

FREEMASONRY IN WAR

The connection between Freemasonry and Wars has more or less escaped examination. At the time of the First World War, four-fifths of the world's Freemasons lived in the United States. The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the Hapsburg throne of the Austria-Hungary Dual Monarchy, in Sarajevo, Serbia, in June 1914, was said to have touched off the War. The War did not actually begin for another month, nor was it born a "world war." Austria first sought assurance that Germany would support her in a conflict with Serbia. Then she declared war. Germany, bound by treaty to support her neighbour, also declared war. Serbia had a treaty with Russia which had a treaty with France. Both declared war on Germany and Austria.

A short war was expected. All European wars in the memory of those then living had been short ones. None of the nation's so far engaged had fought a war in more than 40 years, however. Indeed, there was abroad in America an "Era of Good Feeling": Modern weapons were so cruel and inhumane, it was thought, that there could never be another war.

The standing armies of the nations were not large enough to prosecute a war, and each had to mobilize sizable reserves. Germany, long fearing a war on two fronts, had a plan to knock France out of the conflict while Russia was mobilizing, then deal with the latter later.

Russia attacked Germany with her standing army, figuring to mobilize at the same time and bring new troops up afterward. It almost worked, but Russia's infrastructure was unable to support her armies in eastern Prussia. Meanwhile, Germany's plan to invade France through Belgium ran into unexpected resistance. Moreover, she too, had outrun the infra-structure; it was not yet a "mechanized" war, and horses dictated the speed of movement. Belgium had a treaty with Britain which guaranteed her neutrality. Thus, the British Empire, with her formidable navy and insignificant army, was brought into the conflict.

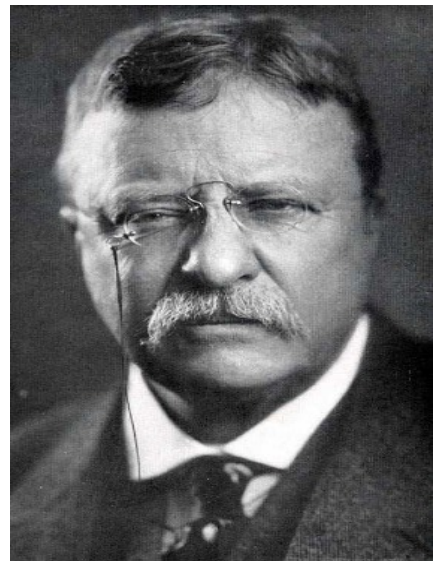
As battle plans most always do, Germany's failed to work out as expected, and the war would have no early end. The British navy blockaded the short German coast, and German submarines blockaded the British Isles. The two nations tried to starve each other out of the war.

The United States properly believed the War to be Europe's business, declared neutrality and said the belligerents could obtain war material but they had to come to the United States to get them. Despite its pronouncements of impartiality, this aligned the nation with the Allies, for the British blockade prevented German ships from reaching American ports.

Opinion in America was divided from the outset. There was a substantial pro-German sentiment in the United States. Large German, Austrian and Hungarian populations lived in the United States then—and many had families in the old countries with whom they kept in touch. Many even had relatives serving in the armies of those nations.

After trading the White House for his home at Sagamore Hill in 1909, Roosevelt's desire to lead still burned. He ran as a third-party candidate in 1912. The campaign failed, leaving him with damaged friendships and bad blood with Republicans who had supported Taft.

The Republican split allowed the Democrats' Woodrow Wilson to take the presidency. While Roosevelt was still full of ideas and opinions, especially regarding a president he rarely agreed with by 1914, he acknowledged that "It is perfectly obvious that the bulk of our people are heartily tired of me." Just as the world fell into chaos and war that year, Roosevelt saw his influence turning to impotence.



Theodore Roosevelt 1858 – 1919

Freemason and 26th President of the United States of America

Far removed from the White House and the power of the presidency that was once his, Roosevelt believed America should prepare for war - training troops and readying the Navy - even if the nation were not directly involved in the fight. President Wilson preferred to keep America neutral, leaving a European conflict to the Europeans, declaring "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight." Roosevelt believed neutrality would fail as the war developed. After the Germans sank the *RMS Lusitania* on May 7, 1915, Roosevelt regarded America's lack of involvement as "inconceivable."

To Roosevelt, neutrality looked like "supine inaction." He openly criticized Wilson to anyone who would

listen. Although he still had supporters, Roosevelt's ideas were heard by fewer and fewer people the farther he got from the presidency. For his part, Wilson had learned that "...the best way to treat Mr. Roosevelt is to take no notice of him. That breaks his heart and is the best punishment that can be administered."

Wilson was finally forced to change his stance after German U-boats regularly attacked American shipping in early 1917. Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war, and Congress obliged on April 6, 1917. However, mobilization was a long time coming, as Wilson's desire to avoid conflict was coupled with an unwillingness to prepare for war. Roosevelt had advocated for such preparations all along, and now finally the nation seemed to be coming around. With war at hand, Roosevelt saw opportunity.



Lowell Jackson Thomas (right) was an American writer, broadcaster, Freemason and traveller, best known as the man who made Lawrence of Arabia famous.

From 1914 through 1916 ten pro-German plays about the War were performed by troupes from Germany. These performers became the only source of news from Germany after her trans-Atlantic cable connection was cut. War news was biased in favour of Great Britain and her allies because of the ready availability of Allied propaganda.

International Freemasonry

The War caught Freemasonry by surprise. In 1913, an entente cordiale existed between the Masons of England and Germany that received "great impetus" by the visit of Lord Ampthill, Pro Grand Master of England, and a delegation of Grand Lodge officers, to the German Grand Lodges at Berlin. The visitors were most hospitably received and entertained, and pledges of fraternal affection were made.

Lord Ampthill was elected honorary Grand Master of the German Grand Lodges. In 1915, Lord Ampthill resigned his station "to be with his troops in the trenches in France. Loyalty of German Masons to Kaiser Wilhelm II (who was not a mason) was abundantly shown that year at various festival communications, marking the 25th anniversary of his reign. A grand orator, speaking at a joint Festloge in Berlin in January, said: ***"The celebration of this festival fills our hearts with thanks that we live in peace, feeling assured that wise counsel guides our destiny and leads us to enjoy happiness and contentment, and permits full enjoyment of our pleasure."***

Sir Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, 2nd Baron Ampthill GCSI GCIE JP DL (19 February 1869 – 7 July 1935) was a British Peer, Rower and administrator who served as the Governor of Madras from October 1900 to February 1906 and acted as the Viceroy of India from April to December 1904.

Ampthill was initiated into the Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, in 1890. He went on to take the chair in several lodges, including the Bard of Avon Lodge, No. 778, Hampton Court; The Royal Alpha Lodge, No. 16, London; and the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1. He was made Provincial Grand Master of Bedfordshire in 1900 and was District Grand Master of Madras from 1901 to 1906. He served as Pro Grand Master of England from 1908 to his death in 1935.

A masonic Lodge under his name, Lodge Ampthill No.3682 E.C., is functioning in Coimbatore, India, under the United Grand Lodge of England and the District Grand Lodge of Madras. It celebrated its Centenary in 2014.

In 13 July 1909, Lord Ampthill was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. He then went on to fight in the First World War, during which he was twice mentioned in despatches, and was one of the co-founders of the National Party in 1917. He retired from the service in 1926 with the rank of colonel. Lord Ampthill was President of The Magic Circle



Foundation of German Grand Lodges

After the era of the Strict Observance, set against much stranger forms of Freemasonry, the craft in Germany came to be governed by several strong and durable Grand Lodges. The Grand National Mother Lodge, "The Three Globes" and the Grand Mother Lodge "Zur Sonne" had already been established in 1744. They were followed by the Grand Land lodge of the Freemasons of Germany in 1770, the Great Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Masonic Federation 1783, the Grand Lodge of Prussia called the Royal York for friendship 1798, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg 1811, the Grand Land lodge of Saxony 1811, and the Grand Masonic Lodge "Concord (Zur Eintracht)" in 1846.

