legislate, saying that they shall not hold their election of officers until everything else is done. Why, the election is very often the most important business coming before the Encampment. If a Camp elects a good Captain, that Camp is likely to be prosperous; and if the Division Encampment elects a good Commander, that Division is likely to be prosperous, regardless of such little matters of legislation as the Division Encampment can attend to. We have too much legislation now. The Order is practically cursed with it. That is my reason for presenting this amendment, and that is the reason of the Division of Ohio for urging it,

Commander H. ROSENHAUPT, of Washington: Commander, I sincerely hope this motion will not prevail. All the Divisions are not blossed with a membership that sends 400 delegates to Division Encampments. We, in Washington and Montana, have very small Division meetings, and the moment Division officers are elected the majority of the delegates go home, and we have the pleasure of installing the new officers without a quorum present. Brother Bundy says there is very little of this legislation any way that Division Encampments can do. If that is so, I do not see why it should take three days to enact it. In the interest of all the Divisions, I sincerely hope the motion will not prevail.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, I believe the brother misinterprets this change that it is desired to make. If the Division of New Jersey or Pennsylvania or any other Division wants to hold the election of officers the last thing, they have a perfect right to do it under this proposed amendment; but as it stands now, the Division of Ohio, the largest Division in the Order, has not the Power legally to hold the election of officers at the time that we deem most enitable and most advantageous to ourselves. This legislation will in no way affect the time of holding the election in any other Division. We simply ask that we may have authority to hold our election at such time as is suitable and satisfactory to ourselves.

H. M. Lowry, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I wish to indorse Brother Bundy's position in this matter. I have attended the Encampments in Pennsylvania for a number of years. We have the same thing to contend with there that he has in Ohio. We would like to have it so that we can hold our election just when we please. If we want to hold it the first thing upon the meeting of the Encampment, the first day, well and good; and if we want to hold it the last day, well and good. Each Division should be a law unto itself in that matter. I know that we, like the Ohio Division, are kept until Friday every time—Friday night sometimes. We are kept there by quite a good many persons who come, it seems to me, more to obstruct business than to help us along with it, and we would like to be placed in a position

so that we can either have our election on the first day, or in the middle, or at the end of the session, as we see fit.

W. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I move the previous question.

W. H. REED, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

C. A. HERMANN, JR., of Oregon: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The previous question is moved by Brother Andrews, of Connecticut, and seconded by brothers from two Divisions. The question is, Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. The question now recurs upon the adoption of the amendment moved by Brother Bundy. All those in favor of the adoption of the proposed amendment will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be lost—

Past-Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I ask for a call of the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will call the roll. If Brother
Bundy will allow the suggestion, his amendment would require a two-thirds vote in
order to carry, and it is quite apparent to the chair that it scarcely received a majority vote.

Past-Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I will be satisfied with a rising vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the amendment will rise to their feet and stand until they are counted. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed will now rise.

The Adjutant General reported 49 voting in the affirmative; 29 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The amendment of Brother Bundy, failing to receive a two-thirds majority, is therefore not adopted. Is there any further new business to come before the Encampment?

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FOR THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Past Commander F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, article XXV of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations provides for the establishment of a Quartermaster General's department. I would ask if that is new business, and if it is in order at the present time. The Constitution provides that this meeting shall establish and locate the permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General.

THE COMMANDER-IN-ORIEF: There is no provision in the Constitution, whatever, for the location of the Quartermaster General's department. It simply states that a department shall be established. It does not state where it shall be located, or that it shall be located anywhere. The chair, however, will rule according to his belief of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that it was intended to locate somewhere a permanent Quartermaster General's department, and will rule that this is new business and would properly be introduced here.

Past Commander F. McChillis, of Illinois: Then, Commander, I move we now proceed to the selection of a place for permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General.

Commander W. E. Smith, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that we do now proceed to select a location for permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General's department.

C. A. Hermann, Jr., of Oregon: Commander, I think this question of selecting a location for permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General had better be postponed until after the election of officers, for this reason: If the permanent headquarters should be located at Chicago, or at Helena, Mont., and the new Quartermaster General should happen to hail from New York city, it would necessitate his moving to Helena or Chicago, and he would have to pay out most of his salary for

hotel bills. I believe the Commander-in-Chief should be permitted to appoint a Quartermaster General in touch with him.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I move this question be postponed until after the election of the Quartermaster General.

THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Pollitt that this matter be postponed until after the election of the Quartermaster General.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I second the motion.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is, that the motion is evidently out of order. The last business to come before this Encampment is the election and installation of officers, according to the Constitution. We have got to complete the entire order of business before we go into the election of officers.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to ask —

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I ask the chair for a ruling upon my point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand Brother Pollitt rises to some question of information, relative to the point of order.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would just like to know if there is anything in the Constitution, Rules and Regulations in reference to choosing the place for holding the next Encampment?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: The chair must rule upon my point of order before that question can properly come before the house. That is new business, and that has to come before the election of officers. I don't care what has been done in the past; we are working under a new Constitution, which didn't go into effect until last December.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother from Ohio is mistaken; the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution went into effect immediately at Minneapolis, and we acted under the Commandery-in-Chief Constitution there, and under that Constitution the selection of the place for holding the next National Encampment was not determined upon until after the election of officers. The chair, however, will rule that the point of order raised by Brother Bundy is well taken. The question before the house, then, is the selection of permanent headquarters. Is there any other discussion? Will the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief take command?

If the brothers will allow me to speak a moment on this subject. I have not the slightest possible interest in the location of the Quartermaster General's department, nor in the selection of our next Quartermaster General, except to desire that the very best man that we can get shall be selected. I feel myself that a permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General, separate and apart from the Commander-in-Chief, is a mistake, and I am satisfied that the Commander-in-Chief who will be elected here to day will know that when he gets through with his term. There is but one element in my mind that gives any strength to the movement to establish a permanent Quartermaster General's department, and that is, that by locating it centrally you save a little time in furnishing supplies to some Divisions of the Order, the Divisions on the extreme west more particularly; and yet I say, without fear of contradiction, that during the past year, with the headquarters in New York city, at the extreme east, the Divisions in this Order were furnished their supplies more promptly than they ever have been before, even with the headquarters established in a central location.

I say to you, gentlemen, that you do not want to be led away in this matter by any desire for political advantage by any candidate for any office before the Commandery-in-Chief, or by the friends of any particular location. Let us act in this

matter above all things with an eye single to the good of the Order. When I say that I am in doubt about the advisability of a permanent Quartermaster General's department and the appointment of an officer for three years, I say it because I realize that the establishment of the permanent Quartermaster General's headquarters and the appointment of that officer for three years places in the hands of one man a power which I consider very dangerous. In the Grand Army of the Republic, although their permanent headquarters are established, they have not any permanent Quartermaster General, and yet the man who presides over the business of that office has sufficient strength to assert his right to reappointment year after year by the man who is elected as the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his power as the Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Republic is such that he has made himself permanent officer, although he is appointed annually.

I know Divisions in this Order where they have permanent headquarters, and have the Adjutant and the Quartermaster at those headquarters, and with the highest appreciation for the services of the men who hold those positions at this time, and for their ability, I know that year after year the man who is elected as Commander of that Division appoints those same men as his Adjutant and Quartermaster, whether his relations with them prior to his immediate canvass for that position have been intimate or not. I say with that danger staring us in the face, with the serious question that I have in mind as to the advisability of this act, I beg you don't make any mistake; don't go ahead blindly because under the Constitution in its imperfection - because such it is - you are permitted to do so. The only proper construction of the Constitution requires that this business should be done now; but do n't go ahead and select headquarters, and then say to the candidates for the office of Quartermaster General: "Here, we have selected headquarters in Squeedunk; if you are not willing for \$1,500 to pull up the roots and tendrils of your heart and move into a place with which you are unfamiliar, where you have no friends, and where you have no opportunity to earn anything except that \$1,500 a year, and if you are not a man who is satisfied to live on \$1,500 a year - because we are going to assume that whoever takes the office of Quartermaster General will get nothing out of that office except his salary; we are going to assume that he is not going to use any of the patronage of the office for his personal advantage - unless you are a man who is willing to leave your own home and come into new fields for \$1,500 a year, you cannot stand for election to that office. Select, first, the man that you believe is the best man. Now do n't mistake my position at all; I am not saying a word for or against any candidate, and I don't want to be misconstrued. I am so honest in my position that I could vote for a man whom I believed wanted the headquarters located in a certain place, and I could follow that vote by location of the headquarters somewhere else if I believed it was the proper place. If the man did n't want to go there under those circumstances, if the whole thing was for the best interests of the Order, let him resign, let him fail to accept the election. I say let us act for the best interests of the Order, and get the best man and the best location, and don't drive this matter through now unless it is the proper thing to do. It does not seem to me that it is.

Councilman in-Chief Isaac Cutter, of Illinois: Commander, I agree in many things with the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans. In deference to his position, and to him, personally, I did not call him to order, which I could have done, as the question is not whether we should permanently locate the Quartermaster General's department or not. That was definitely settled at Minneapolis, one year ago—that we would locate it. It was voted by that Encampment to do so; but, in defer-

ence to the present Commander-in-Chief, the selection of the place for the permanent headquarters was postponed for this year. Is not that so?

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: There is no question about that. I hope the brothers did not understand my remarks to be applied in any sense toward a motion, or even suggestion, that this should not be done. I proceeded upon the assumption that it had to be done, but I said I doubted its advisability, as the result of my experience.

COUNDILMAN-IN-CHIEF ISAAC CUTTER, of Illinois: That is all I have to say, Commander. It was definitely settled at Minneapolis, a year ago, that the Quartermaster General's headquarters should be located permanently, and the selection of the place was postponed until this year. I merely wished to get that before the Encampment.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, it is with the utmost pleasure that I call attention to repeated exhibitions of that keen good sense and, at the same time, strength of character possessed by our Commander-in-Chief, in placing before us present alternatives in a candid way. Everything that he has said, it seems to me, must have struck home to us as the truth. I would move you, therefore, as a substitute for the present motion, and in order to get the sense of the house, and to permit the opinions of the Commandery-in-Chief to have sway, in case they are held by the majority of those on the floor, that the Constitution, Rules and Regulations be amended, by striking out article XXV.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF (resuming command): Is the substitute motion seconded?

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded to amend the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, by striking out article XXV. Is there any discussion?

Past Commander F. McCrells, of Illinois: Commander, the motion, as I understand it, is to strike out this article establishing permanent headquarters. If that is the motion, I have something to say. It would appear to me that there is something in this thing aside from the true interests of our Order. Now, I may be mistaken in the movement of some of the brothers in this matter, and if so I am perfectly willing to apologize; but it would seem to me that there is something in this aside from the true interests of the Order. However, we will let that pass. Now, it is a question purely as to whether we shall establish permanent headquarters, or whether we shall not. That is the question. The only argument in my mind that it is proper to make at this time is regarding that question. Now, let us look at the facts. Let us take, for instance, the history of almost any order of any importance in this country—

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The motion is to substitute the amendment offered by Brother Krackowizer, and Brother McCrillis is not speaking to the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The substitute motion was a motion to amend the Constitution, and Brother McCrillis is speaking against the amendment.

Past Commander F. McCrills, of Illinois: Commander, almost every order, I say, of any prominence in this country has permanent headquarters. I can call them by name; but it is not necessary. We all understand and know that that is the fact. Now, the Commander-in-Chief, when he addressed this body a while ago, said that the only advantage, in his judgment, of permanent headquarters, would be that certain Divisions might receive their supplies a little quicker. I remember distinctly at Minneapolis it was stated that about \$500 was expended each year to transport the supplies from one headquarters to another. Can the Commander in-Chief tell me what was required to transport the supplies last year?

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: \$196.

Past Commander F. McCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, it is not so much as I supposed: but it is about \$200. It would seem there is some other advantage in addition to Divisions getting their supplies quicker. There is another advantage still: if permanent headquarters are located some place in some city where we can contract for large quantities of supplies, where we can see that those supplies are properly printed, and get them quicker, the Commandery-in-Chief will no longer be out of certain supplies, which it is now, because they do n't want to lay in large quantities and have to transport them from one headquarters to another. I can see no drawback in this matter that the Commander-in-Chief has referred to, in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, even if it be true. If a man is so efficient, and discharges his duty so thoroughly, and is so competent in the handling of the business of that department that the incoming Commander-in-Chief feels in duty bound to reappoint him, I don't see anything to object to in that. I wish we had such a man in the Sons of Veterans, such a man as our present Quartermaster General, in charge all the time, so that this department could be carried on forever without any drawbacks; where everything would be perfect; where we could go at any time and find headquarters in good shape; I glory in the fact that the Grand Army of the Republic has got such a man. I do not believe it is because that man has such a political "pull" that he forces himself into office. That is nonsense. I do not believe there is a man on this floor who could be persuaded or coerced into supporting anybody. It is not a fair argument to be made to a body of intelligent men, like we are to-day. I can see no argument why this establishment should not be made. It was almost the unanimous vote of our previous Encampment, and, if it was not for certain brothers in this Encampment who are candidates for office, and who have friends here, and who want to locate it in their own city, I do not believe there would be any opposition of any magnitude to the establishment of permanent headquarters. I sincerely trust this motion will not prevail, and that we will establish permanent headquarters, and give the idea a fair and square trial. If it is not a glorious success, I will lift my voice as quick as anyone against its continuance.

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, in the matter of establishing permanent headquarters, I do not think the action of the Grand Army of the Republic should be a criterion for this organization to go by. There is no similarity in the ratio of members. I doubt if there is a national organization of this kind in the United States to-day, with a membership only equal to ours in point of numbers, that has permanent headquarters established. I have been very much impressed with the remarks made by Commander-in-Chief Wooks. He has had one year's experience at the head of the Order, and he is a little better able to judge of this matter than myself, though I am an older member of this Encampment. I am of the opinion that it will not be for the good of the Order, but will be a grand mistake, if we elect a man for three years as Quartermaster General, and establish permanent headquarters anywhere. I believe if we do that we cannot go on under the system that we have had in the past, of electing a man who will be responsible for the business of this Order, and it is far more convenient for the Commander-in-Chief to have the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General located in the same city with him. Many Division Commanders who have served in this Order have found that to be the case. Now, I may be the only one who is not in favor of this provision of the Constitution as it was enacted last year, but this is my honest, candid opinion about it.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, I think it is proper at this time that we should define what this \$1,500 carries with it. The Constitution says he shall receive \$1,500 salary. The same sum has heretofore been paid to the Quartermaster

General, but he has had to pay out of that sum his own clerk hire and his own expenses. Do I understand the new Quartermaster General who is to be elected must do the same thing?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand from the language of this article that the situation is entirely different from the situation as it has been in the past. In the past, a certain sum has been allowed for salaries and clerk hire. I understand, if we establish a permanent headquarters, the rent of that headquarters will be paid; that if there be a necessity for clerical help—and there will be an absolute necessity for it—the Quartermaster General would have authority to incur that expense, and he will have his salary for himself, the net sum of \$1,500; so that the expenses of the Quartermaster General's department, as proposed, will probably exceed the expenses of the Quartermaster General's department as conducted at the present time.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I want to say that when this question came up at Minneapolis the sole consideration with me, in voting for the establishment of permanent headquarters, was the fact named by Brother McCrillis, of Illinois, that it cost over the sum of \$400 each year to transfer our supplies from one point to another. Now, what that expense was for I cannot tell; but I am informed now that the transfer of the supplies from Kansas to New York city was \$196, and the transfer of supplies from somewhere in Indiana to Kansas was in the neighborhood of \$400. I say, if our supplies can be transferred from Kansas to New York city for the sum of \$200, Iowa will vote against establishing any permanent headquarters at all, and will let it stand just as it is now—where the Commander-in-Chief can have the Quartermaster General's department right under his nose, and under his direction.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, it has been stated that the amendment to the Constitution with which we are dealing, and which, I trust, will be expunged, was passed by the almost unanimous vote of the Encampment last year. That is true; but Brother McCrillis will remember that there was barely a quorum present at the time—I believe that if there had been a count of noses there would not have been a quorum present—so that is begging the question. The amendment, of course, was on the recommendation, I believe, of Commander-in-Chief Webb—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: And the Inspector General.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: And this amendment was adopted because of the great expense incurred in moving the supplies. That phase of the question was well presented by the Judge-Advocate General, and only needs to be faced to realize that there are all sorts of ways of beating the devil about the stump-meaning that the railroads are the devil in this instance. If it costs twice as much to move the supplies from Indianapolis to Topeka as it costs to move them from Topeka to New York city, the devil got away with headquarters in that instance. That is all there is of that. Even, however, if it were to cost \$500 to transfer the present assets and property of the Order from New York to San Francisco, if headquarters were located there next year, can we possibly, by any arrangement whatsoever, save that \$500 by the arrangement that is proposed, establishing permanent headquarters in some central locality? I think not. If such a man as our present efficient Quartermaster General could be obtained as permanent Quartermaster General, of course we would have a wonderful administration of the Quartermaster General's department, and I trust I will not be misunderstood when I say that if the Quartermaster General had been paid according to his services, we could not have paid him at all; and, to talk in plain language, he has not been paid at all. It has been the roustabouts and the type-writers that have been paid; but the point I was going to make is, if permanent headquarters had been established last year, is it likely the present administration would have been able to secure as valuable a man for Quartermaster General—if the permanent headquarters had been established in Squeedunk, as has been suggested, or in Chicago. If permanent headquarters are to be established, I would certainly be in favor of that central location; but in case Chicago should be selected, rent for headquarters would be at least \$300 a year and possibly more, and that rental alone is more than would be required to transfer the supplies and property of the Order from one location to another, as we do at present. I do not think anything more need be said. Let us amend the Constitution.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, in speaking to this subject, I wish to recall the fact that there were many more than a quorum took part in the discussion of this very same question at Minneapolis last year. I have that from the record of the men who voted on this subject. I wish to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the fact that, upon the discussion of this question last year, he used these words—you will find it on page 316:

Now if it is determined to make this a part of the organic law of this Order, if we are to follow the Grand Army of the Republic in this respect, let us do it at a time when we can do it understandingly. Let us put it in our Constitution. Let us have that permanent headquarters prepared, and then have the Quartermaster General either elected by the Council-in Chief or elected by the entire Encampment.

It will be observed that the Commander-in-Chief last year wanted to have the headquarters prepared first, and the election come afterwards. That is just what we are trying to do now. I am glad that the Commander-in-Chief, at the Minneapolis Encampment last year, was able to see the force of our remarks in this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Commander Orner has not read carefully the preceding discussion.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, the fact of it is this: The Quartermaster General's department of the Sons of Veterans is a law unto itself, requiring different management and requiring different regulations than the headquarters of Division Quartermasters. I believe, with General Webb, that if we locate the Quartermaster General's headquarters in some central city, that the amount of money that can be saved in transporting the supplies for two years, and the amount of money that may be saved by contracting for supplies for a half-dozen years instead of for one year - that the amounts thus saved, though they may be small in themselves, yet in the aggregate will be sufficient in two years to pass us over the third year of the Quartermaster General's term. From the fact that the Quartermaster General holds in his possession but a small balance in money this year, and as that has been the case for several years, it does seem to me that we should take better care of our finances, and do what we can to conserve the financial interests of the Commandery-in-Chief. I believe that a Quartermaster General kept in that position for a term of two or three years is better able to understand the routine of that office than if he were changed every year. I don't believe in making him permanent year after year, as they have done in the Grand Army of the Republic; but I believe that we can safely elect him for a term of three years.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief assume command?

I want to call the attention of brothers to the exact situation last year, when I made the remarks quoted by Brother Orner. I will read what precedes what he read:

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: The committee reports the establishing of a permanent Quartermaster General's department at some central point for the term of three years.

Chairman Abbott: The term is not specified; it is not for a term of years.

Judge-Advocate General Weeks: It cannot be to establish permanent headquarters for one year.

MANANA MANA

Chairman Abbott: Headquarters can be permanent without the Quartermaster

General being permanent.