Attempts at unification

From 1801, at the suggestion of Friedrich Ludwig Schröder, lodges from the various Grand Lodges started to found "lodge clubs". In the first association of its kind, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hamburg met with the Grand Lodge of Hanover and the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship.



The "Masonic Society of the Three Grand Lodges of Berlin", comprising the Grand National Mother Lodge "the Three Globes", the Grand Land lodge and the Grand Lodge "Royal York" was founded on the same model in 1810. The Hamburg club focused more on the content of scientific questions, the Berliners were more concerned with administrative aspects of their Grand Lodge. The Berlin club became dormant in 1823. In 1839 the "Grand Masters Club of the three Old Prussian Grand Lodges" was formed in its place, which existed until 1935. A close cooperation between the Berlin Grand Lodges developed from this.

The Seal of the National Mother Lodge "The Three Globes"

The first truly Germany-wide association was an association of German grandmasters, founded in 1868 by Gustav Heinrich Warnatz, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Saxony for life. It met in Berlin in the lodge of the Three Globes. Further meetings took place in 1869 in Dresden, 1870 in Hamburg, 1871 in Frankfurt and again in 1872 in Berlin.

As Germany unified, these meetings formed the "Federation of German Grand Lodges" (Deutscher Großlogenbund), formulated in 1871 and officially founded on May 19, 1872. This comprised the eight German Grand Lodges recognised by the United Grand Lodge of England, being the Grand National Mother lodge "The Three Globes", the Grand Land lodge of Freemasons of Germany, the Grand Lodge of Prussia called the Royal York for friendship, the Grand Land of Saxony, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, the Grand Lodge of the Sun, the Grand Masonic lodge "Zur Eintracht" and the Grand Mother Lodge of the Eclectic Masonic Federation.

No binding decisions could be made by the federation. The organisation was collaborative rather than authoritative, and few joint statements could be made. In 1874 they found that race and skin colour are not a criterion for the rejection of membership. They produced an aim to establish a National Grand Lodge of all

German Freemasons in 1880, and in 1897 recognised Anderson's charges. In 1903, the Grande Loge de France was recognized as the regular Grand Lodge of France.

In 1909, the Grand Orient de France was again recognised, against the wishes of the three old Prussian Grand Lodges, who supported the United Grand Lodge of England's rejection of the new French constitutions in 1877.

After the First World War, the German Grand Lodges mediated the distribution of humanitarian aid to needy women and children from the Grand Lodges of England, the USA and neutral countries. On the 50th anniversary, in 1922, the three Berlin Grand Lodges left the federation as the rift between the three Christian Berlin Grand Lodges and the "humanitarian" Grand Lodges widened. The organisation was further weakened when the Great Lodge of Saxony left. The remainder of the organization was to continue until 1935 and the forced dissolution of the German Grand Lodges.

Germany after the First World War

In the Weimar Republic Jews and Freemasons were the preferred objects of right-wing propaganda. Emigrants such as the Baltic German Alfred Rosenberg brought the fictional Protocols of the Elders of Zion to Western and Central Europe. He published writings such as "The crime of Freemasonry, Judaism, Jesuitism, German Christianity" (1921), the theory of Jewish/Masonic conspiracy, that it was bent on undermining the existence of other nations.

To this end, the Freemasons and the Jews had caused the Russian Revolution. Therefore, capitalism and communism were only apparent opposites, in truth it were one and the same pincer movement, caused by international Jewry and their aspirations of world domination.

High finance was the mistress of the labour movement in all countries. Rosenberg's comments on the protocols' in 1923 were a publishing success, invoked by Hitler in Mein Kampf.

The former military chief Erich Ludendorff successfully propagated the Stab-in-the-back myth. This stated that Germany could have been victorious, had not greater powers insidiously undermined the "heroic struggle of the German people".

His wife Mathilde authored writings on the "supranational powers" which existed, Jews, Jesuits and Freemasons in an international network formed for the purpose of gaining and maintaining power. Hitler and his followers adopted much of Ludendorff's anti-Masonic conspiracy theory.



Erich Ludendorff (non-Freemason)

In 1914, the American Masonic Standard had this to say about German Masonry:

"German Masonry stands very high in our estimation. The German brethren are philosophers and give to their Masonry a dignity and seriousness we well might imitate. German Masonry is more exclusive than in this country, and devotes its energies largely to education and philanthropy."

The foreign correspondent for the Grand Lodge of Canada, in his report to its 1914 communication in July, concluded:

"We are entering upon that time when peace among English speaking peoples is to be the dominant note of centennial celebrations recalling the happy Augustan age when the temple of Janus was closed, when 'the idle spear and shield were uphung,' when 'the trumpet spake not to the armed throng' and when 'birds of calm sat brooding on the charmed wave.' We cannot doubt that Masonry will be a potent factor in teaching the world that war among civilized peoples is unnecessary"

Before the printer's ink was dry, English-speaking people were at war with civilized peoples.

As an international "secret society"—the fraternity itself was saying so—Freemasonry was suspect. European Masonry was far more exclusive than in America, a very small percentage of the populations of their countries. Non-Masons must have viewed it as an international spy ring. Consequently, Grand Lodges commenced to distance themselves from those of their countries' enemies.

In 1915, the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England submitted an amendment requiring "...all brethren of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish birth to abstain from any Masonic meeting under English jurisdiction."

The measure would exclude naturalized British subjects, "many of whose sons and relatives were fighting in the ranks of English soldiery France." Nevertheless, it was passed.

German Masonic writers countered:

International Masonry is dead, and notwithstanding efforts to the contrary, will remain dead. Let us, therefore, be German Freemasons and work in our own way. We will have nothing more to do with international relations...we will have no more official relations. Long live German Freemasonry. Down with international fanaticism! It has deceived the world long enough.

All seven German grand lodges severed ties with those of hostile nations. Despite this action, representatives of German Grand Lodges were received at the annual communications of the Grand Lodges of New Jersey and New York less than a month after the United States entered the War. Grand lodges in the United States were saddened by this action, believing the German brethren had abandoned their Masonic senses.

Early in the War, the *Cologne Gazette* accused "international Freemasonry of having successfully plotted the world disaster; of directly prompting the assassination at Sarajevo. An Amsterdam newspaper blamed the Masons of the United States for the entry of this country into the War. After the War, General Erich von Ludendorff, "casting about for factors that brought about his defeat, declared that the Masonic lodges of the world worked, at the command of the Grand Lodge of England, to discredit the cause of Germany.

Also after the War, it was reported in the *Masonic Tidings*:

An important Congress was held in Berlin during the closing week of July 1918 of Grand Masters and chief dignitaries of the Grand Lodges of Freemasons of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria and Finland [the Central Powers].

It appears to have been convened at the insistence of the Kaiser (to organize) concerted action with a view to peace propaganda in the direction of the Freemasons in (Allied) countries. The Grand Orient of France seized the opportunity, using the War as an argument, to try to regain the recognition it lost in 1877. Fraternal ties with the Grand Orient were severed by grand lodges in the United States, when the French dropped the requirement for a candidate to profess a belief in Deity, and removed Holy Scripture from its altars.

The Grand Orient petitioned grand lodges around the world to restore fraternal relations. Several grand lodges permitted their members to fraternize with French Masons and lodges, reserving recognition for future consideration.

The fledgling Independent and National Grand Lodge of France, consisting of three lodges with a total membership of 75, also sought recognition, but was ignored as "too insignificant and too recent of origin to make it a successful claimant.