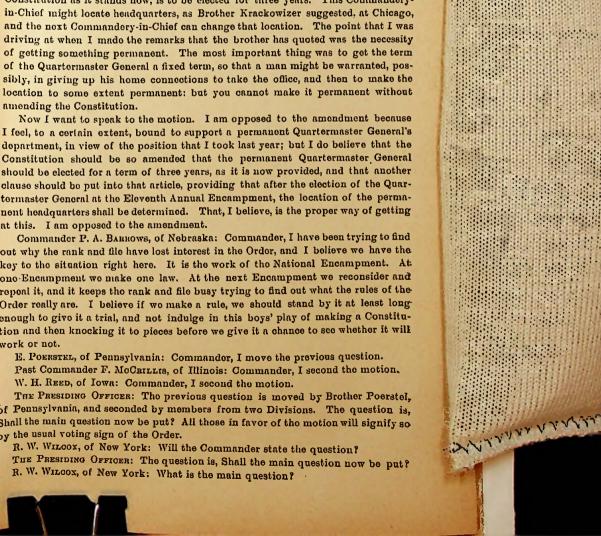
Judge-Advocate General Weeks: Commander, if the headquarters are permanent, we at once come to the conclusion that some one in the Order must be the permanent custodian of those headquarters. It is not probable that any one who is competent to be Quartermaster General of this Order will leave his own home and take charge of these permanent headquarters for one year. Is there any one who can take care of that property who would go to another city than his home for \$1,200 for one year, with simply the possibility of reappointment? Now, if it is determined to make this a part of the organic law of this Order - if we are to follow the Grand Army of the Republic in this respect—let us do it at a time when we can do it understandingly. Let us put it in our Constitution. Let us have that permanent headquarters prepared, and then have the Qurtermaster General either elected by the Council-in-Chief or elected by the entire Encampment.

It is a provision that the headquarters should be permanent, and if you act today under your Constitution, as you have it, you will not make the location permanent. There is no permanency whatever to the location. The Quartermaster General's department is to be established, and the Quartermaster General, under the Constitution as it stands now, is to be elected for three years. This Commanderydriving at when I made the remarks that the brother has quoted was the necessity of getting something permanent. The most important thing was to get the term of the Quartermaster General a fixed term, so that a man might be warranted, possibly, in giving up his home connections to take the office, and then to make the location to some extent permanent: but you cannot make it permanent without

Now I want to speak to the motion. I am opposed to the amendment because I feel, to a certain extent, bound to support a permanent Quartermaster General's department, in view of the position that I took last year; but I do believe that the Constitution should be so amended that the permanent Quartermaster General should be elected for a term of three years, as it is now provided, and that another clause should be put into that article, providing that after the election of the Quartermaster General at the Eleventh Annual Encampment, the location of the permanent headquarters shall be determined. That, I believe, is the proper way of getting

out why the rank and file have lost interest in the Order, and I believe we have the key to the situation right here. It is the work of the National Encampment. At one Encampment we make one law. At the next Encampment we reconsider and repeal it, and it keeps the rank and file busy trying to find out what the rules of the Order really are. I believe if we make a rule, we should stand by it at least long enough to give it a trial, and not indulge in this boys' play of making a Constitution and then knocking it to pieces before we give it a chance to see whether it will work or not.

of Pennsylvania, and seconded by members from two Divisions. The question is, Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order.



THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The main question is on the motion of Brother Krack-owizer, of Wisconsin, striking article XXV, on pages 76 and 77 of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, out. The previous question is moved on that motion, and seconded by members of two Divisions, as required by the Constitution. The question is, Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor of this motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. The Adjutant General will count. Those opposed, the same sign.

The Adjutant General reported 25 voting in the affirmative; in the negative, 40.

The Presiding Officer: The motion for the previous question is lost.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, I move you that article XXV, chapter V, beginning on page 76, be so amended that the headquarters of the Quartermaster General shall be located at the point hereafter to be determined upon, for the period of three years. This fixes the locality of the Quartermaster General's headquarters in a given place for three years, the same as the Quartermaster General's term of office as fixed by this article.

E. W. Krackowizen, of Wisconsin: Commander, I second that motion, if I understand it to be a substitute for the motion of Brother McCrillis, to proceed to designate the place.

Past Commander F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, I wish to ask-

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The motion has not been stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: I understand there is a motion before the house to proceed to name the place where permanent Quartermaster General's headquarters shall be located.

E. W. Krickowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, a substitute motion has been offered by Brother Russell, of Kansas, and I seconded that motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: It is moved and seconded to substitute for the motion that we now proceed to designate the place for permanent Quartermaster General's headquarters, a motion to amend article XXV, chapter V, of the Constitution, so that the Quartermaster General's headquarters will be located at the place hereafter to be designated for the period of three years.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, with the consent of my second, I will change that motion in one particular. I will make my amendment to change article XXV, chapter V, so as to read in this fashion:

The Quartermaster General's department shall be established and made permanent and the Quartermaster General shall be made directly accountable to the Commandery-in-Chief, etc.

Commander H. Rosenhaupt, of Washington: Commander, I offer to amend that by adding:

And no Quartermaster General can succeed himself in office.

Past Commander F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, I rise to a point of order. I rose to a question of information, and I was not recognized and was crowded out. Before making my point of order I wished to be sure that I understood the situation; but I will assume that I understand it correctly, and that the motion made by Brother Krackowizer was a substitute motion. Now you are entertaining another substitute motion. I ask you to rule the last motion out of order. Let us keep this thing straight.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair rules the point of order well taken. The question is now upon the motion to name the place for the location of a permanent Quartermaster General's headquarters.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I appeal from the decision of the chair, which, as I understand it, is to the effect that Brother Russell's motion

cannot be entertained because it happens to be a substitute motion. I do not understand parliamentary law that way.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Will Brother McCrillis state his point of order again. Past Commander F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Commander, I rose originally for information. I wanted to ask Brother Krackowizer if the motion he made was not a substitute for the original motion. I was not recognized, and so I assumed that it was a substitute, and made the point of order that a second substitute is not in order. I would ask for a reading of the minutes of the stenographer regarding Brother Krackowizer's motion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: Commander, I understand that Brother McCrillis made a motion to proceed to locate the permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General. Brother Krackowizer offered an amendment. Now, this brother gets up and moves a substitute. You cannot move a substitute until you have first exhausted the power of amendment. Two amendments are allowable, and then you can move a substitute for the whole. The brother made only one amendment to the original motion. Now, the brother gets up and moves the second amendment.

Past Commander F. McChillis, of Illinois: Commander, I would ask a ruling as to whether a motion to strike out the entire article is an amendment motion, or if it can be considered as an amendment. It is not germane to the subject at all. My motion was not amended. A substitute was moved that the entire section be stricken out.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair rules that the motion which carried was simply a substitute motion, and therefore the chair rules that the point of order is not well taken, and that Brother Russell's motion is an amendment to the amendment, and is in order.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, it seems to me that this amendment to the amendment, as you call it, is as foreign to the question we are investigating as day is from night; and it does seem to me as though it is not in order, because the original motion is to designate a place. Now, then, I do not think an amendment limiting the time headquarters shall remain at a given place is germane to a motion designating the place. The original question is the designation of some locality where permanent headquarters shall be established. I cannot see how any amendment to the amendment or substitute can be attached to that. I think the brother's point of order was well taken. When they move to amend by designating the length of time headquarters shall stay there, it is attempting to destroy the original idea that was before this Encampment; and that can never be done, according to correct parliamentary usage, while the original motion is entertained by the Encampment.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, I rise to a point of order. The gentleman has not appealed from the decision of the chair on the point of order raised by Brother McCrillis, and his remarks are not in order.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I am speaking to that identical question. I said why it ought to be voted down, because it is not germane to the original question, and we ought not to entertain it.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I rise to a point of order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The brother will state his point of order.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, as I understand your ruling, you ruled that Brother Russell's motion was, as an amendment to the amendment, in order. I make the point of order that an amendment to an amendment which has been lost is not in order, and the amendment of Brother Krackowizer has been lost.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The chair in assuming command, when called upon by the Commander-in-Chief, did not clearly understand the condition of the business before the Encampment. In stating the amondment to the amendment, the supposition was, on my part, that the motion was to select a place, or locate the permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General's department; and that the motion of Brother Krackowizer following was an amendment—a substitute motion to strike out the entire article.

Past Commander R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: And that was lost.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: That was lost.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, with all due deference to the chair, do I understand the Commander to say that such a second substitute, being different from the first, but wholly germane to the matter under discussion, is not to be entertained? Brother Russell's motion, seconded by me, is an amendment to the Constitution, offered as a substitute for Brother McCrillis's motion. Is not that in order?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: Yes, sir.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I believe that everybody sees, not only the wisdom, but almost the necessity, under the present provisions of our Constitution and the action of this Encampment, for carrying the amendment proposed by Brother Russell. If we are to have a Quartermaster General for a term of three years, and as I think that is generally understood, I move the previous question.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The previous question is moved by Brother Bundy, of Ohio, seconded by Brother Orner, of Illinois, and Brother Shaw Van, of Iowa. The question is, Shall the main question be now put? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. It seems to be carried; it is carried. The question is now on the amendment of Brother Russell, seconded by Brother Krackowizer, that the headquarters of the Quartermaster General be designated by this Encampment as permanent for three years.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, I beg pardon. The way I had it last was simply this: Adding the words "and made permanent" after the words "shall be established," in the second line of article XXV, page 76, so that the article will read:

The Quartermaster General's department shall be established and made permanent, and the Quartermaster General be made directly accountable to the Commandery-in-Chief, etc.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: All those in favor of this amendment will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those contrary minded, the same sign. It seems to be carried; it is carried. The question now recurs upon the original motion to name the place where the permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General shall be located, with the understanding, in pursuance of the action just had, that it is to be for three years.

E. W. Krackowizen, of Wisconsin: Commander, I rise to a point of order, that the substitute having been adopted the original motion falls to the ground, and I suggest that Brother McCrillis now renew it in order that the chair may understand it.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER: The point of order is well taken.

Past Commander F. McCrillis, of Illinois: Then, Commander, I move that we now proceed to locate the permanent headquarters for the Quartermaster General's department.

L. VERN WILLIAMS, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

The Presiding Officer: Is the Encampment ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those of contrary opinion, the same sign. The motion seems to be carried; it is carried.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed command.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I would like to ask if nominations for the location are now in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations for the location of permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General's department are now in order.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Then, Commander, I take pleasure in nominating as the place for the location of the permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General's department a city centrally located, and one well-known to all. I nominate Chicago, Ill.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any other locations to be presented?