Nazi Germany and occupied Europe

The Nazis claimed that high-degree Masons were willing members of the Jewish conspiracy, and that Freemasonry was one of the causes of Germany's defeat in World War I. In *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler wrote that Freemasonry has succumbed to the Jews and has become an excellent instrument to fight for their aims and to use their strings to pull the upper strata of society into their designs.

He continued, "The general pacifistic paralysis of the national instinct of self-preservation begun by Freemasonry" is then transmitted to the masses of society by the press. In 1933 Hermann Göring, the Reichstag President and one of the key figures in the process of Gleichschaltung ("synchronization"), stated "in National Socialist Germany, there is no place for Freemasonry".

Freemasonry in the United States

Grand lodges around the nation lamented the unfortunate "European war," as they called it, and did not take sides. In none of Wisconsin's Transactions or Foreign Correspondence did any grand lodge appear to have called it a "world war." "The War will undoubtedly be of short duration. Modern implements of war are too destructive to admit of a long drawn-out conflict. "No one knows of any adequate reason for the war being waged in Europe.

In his address to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1915, Grand Master Bernard F. Keeler said: "*The past year has been one which has wrung the hearts of all true Masons because of the terrible*

conflict between nations in progress across the water. Just at a time when the world was congratulating itself on the achievements of Christian civilization came an appeal to arms, and another attempt to settle questions of right or wrong by military genius and physical prowess.

Also in 1916, the United States increased the authorized size of its army from 150,000. Wisconsin Masonic writer Lt. Col. Jerome A. Watrous (retired), a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, wrote: *"The country now has a law authorizing an army of 500,000 men. Fifty per cent of the men who apply to enlist are rejected because they have weakened their bodies and intellects with cigarettes and strong drink and other voluntarily taken on habits. There are enough of the class mentioned, and the pool room population together with loafers and tramps, to recruit an army ten times as large if they were self-respecting, honourable, wholesome men and dependable citizens.*

A year later, it would be reported extensively in the Masonic Tidings under the title, "Alarming Conditions," that the rate of VD among soldiers was 181.5 per thousand. Joseph E. Marcombe, editor of *The American Freemason*, wrote in January 1918: *"I applied to a brother of medical profession whom I know to be exceptionally well informed. "Physicians who know will testify that 25 percent of our manhood has suffered the worst of these diseases by age 35. And 65 percent from another of these diseases by the same age." The Masonic Tidings devoted two pages to address this issue. The treatment for VD in those days was almost as bad as the disease itself, and the numbers are numbing.*

America enters the First World War

The United States entered the War on April 6, 1917. The tune changed, and Henry M. Ross, Grand Master of Vermont, exhorted, "Heretofore we have had someone to fight for us; now we must fight for ourselves. The War was the first conflict of which the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin took official cognizance. At its 1917 annual communication in June, a "thrilling moment" was recorded.

The Grand Master, Cyrus S. Stockwell, was asked "to retire to the parlours of the [Scottish Rite] Cathedral, where upon the Deputy Grand Master Willard S. Griswold assumed the chair. Griswold called up the Grand Lodge, as in came the Grand Master followed by his father Cyrus D. Stockwell, Past Grand Senior Warden, and his son, Cyrus G. Stockwell, clothed in the uniform of a soldier of the United States. In the absence of the organist, the brethren sang two verses of 'America' which made the 'welkin ring.'"

The Grand Chaplain Philip H. Lindley resigned to volunteer as chaplain of the 6th Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. His resignation was not accepted, and his station was listed as "Grand Chaplain, in France.

The Grand Lodge supported all five Liberty Loan Drives with funds from its own treasury, and urged its subordinate lodges to do the same. It also remitted the per capita tax of Masons in the armed forces (provided their own lodges had done the same; not every lodge did, however, and only two-thirds of per capita taxes of the servicemen were remitted).

Grand lodges around the nation rallied around the War, but the government would not deal with the 49 grand jurisdictions separately. Furthermore, the "supreme War authority at Washington" ruled that no lodges of any kind would be permitted to hold meetings within the limits of any military camp. "Nothing should be allowed to detract attention from the intensive training which would at some time mean saving of lives rather than losing of them," a Masonic writer agreed condescendingly.

At a meeting in Washington, D.C., in December, Treasury Secretary William McAdoo called upon representatives of 27 grand lodges to form a single great force to coordinate Masonic Relief efforts for the troops. An organization, which later became the Masonic Service Association, was established, but Wisconsin declined to join it. The Grand Lodge of Oregon led a different movement to establish a national grand lodge system, but it found no followers. To be German in America at that hour was unpopular. Anyone or anything with a German name was "fair game for abuse," though most German-Americans were loyal to the United States.

The prestigious Deutscher Club in Milwaukee became the Wisconsin Club. Sauerkraut became "liberty cabbage." German shopkeepers who did not conspicuously support the Liberty Loan drives were threatened with boycotts, and others had their homes decorated with yellow paint. Even dachshunds were subject to abuse. The German language was not taught in most public schools around the country, not even in Milwaukee. Many communities, especially those called "Germantown," changed their names.

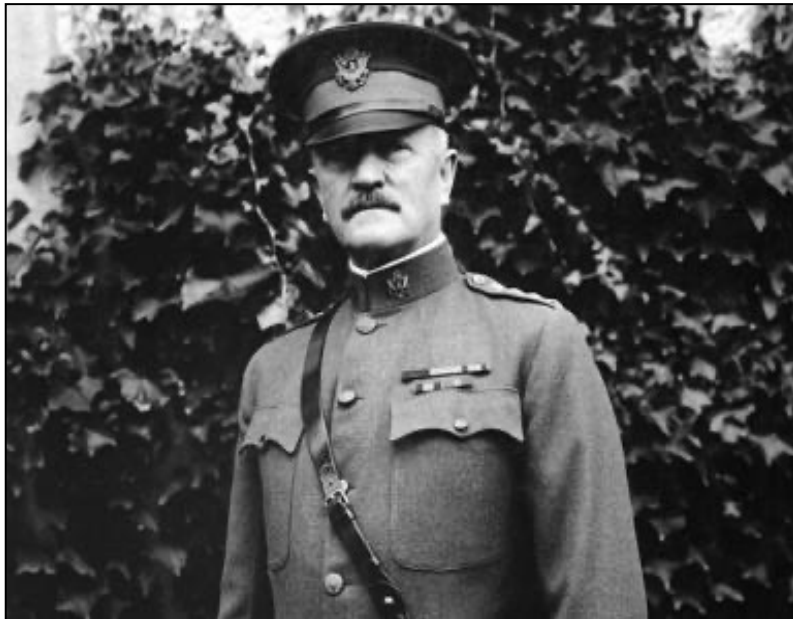
German-speaking lodges in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, California, Connecticut and Colorado converted to English. Illinois had nine such lodges. When six voluntarily shifted, its Grand Master ordered the others to do the same. Two lodges obeyed the edict, and when the Grand Master arrested the charter of the last one, it, too, fell into line.

Aldro Jenks stated that he thought no lodge in America should be permitted to work in any other language but English. However, C. C. Rogers, editor of the *Masonic Tidings* disagreed: *"Let us not forget that we are all Masons. As such we should exercise the spirit of tolerance, even though others may exercise an intolerant spirit. We should be lenient in dealing with our American Masons of German descent, and who forsooth, in years past by our free consent, have made use of the German language in conferring the Masonic degrees."*

Wisconsin's only German-speaking lodge, Aurora No. 30, was not under pressure to change, and continued to work as always. Two members of Aurora Lodge served in the American armed forces during the War.

There was considerable anxiety throughout the land about Wisconsin's loyalty to the cause. Germans were not the traitors many newspapers said they were, however, and Wisconsin was the first state to send in a complete registration for the draft. She oversubscribed her share in the great Liberty Loans, and gave half a million dollars more to the Red Cross Fund than she was asked.