C. A. HERMANN, JR., of Oregon: Commander, I suggest St. Louis, Mo.

G. W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I nominate New York city.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I certainly hope the gentleman will withdraw the nomination of St. Louis. St. Louis is not a candidate.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I should like to nominate Seattle.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I raise the point of order, that under this head a roll-call of the States should be taken.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair entertains the nominations in this form in order to save time. Are there any other nominations?

Commander P. A. Barrows, of Nebraska: Commander, I nominate Omaha, Neb.

C. A. HERMANN, JR., of Oregon: Commander, I move nominations be now closed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: If there are no further nominations the chair will declare the nominations closed, and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I am requested by the Missouri delegation to withdraw the city of St. Louis, as they are not aspiring for the honor. I therefore very respectfully withdraw St. Louis.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: St. Louis is withdrawn.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported the result, as follows: Chicago, 63; New York, 22; Seattle, 3; Squeedunk, 1.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Chicago, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is therefore declared the location of permanent headquarters of the Quartermaster General.

LOCATION OF NEXT NATIONAL ENGAMPMENT.

Commander F. A. Agnew, of Kansas: Commander, I now move that we proceed to the selection of a place for holding the next annual Encampment.

Past Commander F. MoCRILLIS, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved and seconded that we now proceed to
the selection of the place for holding the next National Encampment. Is there any
discussion? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign.
Those opposed. It seems to be, and is, carried. Nominations are in order for the
location of the next National Encampment.

O. A. Hermann, Jr., of Oregon: Commander, I put in nomination Indianapolis, Ind., as a city centrally located and accessible from points in all the different States. It is the hub of the United States in railroad circles, and, as a railroad man, I nominate Indianapolis.

Past Commander E. H. Milham, of Minnesota: Commander, I would be in favor of locating the next Encampment in some Division that would invite us there.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, on the part of the Division of Ohio and the city of Cincinnati, I am prepared to invite the National Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief to come to the queen city of the West. It is hardly necessary for me to enter into any details as to the attractions of that city. Cincinnati is too well known to require any advertisement; and on behalf of our people and the Sons of Veterans of the Division, and of 11 Camps of 500 members in the city of Cincinnati and Hamilton county, I now invite you to select that place as the place for your next Encampment.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, before leaving Indianapolis I received several letters from the secretary of the Commercial Club of that city and from the Governor of the State, and at their request and in discharge of my duty to them I will read to this Encampment those communications. It will not take any great length of time. The first is a letter from the Commercial Club, addressed to myself, as follows:

Indianapolis, August 3, 1892.

C. A. Bookwalter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR-I herewith send you a formal invitation, on behalf of the Commercial Club, to the Sons of Veterans to hold their next National Encampment in Indianapolis, together with an invitation from the Governor. I have talked with Mr. Erwin, chairman of our committee on assemblages, in regard to the matter of inviting the organization to come here, and he thinks that we can undertake to provide

for the necessary expenses of the Encampment.

I beg to suggest that, in the speech to be made before the Encampment in behalf of Indianapolis, attention be especially directed to our soldiers' monument and its completion next year. As the grandest monument of the kind erected in the world, it appeals strongly to patriotic appreciation, and we are encouraged to believe from the great number of letters that we are receiving from all parts of the country that it will have the effect of bringing to Indianapolis next year the Grand Army Encampment. It would be equally fitting that the Sons of Veterans should also come here; probably not at the same time, because there may be better accommodations on another occasion.

I do not know whether there is any probability that Chicago will be urged as the meeting-place on account of the World's Fair, but there is a good deal of that sentiment abroad in the land, and I mention it that you may be prepared for it. The Grand Army people who remember the experience at Philadelphia in Centennial year are strongly of the opinion that it would be a great mistake for them to have their Encampment in Chicago next year. They say that they would be lost sight of, that the serious business of the meeting would not receive due attention, and that in fact the Encampment would be a failure. They argue that it is much better to meet at some point near Chicago, where the World's Fair may not be a disturbing attraction during their proceedings, before or after which those who want to could at little expense go to the World's Fair, if the Encampment is held at some convenient point like Indianapolis. The railroad fare from here to Chicago next year will, as you doubtless know, be very low. The round-trip rate of \$3 has already been offered, and it is not improbable that it will be as low as \$1.50 or \$2; so that, with lower railroad rates and better accommodations, the Encampment could be better cared for here than at Chicago, and at a saving to the delegates which would enable them to take in the World's Fair and still have something ahead. I mention these matters merely by way of suggestion.

If you succeed in getting the Encampment for Indianapolis, please telegraph

me - at my expense, of course.

WILLIAM FORTUNE, Secretary. Wishing you success, I am, very respectfully,

Here is the formal invitation from the Commercial Club:

Indianapolis, August 3, 1892.

To the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans:

The Commercial Club, an organization composed of 1,000 of the leading citizens of Indianapolis, cordially joins the local organization in their invitation to the Sons of Veterans to hold the next National Encampment in this city. The central location of Indianapolis, with its 16 lines of railroads, makes it an advantageous point of meeting. The many hotels of the city afford ample accommodations, and the Commercial Club will gladly assist in making the visit of the Sons of Veterans to our city one of memorable pleasure.

Very respectfully,

William Fortune, Secretary.

And here is a letter from Governor Chase:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1892.

Commander-in-Chief Sons of Veterans, Helena, Mont .:

My Dear Sir — As a comrade interested in the welfare of the Sons of Veterans, I desire, on behalf of the State of Indiana, and of its capitol more especially, to most earnestly invite your honorable and patriotic body to come to Indianapolis in 1893. Nowhere on earth can you find warmer welcome than among Hoosiers. We will put our best foot and both hands forward to greet you. Very truly yours,

Ina J. Chase, Governor.

Now, Commander, I wish to state that these invitations were handed to me, and I feel it my duty to call them to the attention of this Encampment, and to state at the same time that the brothers of the Indiana Division have never formally expressed a desire for this Encampment; and, as a member of the Indiana Division, I second the nomination of the city of Cincinnati.

Past Commander F. McCrills, of Illinois: Commander, inasmuch as Chicago has been brought into this, not by the Illinois delegation, I wish to state that the feeling in Chicago is exactly as was represented in those letters. While we would be glad to entertain the Commandery-in-Chief whenever they want to come there—and we hope some day in the future to have that pleasure—we do not feel that this year would be a good year for the Encampment to be held at Chicago; and, believing that Cincinnati would be the best place, under all the circumstances, and knowing it is near to our city and that the rates will be very cheap from Chicago to Cincinnati, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Cincinnati.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I move you that nominations be now closed, and that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this Encampment for Cincinnati as the place of holding the Twelfth Annual Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If the brothers will allow me a question of information. There can be no doubt about it that the Sons of Veterans will not go where they are not wanted by their brothers, no matter how much outsiders may want them. Now, I understand the position, as stated by the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, to be, that the commercial interests and the Governor of the State of Indiana invite us, but that the brothers of the Division of Indiana do not invite us, but second the nomination of Cincinnati. The chair would like to know if that is a correct statement?

JUNIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Eminently correct, Commander. Past Commander J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander as Past Commander of the Indiana Division of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., I desire to state to the brothers of this Encampment assembled that the brothers of the Indiana Division would be pleased to entertain the next Encampment at the city of Indianapolis. I desire to say that no action was taken in reference to this matter at the State Encampment, neither has there been any canvass throughout the Division among the Camps, or consideration of this question, because it was thought that the strong probability or desire would be, not to bring the Encampment to the State of Indiana next year; but that at some future period the sentiment would be such that we could make the proper arrangements for it. We believe that, in order to conduct a National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., it is necessary, before we present an invitation, that we should in advance perfect all of the arrangements for the entertainment, to the entire satisfaction of each and every member who should attend. Not having made such arrangements, or having thought of it particularly in that

way, we made no special recommendation, nor issued any special invitations; but now, on behalf of that Division of Hoosiers, and on behalf of the State of Indiana, who, when the country was assailed by the foe, sent to the front 208,000 loyal soldiers, who stood shoulder to shoulder to perpetuate that grand banner, the stars and stripes, I invite you to the State of Indiana, and the city of Indianapolis, to hold your next annual Encampment.

Past Commander E. H. MILHAM, of Minnesota: Commander, I would like to inquire from my good brother Hoosiers, before I vote on this, if it is possible for the great State of Indiana to raise a nice little sum for a competitive prize drill at the next National Encampment. I conceive that at a central location like either Cincinnati or Indianapolis we will have one of the grandest chances to show off a number of the companies of the Sons of Veterans' Guards, many of them as creditable, perhaps, as the one that drilled here last night; and I think that an effort should be made to put up quite a sum as prize money for the competitive drills. I believe, brothers, there is no one feature that will advance our Order more than to show up some of our companies of Sons of Veterans' Guards, so that the militia or National Guard won't care to compete against us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Can the brothers from Indiana furnish the desired information?

Past Commander J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, I did not understand that the question was propounded to me, and I did not understand it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Milham desired to know whether the Division of Indiana was prepared to say anything in regard to furnishing a suitable prize for a competitive drill.

Past Commander J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, the brothers may know from my remarks that there has been no canvass at all made of the Camps, and no attempt to reach the sentiment of the members of the Division nor of the citizens of the city of Indianapolis, except as has been presented here; but down in the State of Indiana, while we are Hoosiers, as Brother Delano suggested—that's right, and we believe in that term—we have a period of a year before us, and I think the Division had better go out of the ranks entirely if it cannot in that time prepare everything that is necessary to benefit and build higher our Order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think the question was not directed to the Division of Ohio; but it seems to me it would be proper for the Encampment to hear from the Division of Ohio on the same subject.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I would say, that at the Encampment at Des Moines, Colonel Freer invited this Commandery-in-Chief to hold their next National Encampment at Wheeling, and he assured them all the hospitality in the world. I want to say that the Division did n't know anything about it. We had not made any preparations, and I want to say now that I know just how much work there is to do in that case, for I think I shouldered the burden of entertaining that Encampment. Now, that is the predicament we are liable to get our Hoosier brethren into if we fix upon Indianapolis as the place for holding the next National Encampment. I don't think we have a right to foist ourselves upon Camps in that way unless they ask us. I don't think any man should propose for us to go to any place when he does not live there himself, and does not have to shoulder any of the responsibility of entertaining the Encampment. There are Divisions that will invite us; they have looked at the matter and considered it, and made arrangements to entertain us, and those are the places we should consider.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I will say that this matter of inviting the next National Encampment to come to the city of Cincinnati has been thoroughly canvassed, not only among the business men of that city, not only

among the hotel proprietors, and not only among men from whom we expect to raise the necessary funds, but also by the various Camps of Hamilton county, and we are here to submit, in behalf of 11 Camps of that county, and in behalf of the 500 loyal, enthusiastic, earnest and energetic members of this organization who live there, an invitation to this Encampment to come to our city.