The War generated a large rush to join the fraternity by young men about to enter the service. Grand Masters issued more than 650 dispensations waiving balloting restrictions on petitioners for Masonic degrees. Perhaps this was because fathers of the petitioners recognized that returning soldiers who lost limbs or digits in the War would be barred from ever becoming Masons.



General John J. Pershing - Freemason

Military Lodges

The matter of military lodges occupied some of the attention of the nation's Grand Masters. Wisconsin has always opposed the chartering of military lodges on grounds that candidates are better known in their own communities.

A scoundrel could be made a mason in a military lodge who would never have passed muster at home. Furthermore, a military lodge might be chartered by any grand lodge within the jurisdiction of another. Wisconsin has held that a method was available for men in the service to receive their degrees by the normal process; namely, election in his hometown lodge followed by conferral of the degrees by courtesy in a regular lodge near his military post.

Dispensations for military lodges were issued by a few Grand Lodges, but most were aloof. North Dakota chartered a military lodge "somewhere in France." It was attended by Sgt. Clarence E. Peck of Harmony Lodge No. 142, who wrote: *"A colonel was Worshipful Master. No tools were brought from the States, and everything used was made by hand from an old mess kit."*

The Grand Lodge of New York chartered Sea and Field Lodge No. 3 in Bordeaux. A letter from a Kentucky Mason stated that he was present at the conferring of degrees on a class of more than 50—all three degrees, in a single night. The obligations only were given, probably in unison, the rest of the work was staged "while candidates saw the remainder of the ritual as though watching the season's latest hit show.

Ohio, despite the opposition of its Grand Master (who held that "no necessity for it exists in this country, it is not practical elsewhere, and dangerous to the Craft"), authorized dispensations to military lodges with "certain restrictions."

Masons raised in military lodges got a mixed welcome among the fraternity when they returned home. Some jurisdictions accepted them if properly certified; others not unless properly "healed." In 1920, Grand

Master Charles E. Shane held that a soldier could demit from Sea and Field Lodge No. 4 in Marseille if a proper demit could be procured, either from that lodge or from the Grand Lodge of New York. The decision was approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The Armed Forces

There is evidence to suggest that the first senior military figures to become a mason were General Sir Alexander Hamilton and the Quarter Master General - General Sir Robert Moray were received into the Edinburgh lodge No 1 Scottish Constitution in 1641 and although Scottish soldiers, it took place on English soil at Newcastle upon Tyne.

This was some 5 years before Elias Ashmole was initiated in Warrington. As said before, there is little information on developments in masonry in England between this time and the formation of Premier Grand Lodge.

Equally, regarding military masonry there is little to note, perhaps with the exception of Sir Robert Moray and other members of the Royal Society, until 1732. Following the formation of the English Grand Lodge, the Irish Grand Lodge was inaugurated in 1725 and the Grand Lodge of Scotland came into existence in 1736. Given the turmoil that existed in England, and that it was relatively easy to get a warrant under the Irish constitution, it is hardly surprising that Dublin was the first port of call for Army regiments that were on the move and wished to open a lodge.

The 1st of foot (Royal Scots) petitioned the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1732 and became the first regiment to gain warrant No 11 which was dated the 7th of November of that year. This opened the floodgates and over the next 10 years Irish Warrants were granted to the following regiments of foot:

17th (Leicestershire), 18th (Royal Irish), 19th (Green Howard's), 20th Lancashire Fusiliers, 27th (Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers), 28th (Gloucestershire), 30th (East Lancashire), 32nd (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), 33rd (West Riding (Duke of Wellington's), 38th (South Stafford's), and the 39th (Dorset). In 1747 the Grand Lodge of Scotland issued warrants to the 12th (Suffolk), 55th (2nd Border) and, interestingly a Cavalry Regiment 2nd (Scots Greys). The first Ancient Warrant was issued in 1755 to the 57th of Foot (Middlesex Regiment).

Thereafter all 3 Grand Lodges issued hundreds of Warrants to the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Militia although it is interesting to note that the Artillery was almost exclusively Antient. In all some 581 ambulatory Warrants have been issued to the Armed Forces, the majority to the Army but some 4 warrants were issue to ship's companies and the Royal Marines have lodges but are all immovable in garrisons. There have been about 10 Royal Air Force warrants and about the same number to Combined Service Lodges but they were all conventional (static).

Mention the 4 shipboard lodges is warranted as they operated under the Modern's due to a strange mandate to Thomas Dunkerly, a commissioned gunner. Dunkerly had the authority to grant warrants from the Premier Grand Lodge and was responsible for establishing lodges on board HMS Vanguard in 1760.

In the same year, under this mandate, he installed the first Provincial Grand Master of Canada at Quebec. He also granted warrants to HMS Canceaux and HMS Guadaloupe in 1762. There is only one other ship known to have had a warrant which was HMS Ardent that gained a warrant in 1810 under the Scottish constitution and formed the Naval Kilwinning Lodge.

Flags

Until the United States entered the War, the American flag was deemed to be inappropriate furniture for a lodge. The War created a great patriotic movement by Lodges to acquire the national emblem for their lodge rooms. Some even had flagpoles erected outdoors. By the end of the War, nearly all Lodges had "Old Glory" in their rooms.

A custom originated during the War of families to display "service flags." A service flag showed a blue star for each member of the household in the armed forces. (A gold star indicated that a serviceman had died in the War.) The flag was proudly hung in a front window of even the humblest home. Many Lodges adopted the custom, and had service flags on display in their lodge rooms, with a star for each member in the armed forces.

In large lodges, where stars had to be continually added, the service flag was always out of date. After the War, Henry L. Palmer Lodge No. 301 had a flag with 104 stars "for those who enlisted under the banner of 'Old Glory' to defend the country, to protect the chastity of woman, home and family, and in defence of human liberty.

It had one gold star for a brother who died of pneumonia at Camp Custer in Michigan. The large influx of veterans as candidates for the degrees after the War would have required either adding stars for many years or adding none after the end of the War. Neither seems to be satisfactory, and service flags disappeared from display. None are known to exist anymore.

General John J. Pershing, a Mason: arrived in France in May 1917 with no soldiers. By January 1918, only 100,000 American soldiers were on French soil, and none had yet seen any action. The first engagement of American troops was in February, and the first battles were fought at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood in June. Five months later, the War ended: November 11, 1918. At the end of the War, 2 million "doughboys" were "Over There."

War stories

In August 1917, Kenwood Lodge No. 303 conferred the Master Mason degree on Major H. B. Einfeldt as soldiers and guardsmen occupied all the stations. Lt. Goodrich gave a demonstration of bayonet work to Washburn Masons in December.

In the spring of 1918 an appeal went out for "smokes for American boys in France." "Tobacco to a soldier is not a luxury but a necessity." \$3,000 was raised for the purpose. In November, the four principal officers of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite [Valley of Milwaukee] magnanimously signed the following statement; *"All of us may not have the privilege of serving under the colours and meeting the enemy on the battlefield, but those of us who remain at home can serve our country and aid those who are in the trenches by condemning sedition, disloyalty and treason, and by doing all in our power to bring to justice those who are guilty of such conduct."*

After the War, Maj. A. L. Nash spoke in Manitowoc Lodge on his experiences in the War. *"War today is a wonderfully scientific and terrific game; it was becoming more destructive each month it continued."* Afterwards, Lt. Archie Lill recounted his experience in the tank corps.

Past Grand Master David G. Harlowe received a souvenir from Lt. H. H. Helliwell of Co. G, 9th Infantry, 20th Division AEF; a "relic in the shape of a gas mask."

In distressed circumstances

Most Canadian jurisdictions issued a Masonic pass to their members when they enlisted for military service. The pass was written in English, French and German. It identified the bearer as a Mason, and requested fraternal assistance in times of distressed circumstances. The pass also declared that his Mother Lodge would repay any financial burdens that this fraternal assistance might require.

Prisoners of War are a major factor in any war, and the First World War was no exception. Major Hooper of Carleton Place was knocked unconscious during a savage battle and fell into the hands of the Germans. Local tradition maintains that a German military surgeon, coming across the Masonic pass, gave him preferential medical attention that probably saved his life. Another anecdote relates that Hooper was at risk of being shot by German guards during his captivity, but that after he made a Masonic sign of distress, he was taken away to safety.

Canadian soldier and Masonic Brother Robert J. Meekren was wounded in the Ypres Salient in 1916 and fell into the hands of the Germans. While in the prison camp, a German guard revealed himself to Meekren as a Mason, and at great risk to himself, the guard gave Meekren a parcel of bread and cigarettes.

Meekren then tried to contact other Masonic prisoners by embroidering a square and compass on his military tunic. An Allied prisoner approached him and asked, "Have you ever been entirely destitute?" It took Meekren a moment to realize the Masonic significance of this question, and to realize that this soldier was also a Mason. Meekren was then introduced to several other English and French speaking POW's, and they were able to hold impromptu Masonic meetings by "immemorial right." One memorable occasion was a Masonic feast with about 20 Masons contributing treats they had secured to commemorate St. John's Day 1917.

Meekren also benefited from his Mother Lodge. The Secretary of his Lodge wrote him on a regular basis to keep him up to date with affairs back home. Naturally, the Germans censored all letters coming to prisoners. Meekren was therefore alarmed one morning when the German camp censor asked to see him in his office. The German censor, by reviewing the letters, realized that Meekren was a Mason, and revealed himself to be a Mason. Meekren was thereafter allowed to receive extra letters from home and was given a comfortable clerical job in the camp office.

Roy Brown and Stearne Edwards

Soldiers serving overseas in WW1 looked to their Lodges back home as a symbol of what they were fighting to preserve. Their Lodges were also part of the normal life they were hoping they could resume once the

War had ended. A good example can be found in St. John's Lodge in Carleton Place, where a magnificent Masonic Temple had been erected on the main street of town in 1911, that continues to be a main feature of the local heritage of the community to this day. Two members of that Masonic Lodge were close friends, Roy Brown and Stearne Edwards.

The year 1915 was a milestone in the life of many young Canadian men. The Great War - WW1 was already well under way. Brown and Edwards had become fascinated with the new concept of war in the air. Given that WW1 recruits for the Royal Air Force and Royal Naval Air Service required flying experience, their fathers were able to sponsor them at the flight school run by the Wright brothers in Dayton Ohio. While he was in Dayton, Brown thought about joining the Lodge. On October 20, 1915 Brown wrote the following in a letter to his father describing his upcoming schedule to finish flying school in the fall. *"That may leave me time to catch the November meeting of the Lodge."*

Edwards graduated before Brown, and returned home for a quick visit. He joined the Lodge in October of 1915, before going overseas.

Brown eventually graduated as a pilot and also returned home for a brief visit. On November 22, 1915, he too was initiated into St. John's Lodge. Brown then left home for the War in Europe, and service in the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. In December 1917, Brown and Edwards were able to return home for a short period on leave and received their 2nd and 3rd Degrees in Masonry together.

Brown became a deadly fighter pilot. He earned the designation of "Ace" when he shot down his 5th enemy aircraft in October 1917, and was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross in November 1917. By February of 1918 he had become a Flight Leader, and had shot down 9 German aircraft.

Stearne Edwards also earned the designation of "Ace" during WW1, with a total of 16 enemy aircraft. During the War, the 2 friends served together as pilots in the same combat zones, and were able to take some personal time together on leave.

By April 1918, the Germans decided to make a desperate attempt to destroy the Allied forces once and for all. One particular threat to the Allied pilots was the "Flying Circus" the fighter squadron led by a former German cavalry officer named Manfred von Richthofen. He was popularly known as the "Red Baron" due to the bright red colour of his Fokker fighter airplane. On the morning of April 21, the Allied and German pilots were preparing to fly yet another war patrol. Richthofen's cousin Wolfram had recently joined the Flying Circus.

On the Canadian side, a new pilot Wop May had been sent to fly under Roy Brown's command. Given the danger in combat to inexperienced pilots, Brown gave strict orders 3 to May that if they encountered German aircraft, May should stay out of combat and circle the action to simply watch and learn.

Later that morning, the German flight engaged a pair of Australian aircraft and was then attacked by Brown's flight of Sopwith Camel aircraft. Wop May watched as ordered from the distance for a short while. However, he could not contain himself and soon attacked a German aircraft. He had in fact inadvertently attacked the German Fokker flown by Richthofen's cousin Wolfram.

May's guns jammed and he was forced to disengage, but the Red Baron spotted May's attack and set out after the Canadian. May was certain that he was a dead man because he could not get the Red Baron off his tail, but the Red Baron was experiencing trouble with his own machine guns. Roy Brown, seeing that May was in great danger, was able to come up behind the Red Baron to fire a burst from his machine guns into the Red Baron's Fokker. The Red Baron was mortally wounded and crashed near the Australian trenches. (The Australians also claim to have shot him down.)

Roy Brown was awarded a bar for his Distinguished Service Cross for shooting down the Red Baron. He left the Royal Flying Corps after WW1, and was involved in operating a small airline in Ontario and Québec. When WW2 broke out he volunteered for service in the Royal Canadian Air Force, but was rejected. He died at the age of 50 in Stouffville Ontario in 1944.

Stearne Edwards was still flying as a combat pilot when WW1 ended on November 11, 1918. On November 12, he took a Sopwith Pup fighter aircraft up for a flight, but crashed. He died of his injuries on November 22. The Canadian pilot Wop May, whose life was saved that day by Captain Roy Brown, became an "Ace" himself with 13 kills to his credit. During the 1920's and 30's he continued to fly as a famous bush pilot in the Canadian North.

Wop May became a Mason after WW1. In 1938, he helped organize a special Masonic meeting in the Canadian Arctic in Kugluktuk, Nunavut Territory, near the present-day community of Coppermine. The

Grand lodge of Alberta commemorated the event by erecting a plaque that declares this to be the most northerly Masonic meeting ever held.

The Royal Masonic Hospital

In 1911, members of Malmesbury Lodge No. 3156 became interested in the possibility of starting a Masonic hospital or nursing home and formed a committee with a civil engineer, Percy Still, as secretary. In 1913 Grand Lodge approved the idea and by 1916 fundraising had begun.

The spiralling number of Great War casualties moved supporters of the hospital scheme to take out a short term lease of the former Chelsea Woman's Hospital in Fulham Road, London and open it as the Freemasons' War Hospital. Over 4,000 servicemen were treated at the hospital by the end of the war.

Additional facilities were opened at Fulham Palace and a convalescent home was opened in Caversham near Reading After World War I the Freemason's Hospital and Nursing Home opened in the Fulham Road premises and accepted its first patient in 1920.

Despite alterations this site proved too small, and supporters continues their efforts to find a larger site. Once sufficient funds were secured a site was purchased at Ravenscourt Park, West London.

In 1933, King George V and Queen Mary opened the hospital, and the King granted permission for it to be known as the Royal Masonic Hospital. Money for the hospital was raised through donations, with donors being awarded a special jewel, known as the Permanent Steward's Jewel.



Royal Masonic Hospital nurses uniform Buckle



Hallstone Jewel

In 1919, after the First World War Grand Lodge decided, in response to a suggestion from the M.W. The Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, to embark on the building of a new headquarters for the English Craft as a memorial to the many brethren who had given their lives during the War. For this purpose a special committee was set up in 1920 and an appeal made to every member of the

Constitution for contributions to the fund which, from the target set, came to be known as the Masonic Million Memorial Fund.