Now, sirs, if for political reasons or otherwise the boys want to go to Indianapolis, that is all very well and good. It is only 100 miles from the city of Cincinnati-It is almost on the border of our State, and we hardly feel like fighting this question. We have stated that we want the Encampment; we have stated everything that it seems to me is necessary to induce you to come there if you want to. We will be glad to have you come, and glad to entertain you. We know what it means to entertain an Encampment. We have entertained the Encampment of the Division of Ohio, and that Encampment has been larger than any National Encampment that I have ever yet had the honor to attend. At that time we raised a considerable sum of money, and after the Encampment was over we had some of that money still left on our hands. Our people will guarantee to the uniform rank of this Order, that if they will come there we will give them a prize such as the splendid city of Helena has done upon this occasion. We ask you to come. The reasons have been stated, and I believe everybody has his mind made up as to where he wants the Commandery to go, and I think we might as well vote.

G. W. Penniman, of Massachusetts: Commander, inasmuch as there are only two cities placed in nomination, I move you that we now proceed at once to the selection of the place for holding the next National Encampment by a rising vote.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If there is no objection, the question will be decided by a rising vote. The only cities placed in nomination are Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, now that the Past Commander of the Indiana Division has placed Indianapolis in nomination, I do not wish to appear inconsistent, and I feel constrained to withdraw my second to the nomination of Cincinnati in order to vote for my own city.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Cincinnati having been the first city placed in nomination, the vote will be taken first on Cincinnati.

C. H. Kochersperger, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I demand a call of the roll.

E. D. Weed, of Montana: Commander, I would suggest, in order that the business of the Encampment may be expedited, that the roll of Divisions be called instead of the roll of members.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: And that the Divisions vote as they do upon the election of officers?

E. D. WEED, of Montana: Yes, Commander.

Brothers Orner, of Illinois, Frazeo, of Ohio, and Hermann, of Oregon, demanded a call of the roll.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced the result, as follows: Number of votes cast, 86; of which Cincinnati received 49, Indianapolis 37.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Cincinnati, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is therefore declared the location for holding the next National Encampment. It is now in order to fix the date for holding the next Encampment.

DATE OF NEXT NATIONAL ENGAMPMENT.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move you that the matter be left to the discretion of the Council-in Chief.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the matter of fixing the date for the next National Encampment be left to the Council-in-Chief. Any discussion?

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: Commander, if the mover of that motion will accept a slight amendment, I will vote for it, and that is, that the Council-in-Chief shall notify us a reasonable time in advance of the date fixed; say, six months.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I do not think it can be wisely decided earlier than January or February, can it Brother Bundy?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, it will be perfectly agreeable to the brothers of Cincinnati, Ohio, at any time the Council-in-Chief may decide upon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is it not likely that during the latter part of August and the first of September other bodies may come to Cincinnati, and their coming might occur so as to interfere with our getting proper accommodations?

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, that is not at all unlikely.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter: Commander, I will ask leave of
my second to amend the motion so as to leave the matter to the Council-in-Chief,
with an instruction that they notify the Order at large as to the date selected not
less than four months before the date selected.

COUNCILMAN-IN-CHIEF W. A. STEVENS, of Massachusetts: Commander, as seconder of the motion, I consent to that modification.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. Any discussion? All those in favor of the motion signify so by the usual voting sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried.

Is there any further business to come before us under the head of new business? Let every brother put on his thinking-cap, and if there is anything else to come up under this head, let it be presented now, so that we can close up everything under this order of business.

AMENDMENT STRIKING OUT THE WORD "COMRADE."

J. M. KENNEDY, of Colorado: Commander, I wish to move to amend article XXIV of the Constitution, Rules and Regulations, on page 76, so as to read as follows:

It shall be lawful for the members of this Order to use the term "Brother" in addressing each other.

The amendment consists in striking out the words "either" and "comrade or."

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded to amend article XXIV, by striking out the words "either" and "comrade or," so that the only title to be used in our Order will be that of "Brother," Is there any discussion?

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I believe that matter has been discussed at length in the last two or three National Encampments, and I do not believe that at this hour we want to go into that sort of a discussion here, and have the whole matter opened up. Therefore, I move that the proposed amendment lay on the table, and upon that motion I demand the previous question.

Past Commander H. B. BAGULEY, of West Virginia: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded to lay the proposed amendment upon the table; and upon that motion the previous question is demanded. Shall the main question now be put? All those in favor, signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. The question now is, Shall the motion to amend the Constitution be laid upon the table? All those in

favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried—it is carried; and the proposed amendment is laid upon the table.

G. W. PENNIMAN, of Massachusetts: Commander, I call for a division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The brother is too late to call for a division. The chair was careful to announce the vote so as to give opportunity to call for a division. Is there any further new business?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

W. H. Russell, of Kansas: Commander, has the Committee on Resolutions reported the matter that was last referred to it?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Committee on Resolutions is prepared to report, but I thought we had better conclude new business, having transposed the order, and then allow the Committee on Resolutions to report later.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I move recess until 1:30 o'clock.

A. B. Callanam, of Kausas: Commander, I desire to second the motion for a recess.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved by Brother Houston, of Ohio, seconded by Brother Callaham, of Kansas, that we do now take recess until 1:30 o'clock. Is there any discussion?

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move to lay that motion upon the table; and upon that I demand the previous question.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TORIAS: I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the motion to take recess be laid upon the table, and on that the previous question is demanded. Shall the main question now be put? All in favor will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. The motion now before the house is to lay the motion to take recess upon the table. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried—

G. E. Lewis, of Kansas: Commander, I call for a division.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A division is called for. All those in favor of laying the motion for recess upon the table will please rise to their feet. The Adjutant General will count.

Past Commander W. E. Bundy, of Ohio: Commander, I think some of the brothers are misinformed. This is a motion to lay upon the table, is it not?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: This is a motion to lay on the table. Those opposed will now rise to their feet.

The Adjutant General reported 62 voting in the affirmative; nays not counted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is carried, 62 voting in the affirmative, and the motion to take recess is laid upon the table.

PRESENTATION TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

E. D. Weed, of Montana: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Montana, I desire to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The services which have been rendered to the Order of the Sons of Veterans by Bartow S. Weeks, as Commander-in-Chief during the years 1891 and 1892, have promoted the wolfare of the organization and advanced it in the esteem of the civilized world; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Eleventh National Encampment, assembled in Helena. Mont., desire to express to him their appreciation of the conspicuous ability

and strength of his administration: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the engraved invitation presented at Minneapolis by the Division of Montana to the Commandery-in-Chief, to hold its Eleventh Annual Encampment in Helena, be presented to Past Commander-in Chief Bartow S. Weeks, as a souvenir of the "Treasure State" and as a testimonial of our esteem and good will.

I move the adoption of the resolution.



JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I second the motion.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FULLER: Brothers, the question is upon the adoption of the resolution moved by Brother Weed, of Montana. I suggest it be taken by rising vote. All those in favor of the adoption of the resolution will signify so by rising to their feet. Those opposed. The resolution is adopted unanimously.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I hardly know how to express to you my appreciation of this very kind evidence of your feeling toward me. The invitation presented by the brothers of Montana to the Commandery-in-Chief last year must, of necessity, be one of the most elegant, if not the most elegant, souvenir that I could possibly have as a remembrance of my administration. It started from the beginning of my administration and it is the emblem of its close. It was presented at Minneapolis to the Encampment, and by the Encampment is now presented to me at Helena. I thank you, brothers, and I feel that I am unable to properly express my thanks. Is there any further new business to come before the Encampment? When I urged that the brothers should put on their thinking caps, for prayerful reflection, I did not know that this would be the result. Possibly somebody else may remember something that was forgotten, if they think hard enough.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LELAND J. WEBB.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, I would like to call the attention of the Commandery-in-Chief to the fact that we accepted a present from General Webb, this morning, that was unique in its character. I suppose it could not possibly be duplicated, and I think some testimonial of respect should be voted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that a resolution was offered by Brother Kruckowizer accepting it, with proper acknowledgments. If there is no further new business to come before the Commandery-in-Chief, the regular order of business will be resumed, and the Committee on Resolutions will report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE U. V. U. INVITATION.

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, your Committee on Resolutions begs leave to report upon the invitation submitted from the Union Veterans' Union, at Washington, D. C., to the Sons of Veterans, to act as escort to the Union Veterans' Union on that occasion. The committee recommend that this matter be referred to the incoming administration with power to act. I move the adoption of the report.

Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri: Commander, I second the mo-

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I move you that the incoming Commander-in-Chief inform the Union Veterans' Union that the Sons of Veterans, being auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, are, by their position, required to escort the Grand Army of the Republic. I move that as a substitute.

Commander W. S. ODERDORF, of New York: Commander, perhaps the wording of the report of the committee was not clearly understood, or, rather, misinterpreted. I meant to give the idea, to act if the incoming administration deems it advisable. We do not wish to give any instruction which would require them to act.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I undorstand, brothers, the motion to be in the nature of an amendment to the recommendation of the committee, that in addition to the matter being referred to the incoming Commander-in-Chief, it be referred with instructions that he shall notify the gentlemen who have forwarded the invitation that our body must act as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. B. PATRICK, of Missouri: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is seconded by Brother Patrick, of Missouri.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, we would like to ask if the Grand Army of the Republic have not already refused, or decided, not to have the Sons of Veterans as escort on that occasion?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Commander, I will state that through the office of the Adjutant General's department came a program, stating that the Grand Army of the Republic would have a parade on one day entirely devoted to Grand Army veteraus, and on the following day there is to be a parade of all the other societies; and under no circumstances can the Sons of Veterans, or any other organization, participate in the parade that is to be had on the day set off for the Grand Army parade, as they anticipate having such large numbers that they cannot take care of anybody else. That is the position, as I understand it through the department of the Adjutant General.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I would like to ask if that is official, signed by General Palmer, Commander-in-Chief, or whether it is the arrangement of the local committee?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: I understand that the local committee has made that provision because it could not otherwise handle the body of men.