Building work on the Masonic Peace Memorial, as it was at first called - later to become known as Freemasons' Hall - commenced in 1927 and was completed in 1933 when the Hall was dedicated.

THE ARMISTICE

The War ended at 11 A. M. (European Time) November 11, 1918. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* editorialized: *"One hundred years from now—yes five hundred, indeed a thousand years from that glad day, untold millions will recall what happened November 11, 1918; and untold millions will not forget America and what her armed forces and patriotic people did in making that day one of the most notable in all time."*

The Grand Master of Tennessee, in an "eloquent address," exclaimed in February 1919:

"Not since the morning stars sang together has there been but one more memorable day than the eleventh of last November."

More than 4 million American citizens were in the service by the War's end. Over 350,000 were casualties. The transactions of the Grand Lodge for 1919 saluted 3,665 Wisconsin Masons who served in the War—more than one-tenth of Wisconsin's Masons, still without mention of a "world war." Of the 94 who gave their lives in the nation's service, the tribute quotes, "... with tears in our eyes," a verse of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life":

"Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not the Goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of thy soul."

Masonic writers fantasized a role for Freemasonry in the peace that was to follow the War. But Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, not one of them were Masons. In view of the animosity that existed among the grand lodges of belligerent nations, how could Freemasonry have had any influence on the peace?

CONCLUSION

The jigsaw has been assembled for the first time. Some of the pieces are still missing. Are there, laid up in the archives of constituent Lodges, service flags from World War I that could be on display in a Masonic museum?

It was called, "The War to End All Wars." Perhaps that is an oxymoron. Then again, was not every war a war to end all wars. Wars are fought to resolve something once and for all, aren't they? But they don't. The War caught our Fraternity in all nations by surprise. As Freemasons in European countries were the cream of their societies, I must conclude that World War I took almost everybody by surprise.

It was once suggested that if all the Masons of the world could have gotten together on this, the War could have been prevented. If so, the Catholic Church, with a larger membership and a Pope, could have prevented the War. If the Pope could not prevent the War, how could Freemasonry have stopped it? Freemasonry has no Pope. Freemasonry was no more able to prevent the War than it was to start it.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Elias Ashmole (1617-1692)

Most learned English antiquarian of his day. A Royalist in the Civil War. In 1672 he published an exhaustive history of the Order of the Garter which is now an exceedingly rare volume. In 1677 he presented a collection of rarities to Oxford University which became the Ashmolean Museum.

His importance to Freemasonry stems from the diary which he kept with great care. Masonic historians have generally set the date of speculative Masonry as 1717 when the Grand Lodge of England was formed. His diary entry of 16 October 1646 stated that he had been made a Freemason at 4:30 p.m. at Warrington, Lancashire with Col. Henry Mainwaring of Karincham, Cheshire.

At this time Ashmole was a Captain in Lord Ashley's regiment and also Comptroller of the Ordnance on the King's side. Mainwaring, of whom there is frequent mention in the bulletins of the civil war, was a staunch Parliamentarian. The diary also gives the names of those that were then members of the lodge which seems to justify the conclusion that they were in the habit of associating in Masonic fellowship for some time. It is noteworthy that not a single operative Mason was present on this date. His diary therefore earned him the name of "first speculative English Freemason." He died on 18 May, 1692.

Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander 1st Viscount of Tunis.

Born in 1891. Served in France, 1914-18 and northwest frontier of India in 1935. Was commander of the 1st Division from 1938-40 and was in charge of the evacuation of the British army from Dunkirk. Assigned to the Burma front in March, 1942, he became commander-in-chief of the Middle East in August.

As deputy allied commander-in-chief in North Africa (1943), Alexander, with General Montgomery, who mapped the successful British campaign in Egypt. He commanded Sicilian (July 1943) and Italian (Sept. 1943) invasions. He was made field marshal in November, 1944 and was allied commander-in-chief of Italy in 1944-45. Since 1946 he has been Governor-General of Canada.

Alexander is a member of Athlumney Lodge No. 3245 of London, serving as its master in 1938/39. He is a past grand steward and past grand warden of the Grand Lodge of England and a member of the house

committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. He is active in Royal Arch Masonry. Born in New Zealand, he was a well-known athlete and Olympic games record holder in his youth.

Leopold S. Amery (1873-1955)

English publicist, statesman and mountaineer. Born 22 November, 1873 in India. Friend of Winston Churchill q.v. at school days in Harrow and later when he was correspondent of the Times in the South African War when Churchill was correspondent of Daily Telegraph.

He served with the army in Flanders and Near East (1914-16). He became first lord of admiralty in 1922, serving until 1924 when he became secretary of state for colonies 1924-29 and secretary for dominion affairs from 1925-29. In 1945-49 he was secretary for India and Burma. Endowed with a strong physique, he was an avid mountaineer, and three peaks have been named for him—one in South Africa Drakenberg, one in the Canadian Rockies and the third on Kerguelen Island on the edge of the Antarctic. Member of Canada Lodge No. 3527, London and 10th master of that lodge in 1920.

William F. Cody (1846-1917)

Better known as "Buffalo Bill," the famous pony express rider, Indian fighter, scout, plainsman and showman. b. Feb. 26, 1846 in Scott Co., Iowa. His father was killed in the Kansas border war. He was a pony express rider from 1860-61 with the famous "Russell, Majors & Waddell" q.v. From 1861-65 he was a government scout and guide with the 7th Kansas Cavalry.

He contracted to furnish the Kansas Pacific Railroad with all the buffalo meat required to feed the labourers engaged in road construction and in 18 months (1867-68) killed 4,280 buffalo, earning the name "Buffalo Bill" by which he is best known.

From 1868-72 he was again a government scout and guide, operating against the Sioux and Cheyenne. He killed Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief, in a hand-to-hand fight. He served as a general in the Nebraska national guard during the Sioux outbreak in 1890-91.

In 1872 he was a member of the Nebraska legislature. He was in the Battle of Wounded Knee. From 1883 on he headed the famous "Wild West Show" that toured America and Europe. He was president of the Shoshone Irrigation Co. and co-author of The Great Salt Lake Trail.

He was raised in Platte Valley Lodge No. 32, North Platte, Nebraska on Jan. 10, 1871. Member of Euphrates Chapter No. 15 at North Platte, and when he received his mark master's degree, appropriately selected a buffalo's head as his mark. d. Jan. 10, 1917 and was buried with Masonic honours on Lookout Mountain near Golden, Colorado.

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)

English writer who was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1907. Born 30 December, 1865 in Bombay, India. He was educated in United Services Coll. North Devon, England, and returned to India in 1880, where he was on the editorial staff of the Civil & Military Gazette and Pioneer, at Lahore until 1889.

He began writing verse and tales while in India, and continued after his return to England in 1889. Among his best-known works are Plain Tales from the Hills; In Black and White; The Story of the Gadsbys; Under the Deodars; Phantom 'Rickshaw; Wee Willie Winkie; Life's Handicap; The Light That Failed; Barrack-Room Ballads; The Jungle Book; Second Jungle Book; The Seven Seas; Captains Courageous; Just So Stories for Little Children; and many others.

His writings contained frequent Masonic references, particularly The Man Who Would Be King from Wee Willie Winkie (1889); In the Interests of the Brethren from Debits and Credits (1926); The Widow At Windsor from Barrack Room Ballads (1892). The most famous is his Mother Lodge from The Seven Seas (1896).

He was initiated in Hope and Perseverance Lodge No. 782, Lahore, Punjab, India in 1886, by a special dispensation, because he was only 20 years and six months old. Strange to say, he recorded his own raising in the minutes as he was immediately elected secretary of the lodge.

He wrote the following about his initiation which appeared in The Freemason (London) on March 28, 1925: "I was secretary for some years of Hope and Perseverance No. 782, E.C., Lahore, which included Brethren of at least four creeds. I was entered by a member of Brahmo Somaj, a Hindu; passed by a Mohammedan, and raised by an Englishman.

Our Tyler was an Indian Jew. We met, of course, on the level, and the only difference anyone would notice was that at our banquets, some of the Brethren, who were debarred by caste rules from eating food not ceremonially prepared, sat over empty plates."

He received his Mark master's degree in the Mark Lodge, "Fidelity" on April 12, 1887 and Royal Ark Mariners degree in the Lodge "Mt. Ararat" at Lahore, April 17, 1888. He affiliated with the Independence and Philanthropy Lodge No. 391, Allahabad, Bengal in 1888.

On his return to England, he became a founder of the lodge Builders of the Silent Cities No. 4948, in 1927, and of Author's Lodge No. 3456. He was further appointed poet laureate of the famous Canongate Kilwinning Lodge No. 2, of Edinburgh, Scotland, in which, by tradition, Robert Burns, q.v., had previously served in a similar capacity.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener (1850-1916)

British Field Marshall of WWI and 1st Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and Broome. Born 22 September, 1850 at Gunsborough Villa, near Ballylongford, Kerry, Ireland.

He was educated in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and commissioned in the Royal Engineers in 1871. He served in Wolseley's expedition for relief of General Gordon in 1884, and was Governor General of Eastern Sudan in 1886.

In 1898 he invaded Sudan, annihilated the Khalifa's army at Omdurman, and reoccupied Khartoum. He was governor general of Sudan in 1899. In 1900-02 he organized forces to combat the Boers and was Commander-in Chief of India from 1902-09, being made Field Marshal on the latter date. In 1914 he was secretary of state for war, and organized the British forces for WWI. He was lost at sea in the sinking of the British cruiser, H.M.S. Hampshire, sunk off the Orkney Islands, June 6, 1916.

He is thought to have entered Freemasonry in Egypt. In 1885 he was one of the founders of Drury Lane Lodge No. 2127 of London. He was made Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England in 1897; District Grand Master of Egypt and the Sudan in 1899; and Past Grand Warden of District Grand Lodge of Punjab, India, in 1902.

John, 1st Earl of Jellicoe (1859-1935)

John Rushworth Jellicoe. A Rear Admiral in 1907, he became Admiral of the British fleet in 1919.

During WWI, he was Commander of the Grand Fleet from 1914-16, and chief of the naval staff in 1917. He commanded the grand fleet in the Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.

From 1920-24 he was Governor General of New Zealand. Born in Southampton, England on 5 December, 1859. He did not become a Mason until the age of 63, when he was received into the Lodge Renown of New Zealand while he was Governor General of that country. He became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand in 1922-24. In 1927 he was made Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, by the Grand Master, Lord Connaught.

Sir John D. P. French (1852-1925)

British Field Marshal and 1st Earl of Ypres. He served in the British Navy from 1866-70, and in the army from 1874. He distinguished himself in the Nile expedition in 1884, and as a cavalry commander in the Boer War, 1899-1901. He was promoted to general in 1907, was chief of the imperial general staff in 1912-14, and Field Marshal in 1913.

He was placed in supreme command of the British Army on the Western front in WWI and prevented the Germans from reaching Calais by the battle at Ypres. He resigned in 1915, under criticism for costly advances. He later became commander-in-chief of the United Kingdom, and lord lieutenant of Ireland (1918). He was raised June 15, 1906 in Jubilee Masters Lodge No. 2712 of London.

Lowell Thomas

Author and traveller, born 6 April, 1892 in Woodington, Ohio. A graduate of University of Northern Indiana in 1911; University of Denver in 1912, and Princeton University in 1916.

Holds many honorary degrees. A reporter and editor on various newspapers including the Chicago Journal until 1914. Taught at Chicago Kent College of Law, 1912-14, and Princeton University, 1914-16. Lectured on Alaska, 1914-16. Chief of Civilian Mission sent to Europe by President Wilson to prepare historical record of the First World War. Attached in turn to Belgian, French, Italian, Serbian, American, British, and Arabian armies. He was historian of the Palestine Campaign and Arabian revolution. Lectured in America and England on Palestine and Arabian campaigns. Was with Prince of Wales on tour of India in 1922. Explored Malaya, India, Upper Burma and Central Asia. Lectured on "Romantic India."

Has been a news commentator since 1930; made movie news-reels since 1935, and on television since 1940. Was associate editor of Asia Magazine, 1919-23. Fellow of American Geographic Society and Royal Geographic Society. Is the author of a score of books, mostly on travel and adventure. Was made a Master Mason on 7 February, 1927, in St. John's Lodge, Boston, Mass. and a dual member, being affiliated with Kane Lodge No. 454, New York City.

Lord Randolph Henry Churchill (1849-1895)

British statesman, third son of 7th Duke of Marlborough and father of Winston L. Churchill q.v. Married Jennie Jerome of New York in 1874. As an M.P. from 1874 he led the Tory front, assailing Gladstone and the conservatives. He was secretary of state for India from 1885-86 and was chancellor of exchequer and leader of the House of Commons in 1886, resigning due to ill health. He returned to parliament in 1892. He is recorded as having visited Harmony Lodge No. 17, Washington, D.C. on 15 October 1873.

Sir Winston L. Churchill (1874-1965)

British statesman and author, son of Lord Randolph Henry Churchill. One of the most outstanding leaders of the 20th century in both national and international levels. Sir Sidney White q.v. grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England states that "Sir Winston Churchill was initiated into Freemasonry as a young man, but he never progressed in the Order, and has taken no part for many years." He was initiated in Studholme Lodge No. 1591, London and raised March 25, 1902 in Rosemary Lodge No. 2851.

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

Twenty-Sixth President of the United States. Born 27 October, 1858 in New York City. Graduate of Harvard in 1880; held honorary degrees from 13 universities. Member of the New York State legislature, 1882-84, and in the latter year purchased a large ranch in North Dakota, where he resided for his health until 1886.

He was U.S. civil service commissioner, 1889-95, and President of the N.Y. Police Board, 1895/97. Was assistant secretary of the Navy, 1897-98, but resigned to organize with Leonard Wood (later major general) the 1st U.S. Cavalry, popularly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Distinguished himself in the Spanish-American War in Cuba. Was Governor of New York from 1899-1900. Elected vice president of the U.S. for the term of 1901-05, he succeeded to the presidency on the death of William McKinley, on Sept. 14, 1901.

He was elected to the presidency for the term 1905-09 by the largest popular majority recorded at that time. In 1912 he was defeated for the presidency as a Progressive Party candidate. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (\$40,000). In 1910 he was special ambassador of the U.S. at the funeral of King Edward VII of England. Did much big game hunting in the West and in Africa.

In 1914 he headed a party in Brazil, exploring a tributary of the Madeira River for about 600 miles; later it was named Rio Teodoro in his honour. He offered to raise a division in WWI and go with it to France, but President Wilson declined the offer. He wrote many books, including History of the Naval War of 1812; Winning of the West; Hunting Trips of a Ranchman; Life of Thomas Hart Benton; Life of Gouverneur Morris; Ranch Life and Hunting Trail; History of New York; The Wilderness Hunter; The Rough Riders; and many others.

A member of Matinecock Lodge No. 806 of Oyster Bay, New York, he received his degrees, Jan 2, March 27, April 24, 1901, shortly after his election to the vice presidency. Was made honorary member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 23, Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1904; honorary member of Illinois Masonic Veterans Association, in 1903; honorary member of Masonic Veterans Association of the Pacific Coast, in 1901.