E. W. Krackowizer, of Wisconsin: Commander, I would suggest that the local committee have nothing to say about it; that General Palmer issues the orders, and they will have to abide by them.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CRIEF G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander, the National Tribune has stated several times that the parade of the Sons of Veterans occurs on Monday, and that of the Grand Army on Tuesday.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TOBIAS: I don't think, Commander, we ought to pass the resolution in this form. I think the chairman of the committee on resolutions put it very properly. We don't need to hit these people in the face so hard. Why compel the Commander-in-Chief to say "We don't want you"? That is what it means. Why not let the Commander-in-Chief use his own discretion? Whoever he may be, he will act for the best interests of our organization.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further discussion? If not, all those in favor of the amendment of Brother Orner will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be lost; it is lost. The question now recurs upon the original recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions—on the motion to adopt their recommendation. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. Has the committee any further report to make?

Commander W. S. OBERDORF, of New York: Commander, the committee has completed its labors.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A motion to discharge the committee is now in order.

J. D. Houston, of Ohio: Commander, I move the committee be discharged.

D. C. YATES, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the committee be discharged—I presume, with thanks. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried. Are there any committees who have not been discharged, except the Standing Committee (so called) on Ritual? I will ask if the Standing Committee on Ritual have presented their bills, and if the same have been audited or paid?



DISCHARGE OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON RITUAL.

Past Commander J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, the bills of the permanent Committee on Ritual have been presented and have been allowed, and, I guess, are paid.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If all the debts incurred by that committee have been paid, as stated by the committee, a motion will be in order to discharge the committee.

Commander E. A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, I move the committee be discharged, with thanks.

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

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved and seconded that the Standing Committee on Ritual be discharged, with thanks. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried—it is carried, and the committee is discharged. The Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations, which served at Minneapolis Encampment, was continued for the purpose of editing the new Constitution, Rules, and Regulations. I should like to ask Brother Maccabe if there are any bills of that committee unpaid.

DISCHARGE OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, RULES, AND REGULATIONS.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, we paid our own bills.

The Commander-in-Chief: That committee having completed its labors, I believe, is entitled to be discharged, is it not, Brother Maccabe?

Past Commander J. B. MACCADE, of Massachusetts: It is, Commander.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move this committee be discharged, and that they have the thanks of this organization for paying their own bills.

CHAS. L. WITHAM, of Maine: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved and seconded that the old Committee on Constitution, Rules and Regulations be discharged, with the thanks of the Commandery-in-Chief. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It seems to be carried; it is carried.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, I move this Commandery do now take recess until 1 o'clock and 45 minutes.

J. D. Housron, of Ohio: Commander, I move to amend by making it 2 o'clock.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is Brother Bookwalter's motion seconded?

A. B. CALLAHAM, of Kansas: Commander, I second that motion.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, with the consent of my second, I accept the amendment offered by Brother Houston.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is amended to take recess until 2 o'clook. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. The chair is unable to determine. Those in favor of taking recess now until 2 o'clock will please rise, and the Adjutant General will count. The brothers will be scated. Those opposed to taking recess until 2 o'clock will please rise. The Adjutant General reported 49 voting in the affirmative, and 39 in the negative.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion to take recess is carried by a vote of 49 to 39. Before recess is declared, however, I am desired by the Committee on Arrangements to notify the Encampment that the ball will be held here to-night; visiting brothers will be admitted free of charge, and it is urged that all attend who can possibly do so.

Past Commander C. F. Morrison, of Montana: Commander, the local committee would also request that they attend in uniform.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Recess is now declared until 2 o'clock P.M.

WAY AND

ENVIYOU V

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Friday, 2 o'clock P.M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Commandery will please come to order, and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and announced a quorum present.

Past Commander C. T. Orner, of Illinois: Commander, I desire to move the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved. That this Commandery-in-Chief order engraved, upon the silver invitation presented to the Commandery-in-Chief at Minneapolis last year by the Montana Division, the resolution presenting the same to the Commander-in-Chief, as a testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by the Order, which was adopted this morning.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I second the motion.

Senior Vide-Commander-in-Chief Fuller: Brothers, it is moved by Commander Orner, of Illinois, and seconded by Commander Young, of Washington, that the resolution adopted this morning, presenting the silver invitation presented to the Commandery-in-Chief at Minneapolis last year by the delegation of Montana to Commander-in-Chief Weeks, as a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by the brothers of the Order, be engraved upon it. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, the same sign. It seems to be carried; it is carried.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, I can say no more to you than I did this morning. I am only too much delighted at this kind testimony.

YOTE OF THANKS TO THE A. O. U. W.

Past Commander J. B. MACCABE, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you, sir, that the thanks of this convention be extended to the Supreme Master Workman—if that is the correct appellation—of the Ancient Order of United Workman, for his courtesy in loaning to us the magnificent silver gavel that has been used by the Commander-in-Chief during this Encampment, and I ask for a rising vote.

J. B. PATRICK, of Missouri: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is moved and seconded that the thanks of this convention be extended to the Supreme Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for the courtesy extended in loaning the Commander-in-Chief the gavel used during the Encampment. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will rise. You may be seated. Those opposing will rise. It is unanimously carried, and the Adjutant General will convey to Mr. Kinsley, who I believe is also a comrade of the Grand Army, our thanks for his courtesy. Is there any other new business, or any other committee reports, to come before this Encampment? If not, the next order of business is the election and installation of officers. Nominations are in order for the office of Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

ELECTION OF COMMANDER-IN-OHIEF.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called, Past Commander Friedman gave place to Michigan, and Surgeon General F. M. Gier placed in nomination Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan.

When the Division of Indiana was called, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Bookwalter placed in nomination Past Commander John W. Newton, of Indiana.

When the Division of Iowa was called, Judge-Advocate General R. Shaw Van seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Kansas was called, Commander F. A. Agnew seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Maine was called, C. L. Witham seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Massachusetts was called, George W. Penniman seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Minnesota was called, Past Commander E. H. Milham seconded the nomination of John W. Newton.

When the Division of New York was called, Jacob Wisel seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Rhode Island was called, Commander T. M. Sweetland seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Vermont was called, Past Commander George E. Terrill seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of Washington was called, Past Commander E. W. Young seconded the nomination of Marvin E. Hall.

When the Division of West Virginia was called, Past Commander H. B. Baguley placed in nomination Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Harry S. Fuller, of Wisconsin, and Past Commander F. J. Walthers seconded the nomination.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further nominations? If not, the Commander-in-Chief will appoint as tellers Brother E. H. Bookwalter, of Indiana, Surgeon General Gier, of Michigan, and Past Commander Walthers, of Wisconsin. They will come up to the Adjutant General's desk, and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

Past Commander J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: By unanimous consent, Past Commander Newton is excused from voting.

Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan: Commander, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from voting.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless there is objection, Past Commander Hall will be excused from voting.

Past Commander J. W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, I desire to withdraw my request to be excused from voting, and will let the chairman of the delegation cast the vote of the State of Indiana according to his instructions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Newton will be permitted to withdraw his request to be excused from voting, if there is no objection.

F. F. Drake, of Indiana: Commander, I cast the vote of John W. Newton for Past Commander E. H. Milham, of Minnesota.

The Adjutant General concluded the calling of the roll of Divisions, and reported the vote, as follows:

Total number of votes cast, 93; necessary for a choice, 47. For Marvin E. Hall, 59; John W. Newton, 15; Harry S. Fuller, 18; E. H. Milham, 1.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander Marvin E. Hall, of Michigan, having received a majority of all the votes cast, I declare him duly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., for the ensuing term.

Past Commander John W. Newton, of Indiana: Commander, I desire to make a motion—I desire the brothers to remain silent a moment, until I finish what I have to say; as an honorable competitor in this contest for the high office of Commander-in-Chief, I desire to move you, sir, that the election of Marvin E. Hall, as

Commander-in-Chief of this body, be made unanimous; and I desire to say that, as a Son of a Veteran myself, and coming from the Hoosier Division, and now occupying, myself, one of the proudest positions that I have ever occupied—that is, Picket Guard in the Camp—I desire to pledge to the support of Marvin E. Hall, Camp No. 44 of the Division of Indiana. During the active work of the next year the Division of Indiana will support his administration to the best of its ability, and trust that the progress made by the past administration will be continued by the new.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF H. S. FULLER: Commander-in-Chief, I second the motion of Brother Newton in every sense of the word.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, on behalf of the Ohio delegation, I desire to second the motion.

Commander E. A. Wells, of Illinois: Commander, on behalf of the Illinois Division, I desire to second the motion.

J. H. KLINE, of Minnesota: Commander, on behalf of the Division of Minnesota, I desire to second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, you have heard the motion. All those in favor of the election of Bro. Marvin E. Hall being made unanimous will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It is unanimously carried, and the election of Brother Hall is declared unanimous.

Commander-in-Chief elect Marvin E. Hall was called for.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Commander Hall, I have the pleasure of notifying you officially of your election as the next Commander-in-Chief of this Order. I feel confident that under your administration the Order will prosper, and that it is in safe hands. I feel certain that when we next meet in National Encampment, in the State of Ohio, we will come there to hear a report of progress second to none in the annals of the Order.

COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF ELECT HALL: Commander-in-Chief, and brothers of the Eleventh Annual Encampment, there are times in one's life when the feelings of the heart overcome the power of speech. It is beyond my power to express to you the gratitude that I feel in this election, and I desire to say to you that in this election you have satisfied for me the greatest ambition of my life. It is not necessary for me to tell you what I will do throughout the coming year as your administrative officer. I let that rest in the history of the past—what I have been to you in the various positions in which I have served. On future occasions I hope to be able to say to you some of the things which I now think, but cannot express; and for this reason I beg to be excused from making an extended speech. I sincerely and heartily thank you for this honor.

ELECTION OF SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations are now in order for the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called, Past Commander M. D. Friedman gave way to the Division of New Jersey, and Commander Louis L. Drake placed in nomination Chaplain-in-Chief George W. Pollitt, of New Jersey.

When the Division of Arkansas was called, Commander J. H. Wilkins seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

When the Division of Colorado was called, J. M. Kennedy seconded the nomination of Chaplain-in-Chief Pollitt.

When the Division of Iowa was called, W. H. Reed seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

When the Division of Maine was called, C. L. Witham seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

12/2²/2

When the Division of Massachusetts was called, Commander W. H. Delano seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

When the Division of Montana was called, Commander W. S. Votaw seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called, Commander W. E. Smith seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

When the Division of Vermont was called, Past Commander George E. Terrill seconded the nomination of George W. Pollitt.

When the Division of West Virginia was called, Past Commander H. B. Baguley placed in nomination Past Commander W. A. Stevens, of Massachusetts.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further nominations? If not, the chair will declare the nominations closed, and the Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

The Adjutant General called the roll, and reported total number of votes cast 89; necessary to a choice, 45. George W. Pollitt received 68, W. A. Stevens 21.

Past Commander W. A. Stevens, of Massachusetts: Commander, I move you, sir, that the election of George W. Pollitt be made unanimous.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL R. SHAW VAN, of Iowa: I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: It is moved by Past Commander Stevens, of Massachusetts, and seconded by Judge Advocate General Shaw Van, that the election of George W. Pollitt as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief be made unanimous. Is there any discussion? All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It is unanimously carried.

I have the pleasure of announcing the unanimous election of Chaplain-in-Chief George W. Pollitt as Senior Vice-Commander-in Chief for the ensuing year.

SENIOR VIOE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT G. W. POLLITT, of New Jersey: Commander-in-Chief and brothers, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this favor you have extended to me to-day, and I hope that nothing I will do or say during the coming year will ever make you regret having elected me to this position.

ELECTION OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations are now in order for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Alabama and Tennessee was called, H. L. Veazey, of Tennessee, placed in nomination Past Commander M. D. Friedman, of Alabama.

When the Division of Illinois was called, Commander E. A. Wells gave way to Montana, and E. D. Weed placed in nomination Past Commander John R. Miller, of Montana.

When the Division of Minnesota was called, Past Commander Milham seconded the nomination of John R. Miller.

When the Division of Washington was called, Past Commandor E. W. Young seconded the nomination of John R. Miller.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called, E. W. Krackowizer seconded the nomination of John R. Miller.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further nominations? If not, the Commander-in-Chief will declare the nominations closed, and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General proceeded to call the roll.

When the Commander-in-Chief's name was called, he asked to be relieved from voting.

The Adjutant General concluded the calling of the roll, and reported total number of votes cast, 89; necessary to a choice, 45. M. D. Friedman received 83; John R. Miller, 55; Chas. D. Rooney, 1.

Past Commander M. D. FHIEDMAN, of Alabama and Tennessee: Commander, I move to make the election of John R. Miller, of Montana, unanimous.

E. D. Wolf, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved by Brother Friedman and seconded by Brother Wolf that the election of John R. Miller, of Montana, be made unanimous.

C. D. ROONEY, of Massachusetts: Commander, I also want to second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All those in favor of the motion will signify so by
the usual sign. Those opposed. The motion is carried, and Brother John R. Miller,
of Montana, is unanimously elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing
year.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT JOHN R. MILLER, of Montana: Commander-in-Chief, I understand that this vote is a compliment to the Camp and to the Division to which I belong, on account of services; but it is thoroughly appreciated. Any work that comes to me, or to this Camp or Division, will be attended to to the best of my ability.

ELECTION OF THE COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nominations are now in order for members of the Council-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

When the Division of Connecticut was called, W. A. Andrews placed in nomination Past Commander Henry W. Wessels, of Connecticut.

When the Division of Illinois was called, Commander E. A. Wells placed in nomination Isaac Cutter, of Illinois.

When the Division of Massachusetts was called, Past Commander J. B. Maccabe seconded the nomination of H. W. Wessels.

When the Division of Michigan was called, Commander-in-Chief elect Marvin E. Hall seconded the nomination of H. W. Wessels.

When the Division of Indiana was called, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Book-walter placed in nomination John V. B. Clarkson, of New York.

When the Division of New York was called, Adjutant General Tobias seconded the nomination of J. V. B. Clarkson.

When the Division of Nebraska was called, Commander P. A. Barrows placed in nomination J. S. Catterson, of Nebraska.

When the Division of New Jersey was called, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief elect George W. Pollitt placed in nomination Commander F. A. Agnew, of Kansas.

When the Division of Ohio was called, Past Commander W. E. Bundy seconded the nomination of J. S. Catterson, of Nebraska.

When the Division of Oregon was called, C. A. Hermann, jr., seconded the nomination of Isaac Cutter.

When the Division of Pennsylvania was called, Commander W. E. Smith placed in nomination Clayton H. Kochersperger.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called, E. W. Krackowizer seconded the nomination of J. V. B. Clarkson, J. S. Catterson, and H. W. Wessels.

- J. H. Kline, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of J. S. Catterson, of Nebraska.
 - J. H. Sheire, of Minnesota, placed in nomination J. M. Kennedy, of Colorado.
- F. A. AGNEW, of Kansas: Commander, I desire to thank those who nominated me for member of the Council-in-Chief. I desire to thank all the brothers, and withdraw my name as a candidate before this Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brother Agnew withdraws his name.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I would suggest that the delegates, in announcing their vote, confine themselves to using the last name of their candidate. It makes considerable confusion to call the brothers by half a dozen names.

The Commander-in-Chief: The chair will announce the votes as they are cast. The candidates are Catterson, of Nebraska; Wessels, of Connecticut; Clarkson, of New York; Kochersperger, of Pennsylvania; Cutter, of Illinois; and Kennedy, of Colorado. The three brothers receiving a majority of the votes cast are entitled to election. If more than three brothers should, by any chance, have more than a majority of the total number of votes cast, the three brothers receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected. The Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll, and reported the result of the ballot, as follows: Total number of votes cast, 92; necessary to a choice, 47. John V. B. Clarkson received 72; H. W. Wessels, 59; Clayton H. Kochersperger, 49; Isaac Cutter, 38; J. S. Catterson, 38; James M. Kennedy, 20.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are John V. B. Clarkson, H. W. Wessels, and Clayton H. Kochersperger. Brothers Clarkson, Wessels, and Kochersperger, being the three candidates who have received the highest number of votes, and each having received more than a majority of all the votes cast, are hereby declared elected members of the Council-in Chief for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business before the Eucampment is the nomination and election of the Quartermaster General. The Adjutant General will call the roll of Divisions.

When the Division of Arkansas was called, Commander J. H. Wilkins gave way to Missouri, and Commander E. W. Raymond placed in nomination Past Commander R. Loebenstein, of Missouri.

When the Division of Colorado was called, J. M. Kennedy seconded the nomination of R. Loebenstein.

When the Division of Indiana was called, Past Commander J. W. Newton placed in nomination Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indiana, and F. F. Drake seconded the nomination.

When the Division of Massachusetts was called, George W. Penniman seconded the nomination of R. Loebenstein.

When the Division of Wisconsin was called, Commander R. L. McCormick seconded the nomination of Charles A. Bookwalter, of Indiana.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any other nominations? If not, nominations will be declared closed, and the Adjutant General will call the roll.

The Adjutant General called the roll and reported the result, as follows: Total number of votes cast, 91; necessary to a choice, 46. R. Loebenstein received 54; C. A. Bookwalter, 35; and John V. B. Clarkson, 2.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BOOKWALTER: Commander, about the time when it became evident that I would have to frame some sort of a speech, Brother Wilcox kindly suggested to me a way out. He said next year was the World's Fair, and whoever was elected Quartermaster General, with headquarters at Chicago, would have to entertain 100,000 Veterans and Sons of Veterans, who would come there to see the exhibit, and I should consider myself lucky. I therefore move to make the election of Brother Loebenstein unanimous.

W. H. REED, of Iowa: Commander, I second the motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CRIEF: It is moved and seconded that the election of Brother Loebenstein, as Quartermaster General, be made unanimous. All those in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual sign. Those opposed. It is carried unanimously, and I take pleasure in notifying Brother Loebenstein of his unanimous election to the office of Quartermaster General for the ensuing three years.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL ELECT R. LOEBENSTEIN, of Missouri: Commander-in-

Chief and brothers, I do not desire to take up your valuable time with any speech, but I can assure you most heartily and certainly that if hard, honest work, close attention to business, integrity and everything that will tend to the advancement of the Order will insure a successful administration of my office, I shall certainly endeavor to secure it. I thank the brothers most heartily for the compliment and for the honor conferred, and I-shall certainly endeavor to merit it. I thank you.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is installation of officers, and I will detail Past Commander Baguley, of West Virginia, to install the officers elected. If there is no objection, I will declare a recess for three minutes.

Recess for three minutes.

Upon the expiration of the three minutes for which recess was taken, Past Commander H. B. Baguley called the Commandery-in-Chief to order, and Bros. Marvin E. Hall, George W. Pollitt, John R. Miller, John V. B. Clarkson, H. W. Wessels, Clayton II. Kochersperger and R. Loebenstein took their stations at the altar and were duly installed in the several offices to which they had been elected.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremony of installation, Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall assumed command in the following words:

Commander-in-Chief Hall: Brothers, in assuming the duties and the dignities of the office of Commander-in-Chief, I desire again to heartily thank you for the practically unanimous sentiment which has elected me to this office. In doing so, I desire to give expression to the feeling of serious responsibility which rests upon me at this moment, in assuming this place. Connected as I have been with the history of this Order, almost from the beginning of its existence; knowing thoroughly well the history of the various administrative officers we have had in command; having full knowledge of what is expected and required of your Commander-in-Chief at the present time, I feel that the duties are far greater than the ability which I have to perform them. If I may be able, throughout my administration, to so discharge those duties as to approach in any degree the efficiency and excellency of my predecessors, particularly in the last three administrations, then I shall be satisfied, and I believe each of you will, in a measure, be also satisfied; or, at least, you will not be disappointed.

I desire to pledge every member of this Commandery-in-Chief to conscientiously labor for the Order throughout this coming year, and to request the conscientious support of the officers whom you have elected to day to preside over the destinies of the Order; and, in doing this, I include alike those who have so resolutely opposed me in my ambition to be exalted to this station, as well as those tried friends who have thought they found in me an exemplification of what the Commander-in-Chief should be. We are brothers; and, brothers, I pledge that I shall meet you, every one and all, as brothers should be met.

I have decided to name, as my Adjutant General, a brother and gentleman who is not present with us, but a member of my own Camp, Captain Elias P. Lyon, of Hillsdale, Mich.