He reviewed the annual inspection and review of Knights Templar on the ellipse of the White House on May 26, 1902; delivered an address at the Masonic laying of the cornerstone of the Army War College, 21 February, 1903; laid cornerstone of the north gate to Yellowstone Park, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Montana, 24 April, 1903; assisted in laying the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Tacoma, Washington and gave a short address, 22 May, 1903; broke ground for the Masonic Temple at Spokane, Washington on 26 May, 1903; was present at the memorial service by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on 19 April, 1906 at Christchurch Philadelphia in honour of the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

He attended the Masonic cornerstone laying of the House of Representatives' office building in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1906, delivering the address; delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple, 13th St. and New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., June 8, 1907; was present in Masonic regalia at the laying of the cornerstone of the Pilgrim Memorial Monument, Provincetown, Mass. on Aug. 20, 1907, and delivered an address; visited the Grand Lodge of New York on May 11, 1917, and made an address. He visited lodges in many parts of the world, including Africa, Europe, and South America. His correspondence contains many letters to Masonic groups. He was a proud and active Freemason. He died on 6 January 1919.

Edward V. "Eddie" Rickenbacker

Aviator, Air Force officer, auto racer, and airline official. Born 8 October, 1890, in Columbus, Ohio. He was widely known in his early years as an auto racer, and won championships at many national and international meets.

In WWI he accompanied General Pershing to France as a chauffeur, but on 25 August 1917 was transferred to the Air Service at his own request. He became commanding officer of the 94th Aero Pursuit squadron, the first American aviation unit to participate in the Western front.

This unit is credited with 69 victories, the largest of any American unit, and Rickenbacker headed the list with 26 victories to his credit. Captain Rickenbacker thus became the leading American "Ace." Following the war, he became assistant to the President of Aviation Corp., 1932-33; Vice President of North American Aviation, Inc., 1933-34; General Manager of Eastern Airlines, Inc. in 1935, and in 1938, President, General Manager and Director. Then chairman of the board of Vincenti.

In WWII his activities included special missions for the Secretary of War to England, the South Pacific, North Africa, Iran, India, China, Russia, Iceland, Greenland, and the Aleutians. He was forced down on a Pacific flight in 1942, but was rescued after spending three weeks on a life raft. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross with nine clusters and the Congressional Medal of Honour. A member of Kilwinning Lodge No. 297, Detroit, Michigan, he received his degrees, 17 April, June 12, and 26 June, 1922.

In 1926 he became a member of Palestine Chapter No. 159, Royal Arch Masons. Also member of Detroit Commandery No. 1, K.T., Moslem Shrine Temple, all of Detroit. Is a 33° AASR (NJ). In 1942 he received the Distinguished Achievement Medal of the Grand Lodge of New York. In September, 1957, his Commandery, Detroit No. 1, Knights Templar named a class in his honour.

John J. Pershing (1860-1948)

General of the Armies. Born 13 September 1860 in Linn County Montana. A Graduate of U.S. Military Academy in 1886, and LL.B. from University of Nebraska in 1893.

His wife and three daughters lost their lives in the burning of The Presidio (California) on Aug. 27, 1915. He became Brigadier General in 1906, Major General in 1916, General in 1917, and General of the Armies 3 September 1919. In 1919 he was made an honorary member of Stansbury Lodge No. 24, Washington, D.C. Exalted in Lincoln Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons on 28 March 1894 and Knighted in Mt. Moriah Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, on 3 December, 1894, both of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Retired in 1924. He served in the Apache and Sioux campaigns; taught at West Point and University of Nebraska; in Cuba campaign of Spanish-American War; in Philippines and in charge of operations against the Moros; Military Attache in Japan; with Kuroki's army in Manchuria. On the General Staff; pursued Villa into Mexico in 1916; Commander-in Chief of American forces in WWI and chief of staff, U.S. Army from 1921/24.

Member of Lincoln Lodge No. 19, Lincoln, Nebraska, receiving degrees on Dec. 4, 11, and 22, 1888. Received 50-year award on Jan. 5, 1939. On 30 September, 1941 he was made an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and the certificate was presented to him by Harry S. Truman, then senator, at Walter Reed Hospital, Feb. 24, 1942.

In 1943 he laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Knight Templar rites. Received 32° AASR (SJ) at Wheeling, W. Va., April 9, 1920 and 33°, in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 6, 1930. Member of Sesostri Shrine Temple, Lincoln and New York Court No. 30, Royal Order of Jesters. He died on 15 July, 1948.

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle KStJ, DL (22 May 1859 – 7 July 1930)

He was a Scottish writer and physician, most noted for creating the fictional detective Sherlock Holmes and writing stories about him which are generally considered milestones in the field of crime fiction. Doyle struggled to find a publisher for his work.

His first work featuring Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, *A Study in Scarlet*, was taken by Ward Lock & Co on 20 November 1886, giving Doyle £25 (£2500 today) for all rights to the story. The piece appeared one year later in the *Beeton's Christmas Annual* and received good reviews in *The Scotsman* and the *Glasgow Herald*.

Holmes was partially modelled on his former university teacher Joseph Bell. In 1892, in a letter to Bell, Doyle wrote, "It is most certainly to you that I owe Sherlock Holmes ... round the centre of deduction and inference and observation which I have heard you inculcate I have tried to build up a man and, in his 1924 autobiography, he remarked, "It is no wonder that after the study of such a character [viz., Bell] I used and amplified his methods when in later life I tried to build up a scientific detective who solved cases on his own merits and not through the folly of the criminal.

Robert Louis Stevenson was able, even in faraway Samoa, to recognise the strong similarity between Joseph Bell and Sherlock Holmes: "My compliments on your very ingenious and very interesting adventures of Sherlock Holmes. ... can this be my old friend Joe Bell? Other authors sometimes suggest additional influences—for instance, the famous Edgar Allan Poe character C. Auguste Dupin. Dr. (John) Watson owes his surname, but not any other obvious characteristic, to a Portsmouth medical colleague of Doyle's, Dr James Watson.

A sequel to *A Study in Scarlet* was commissioned and *The Sign of the Four* appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine* in February 1890, under agreement with the Ward Lock company. Doyle felt grievously exploited by Ward Lock as an author new to the publishing world and he left them. Short stories featuring Sherlock Holmes were published in the *Strand Magazine*. Doyle wrote the first five Holmes short stories from his office at 2 Upper Wimpole Street (then known as Devonshire Place), which is now marked by a memorial plaque.

Doyle's attitude towards his most famous creation was ambivalent. In November 1891 he wrote to his mother: "I think of slaying Holmes and winding him up for good and all. He takes my mind from better things." His mother responded, "You won't! You can't! You mustn't! In an attempt to deflect publishers' demands for more Holmes stories, he raised his price to a level intended to discourage them, but found they were willing to pay even the large sums he asked. As a result, he became one of the best-paid authors of his time. In December 1893, to dedicate more of his time to his historical novels, Doyle had Holmes and Professor Moriarty plunge to their deaths together down the Reichenbach Falls in the story "The Final Problem". Public outcry, however, led him to feature Holmes in 1901 in the novel *The Hound of the Baskervilles*.

In 1903, Doyle published his first Holmes short story in ten years, *The Adventure of the Empty House*, in which it was explained that only Moriarty had fallen; but since Holmes had other dangerous enemies—especially Colonel Sebastian Moran—he had arranged to also be perceived as dead. Holmes was ultimately featured in a total of 56 short stories—the last published in 1927—and four novels by Doyle, and has since appeared in many novels and stories by other authors.

Doyle had a longstanding interest in mystical subjects. He was initiated as a Freemason (26 January 1887) at the Phoenix Lodge No. 257 in Southsea. He resigned from the Lodge in 1889, but returned to it in 1902, only to resign again in 1911.