My Surgeon General will come from the Division of New York, and you each of you instinctively know the name I shall announce, Reynold W. Wilcox.

The Judge-Advocate General, though new to most of you in our work—in fact to all of us, in the affairs of the Commandery-in-Chief—has shown to us that he is a man competent to fill that position, and I believe it will give you pleasure as well as me satisfaction when I name W. Scott Beebe, of Portland, Ore., as Judge-Advocate Goneral.

I have filled the office of Inspector General. Brothers, I know what the duties of that position mean; I know the discharge of the duties of Inspector General means

conscientious and almost constant labor. In the selection of a man to discharge the duties of that station, I have given careful thought—more so, perhaps, than to the appointment of any other officer—and the brother who has served us during the past has shown his qualifications for present duty to be so high I most heartily reappoint the brother who was appointed by my illustrious predecessor, Brother Weeks; I appoint Brother Henry Frazee, of Cleveland, ()hio, as my Inspector General.

I feel that the duties of the next officer should be intrusted to a brother whom we can all look to as our spiritual adviser, as well as one capable of performing the many duties incumbent upon the Chaplain-in-Chief. Although I have not consulted this brother nor any member of his delegation, and I expect it will be as great a surprise to him as, perhaps, to you, I trust that when I pronounce his name it will meet with your hearty approval. I appoint Rev. Charles McColley, of Minnesota, Chaplain-in-Chief.

This, brothers, completes the list, and, efficient in all his duties as he has always been, and as installing officer, I take great pleasure in requesting Brother Baguley to continue the installation until the staff officers are installed, with the exception of the Adjutant General, whom I will install myself hereafter.

Brothers Reynold W. Wilcox, of New York, W. Scott Beebe, of Oregon, Henry Frazee, of Ohio, and Rev. Charles McColley, of Minnesota, took their places at the altar and were duly installed by Past Commander H. B. Baguley in the several offices to which they were appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

JEWEL OF THE ORDER PRESENTED TO PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, there is another duty devolving upon us, one in some degree touching in its character and sacred in its sentiments. I believe the Encampment will gladly listen to Brother Weed, of Montana.

E. D. WEED, of Montana: Commander, the administration which has just come to an end, and which has been succeeded by your own, has been, perhaps, the most notable in the history of the Order. It has been marked in every department by a conspicuous ability and executive force, and it has been marked as well by a feeling of good-fellowship, charity and loyalty that have endeared it to the hearts of the members of the Order. This organization, in the estimation in which it is held by the public, depends very largely upon the character and ability of its executive officers, and, in passing, it may not be improper to suggest that the members of the Order should have in mind at all times this one thing in the selection of its officers. In the selection of its officers hast year, certainly no possible criticism could be made. Commander-in-Chief, I have to ask you that you will request the head of the last administration, Bro. Bartow S. Weeks, to advance to the altar.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Inspector General, will you escort Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks to the altar?

(The Inspector General escorted Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks to the altar, where he was greeted by applause from the members of the Commandery-in-Chief.)

E. D. Weed, of Montana: Brother Weeks, your administration is a matter of record; it has gone into history. It will be read by your associates, by your children, and by your children's children long after you have gone before. On behalf of the men who have been associated with you in the administration of your high office during the past year in the Commandery-in-Chief, and, I may say, on behalf also of every member of the organization, I have the honor, and I assure you it is as great a pleasure, to present to you on their behalf and in their name this beautiful jewel, which they request you to wear upon your breast in remembrance of associations which have been formed during the past year, and as a small token of their esteem

and their friendship. I hope that you will wear it long, and I know that you will wear it honorably.

PAST COMMANDEB-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander-in-Chief Hall, my brother Sons of Veterans, my associates, each and every one of you in the work of the past year, the fact that such a presentation was to be made certainly was not a surprise to me, because it is provided for by the laws of our Order; but the beauty of this jewel far surpasses my anticipations. Its meaning and its worth to me as a symbol could not surpass my anticipation, because it means to me the record of my highest achievement - of my greatest ambition; and because by your kindness to me to-day I have felt that whatever of good I may have accomplished you have appreciated, and whatever of failure may have attended my efforts you have forgiven; that whatever errors I have committed have been condoned. I have striven to serve you faithfully. If I have done so, my reward is sufficient in your appreciation. At times, and especially during the proceedings of this Encampment, when I may have seemed over-severe, over-punctilious, possibly prone to criticism, I beg that you will pardon my feelings at those times, and realize that the management of the proceedings of this Encampment are, to some extent, an excuse for a temper sometimes slightly ruffled, a judgment sometimes at fault; but I have striven to do what I believed was right, and to render my decisions impartially, and to censure only where I believed the good of the whole Order would be improved thereby. Pardon this expression of feeling, but language fails me, and I cannot bear the thought of saying farewell to you all. I am back in the ranks; I am one of you, with no greater rights, no greater privileges than you have. I have but the same right, to keep alive upon our altars the fires of patriotism; I have but the same privilege, of honoring the memory of those who fought for the Union. Let me be one of you as I have always been. Let it not be a farewell, but simply a good-bye, an au revoir.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE LADIES' AID AND G. A. R.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I have a couple of resolutions which I desire to present to the Commandery-in-Chief at this time, if it is in order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The chair would rule that they are not in order, all new business having been finished. Unless they are resolutions of condolence or something of that character, I think it would be improper to act upon them at this time.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, I would suggest that, by unanimous consent, these resolutions might be acted upon. There certainly can be no objection to the reading of them.

The Commander-in-Chief: Does the Commandery-in-Chief give unanimous consent to listen to the resolutions offered by Brother Bookwalter, of Indiana? The chair hears no objection, and the resolutions may be read.

E. H. BOOKWALTEB, of Indiana: Commander, the resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, There are in existence two orders among the ladies of our country other than the Reliof Corps, based upon patriotic principles, both striving to accomplish the same objects or purposes, and one of which has already been recognized as an auxiliary to the Sons of Veterans, and known as the Ladies' Aid Society; and

WHEREAS, Another order, known as the Daughters of Veterans, is seeking the same or similar additation to our Order: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Commandery-in-Chief use all honorable means toward a consolidation of the two orders, in harmony with the sentiment upon which our Order is founded, in friendship, charity, and loyalty.

Whereas, The committee having in charge the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington, September next, have extended to this Order a hearty invitation to be present and participate in the exercises upon that occasion: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Commandery-in-Chief accept such invitation, and as many of this Commandery-in-Chief attend as can make it convenient.

WANTED AND THE STATES - NAMAKAKAKA

Commander, I do wish that the Commandery-in-Chief would give consent to have these resolutions placed upon record.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Brothers, there is only one way to get action upon these resolutions, and that is to suspend the rules and transpose the order of business.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, I call attention of the Commander in-Chief to article VIII, on page 45 of the Constitution, which, I think, will permit us to take action on these resolutions.

The Constitution, Rules and Regulations and 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 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 two-thirds vote.

I think that will allow action to be taken upon these resolutions.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That is virtually a suspension of the rules.

E. N. Bringes, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I move that the rules be suspended, that we may take action upon these resolutions.

Commander F. Musser, of Ohio: Commander, I second the motion.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I trust the motion will also allow action upon another matter, which should be brought before the Commandery-in-Chief, providing that the incoming administration may get some of the property of the Order before they file their bonds.

E. N. Bridges, of Pennsylvania: Commander, I wish to change my motion, with the consent of my second, to simply suspend the rules.

Commander F. Mussen, of Ohio: Commander, as seconder of the motion, I consent.

THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF: It has been moved and seconded that the rules be suspended. As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. It is carried, and the rules are suspended.

E. H. BOOKWALTER, of Indiana: Commander, I now move the adoption of the resolutions just read.

Past Commander E. W. Young, of Washington: Commander, I second the mo-

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The adoption of the resolutions read by Brother Bookwalter is moved and seconded. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of the motion to adopt the resolutions, will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Contrary, same sign. It is carried. What is the further pleasure of the Commandery-in-Chief?

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND FUNDS TO NEW ADMINISTRATION.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I move you, sir, that Past Quartermaster General Clarkson and Past Adjutant General Tobias and the Past Commander-in-Chief be authorized to turn over to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Quartermaster General, and to the Adjutant General, the property and supplies of the Order before the bonds of the new officers are filed, and that the Quartermaster General be also authorized to pay over to the incoming Commander-in-Chief the sum of \$250, before the bonds are filed.

C. L. WITHAM, of Maine: Commander, I second that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have heard the motion of Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of this motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sign. It is carried. What is the further pleasure of the Encampment?

UNIFORMS AT NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Past Commander E. H. Milham, of Minnesota: Commander, I believe in the last two or three Encampments of this Order we are steadily degenerating in the matter of the variety of suits of clothes worn in this body. We are getting more and more away from the uniform of the Order. It seems to me that a silk hat or a straw hat or a soft hat is not the thing to wear into the National Encampment of the Order. I think we set a very poor example. It is a very simple matter for a brother to buy a blouse and cap when he shows himself in the Encampment of the Commandery-in-Chief. I believe it would be well for the Commander-in-Chief to issue his orders for the National Encampment requiring every brother present to wear the uniform.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, may I make one suggestion or amendment to that?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is no motion before the house.

Commander E. W. RAYMOND, of Missouri: Commander, I would add the suggestion that the order should also include Division Encampments.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF POLLITT: Commander, I move we do now adjourn.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is not in order. This is a regular Encampment. If there is no further business, we will proceed to close in due form.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES.

INSPECTOR GENERAL H. FRAZEE, of Ohio: Commander, is it not necessary to approve the minutes before we close?

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WEEKS: Commander, I move you, sir, that the minutes of this Encampment be approved without reading, they having been taken down by the official stenographer.

W. A. Andrews, of Connecticut: Commander, I second that motion.

The Commander-in-Chief: It is moved by Past Commander-in-Chief Weeks, and seconded by Androws, of Connecticut, that the minutes as taken by the official stenographer be approved without reading. Are there any remarks? As many as are in favor of the motion will signify so by the usual voting sign of the Order. Those opposed, the same sign. It is carried, and the minutes are approved without reading.

Is there anything further to come before the Commandery-in-Chief before wo close? If not, we will proceed to close this Encampment in regular form.

Commander-in-Chief Marvin E. Hall then closed the Encampment in due form.

MARVIN E. HALL, Commander-in-Chief.

ELIAS P. LYON,

Adjutant General.

